



## **Water Supply Assessment Information**

### Purpose of Assessment

Irvine Ranch Water District (“IRWD”) has been identified by the County as a public water system that will supply water service (both potable and nonpotable) to the project identified on the cover page of this assessment (the “Project”). As the public water system, IRWD is required by Section 10910 *et seq.* of the Water Code to provide the County with an assessment of water supply availability (“assessment”) for defined types of projects. The Project has been found by the County to be a project requiring an assessment. The County is required to include this assessment in the environmental document for the Project, and, based on the record, make a determination whether projected water supplies are sufficient for the Project and existing and planned uses.

Water Code Section 10910 (the “Assessment Law”) contains the requirements for the information to be set forth in the assessment.

### Prior Water Supply Assessments

IRWD does not allocate particular supplies to any project, but identifies total supplies for its service area. Because of IRWD’s aggregation of demands and supplies, each assessment completed by IRWD is expected to be generally similar to the most recent assessment, with changes as needed to take into account changes, if any, in demands and supplies, and any updated and corrected information obtained by IRWD. Previously assessed projects’ water demands will be included in the baseline. A newly assessed project’s water demand will have been included in previous water supply assessments for other projects (as part of IRWD’s “full build-out” demand) to the extent of any land use planning or other water demand information for the project that was available to IRWD.

The Project’s water demand was included (as part of IRWD’s “full build-out” demand) in previous water supply assessments performed by IRWD, based on land use planning information then available to IRWD. In this water supply assessment, the Project demand will be revised in accordance with updated information provided by the applicant and included in the “with project” demand.

### Supporting Documentation

IRWD prepares two planning documents to guide water supply decision-making. IRWD’s principal planning document is IRWD’s “Water Resources Master Plan” (“WRMP”). The WRMP is a comprehensive document compiling data and analyses that IRWD considers necessary for its planning needs. IRWD also prepares an Urban Water Management Plan (“UWMP”), a document required by statute. The UWMP is based on the WRMP, but contains defined elements as listed in the statute (Water Code Section 10631, *et seq.*), and as a result, is more limited than the WRMP in the treatment of supply and demand issues. Therefore, IRWD primarily relies on its most recent WRMP. The UWMP is required to be updated in years ending with “five” and “zero,” and IRWD’s most recent update of that document was adopted June 13, 2011.

In addition to the WRMP and the 2010 UWMP mentioned above, other supporting documentation referenced herein is found in Section 6 of this assessment.

Due to the number of contracts, statutes and other documents comprising IRWD's written proof of entitlement to its water supplies, in lieu of attachment of such items, they are identified by title and summarized in Section 2(b) of this assessment (written contracts/proof of entitlement). Copies of the summarized items can be obtained from IRWD.

### Assessment Methodology

**Water use factors; dry-year increases.** IRWD employs water use factors to enable it to assign water demands to the various land use types and aggregate the demands. The water use factors are based on average water use and incorporate the effect of IRWD's tiered-rate conservation pricing and its other water conservation programs. The factors are derived from historical usage (billing data) and a detailed review of water use factors within the IRWD service areas conducted as a part of the WRMP. System losses at a rate of approximately 5% are built into the water use factors. Water demands also reflect normal hydrologic conditions (precipitation). Lower levels of precipitation and higher temperatures will result in higher water demands, due primarily to the need for additional water for irrigation. To reflect this, base (normal) WRMP water demands have been increased 7% in the assessment during both "single-dry" and "multiple-dry" years. This is consistent with IRWD's 2010 UWMP and historical regional demand variation as documented in the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's ("MWD's") Integrated Resources Plan (1996) (Volume 1, page 2-10).

**Planning horizon.** For consistency with IRWD's WRMP, the assessment reviews demands and supplies through the year 2035, which is considered to represent build-out or "ultimate development".

**Assessment of demands.** Water demands are reviewed in this assessment for three development projections (to 2035):

- Existing and committed demand (without the Project) ("baseline"). This provides a baseline condition as of the date of this assessment, consisting of demand from existing development, plus demand from development that has both approved zoning and (if required by the Assessment Law) an adopted water supply assessment.
- Existing and committed demand, plus the Project ("with-project"). This projection adds the Project water demands to the baseline demands.
- Full WRMP build-out ("full build-out"). In addition to the Project, this projection adds potential demands for all presently undeveloped areas of IRWD based on current general plan information, modified by more specific information available to IRWD, as more fully described in Chapter 2 of the WRMP.

**Assessment of supplies.** For comparison with demands, water supplies are classified as *currently available* or *under development*:

- *Currently available* supplies include those that are presently operational, and those that will be operational within the next several years. Supplies expected to be operational in the next several years are those having completed or substantially completed the environmental and regulatory review process, as well as having necessary contracts (if any) in place to move forward. These supplies are in various stages of planning, design, or construction.

- In general, supplies *under development* may necessitate the preparation and completion of environmental documents, regulatory approvals, and/or contracts prior to full construction and implementation.

IRWD is also evaluating the development of additional supplies that are not included in either *currently available* or *under-development* supplies for purposes of this assessment. As outlined in the WRMP, prudent water supply and financial planning dictates that development of supplies be phased over time consistent with the growth in demand.

Water supplies available to IRWD include several sources: groundwater pumped from the Orange County groundwater basin (including the Irvine Subbasin); captured local (native) surface water; reclaimed wastewater, and supplemental imported water supplied by MWD through the Municipal Water District of Orange County (“MWDOC”). The supply-demand comparisons in this assessment are broken down among the various sources, and are further separated into potable and nonpotable water sources.

**Comparison of demand and supply.** The three demand projections noted above (baseline, with-project and full build-out) are compared with supplies in the following ways:

- On a total *annual* quantity basis (stated in acre-feet per year (AFY)).
- On a *peak-flow* (maximum day) basis (stated in cubic feet per second (cfs)).
- Under three climate conditions: base (normal) conditions and single-dry and multiple-dry year conditions. (Note: These conditions are compared for *annual* demands and not for *peak-flow* demands. *Peak-flow* is a measure of a water delivery system’s ability to meet the highest day’s demand of the fluctuating demands that will be experienced in a year’s time. Peak demands occur during the hot, dry season and as a result are not appreciably changed by dry-year conditions; dry-year conditions do affect *annual* demand by increasing the quantity of water needed to supplement normal wet-season precipitation.)

### Summary of Results of Demand-Supply Comparisons

Listed below are Figures provided in this assessment, comparing projected potable and nonpotable water supplies and demands under the three development projections:

- Figure 1: Normal Year Supply and Demand – Potable Water
- Figure 2: Single Dry-Year Supply and Demand – Potable Water
- Figure 3: Multiple Dry-Year Supply and Demand – Potable Water
- Figure 4: Maximum-Day Supply and Demand – Potable Water
- Figure 5: Normal Year Supply and Demand – Nonpotable Water
- Figure 6: Single Dry-Year Supply and Demand – Nonpotable Water
- Figure 7: Multiple Dry-Year Supply and Demand – Nonpotable Water
- Figure 8: Maximum-Day Supply and Demand – Nonpotable Water

It can be observed in the Figures that IRWD’s *supplies* remain essentially constant between normal, single-dry and multiple-dry years. This result is due to the fact that groundwater and MWD imported water account for all of IRWD’s potable supply, and reclaimed water, groundwater and imported water comprise most of IRWD’s nonpotable supply. Groundwater production typically remains constant or increases in cycles of dry years, even if

overdraft of the basin temporarily increases, as groundwater producers reduce their demand on imported supplies to secure reliability. (See Section 4 herein.) As to imported water, MWD's 2010 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) shows that MWD can maintain reliable supplies under the conditions that have existed in past dry periods through 2035, including a repeat of the 1990-1992 multiple dry-year hydrology and the 1977 single dry-year hydrology. (See Section 2(b) (1) "IMPORTED SUPPLY - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION," below, for a summary of information provided by MWD.) Reclaimed water production also remains constant, and is considered "drought-proof" as a result of the fact that sewage flows remain virtually unaffected by dry years. Only a small portion of IRWD's nonpotable supply, native water captured in Irvine Lake, is reduced in single-dry and multiple-dry years. The foregoing factors also serve to explain why there is no difference in IRWD's supplies between single-dry and multiple-dry years.

A review of the Figures indicates the following:

- *Currently available* supplies of potable water are adequate to meet projected annual demands for both the *baseline* and *with-project* demand projections under the normal and both dry-year conditions through the year 2025. (Figures 1, 2 and 3.)
- Meeting both single- and multiple-dry-year annual demands for *full build-out* will require the completion of *under-development* supplies. (Figures 2 and 3.)
- Adequate *currently available* potable water supply capacity is available to meet *peak-flow* (maximum day) demands for all demand projections through the year 2035. (Figure 4.)
- With respect to nonpotable water, *currently available* supplies are adequate to meet projected annual demands for both the *baseline* and *with-project* demand projections under both dry-year conditions through the year 2035. (Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8). IRWD is proceeding with the implementation of *under-development* nonpotable supplies, as shown in the Figures, to improve local reliability during dry-year conditions.

The foregoing Figures provide an overview of IRWD potable and nonpotable water supply capabilities. More detailed information on the anticipated development and use of supplies, which incorporates source costs and reliability issues, is provided in the WRMP.

***Margins of safety.*** The Figures and other information described in this assessment show that IRWD's assessment of supply availability contains several margins of safety or buffers:

- "Reserve" water supplies (excess of supplies over demands) will be available to serve as a buffer against inaccuracies in demand projections, future changes in land use, or alterations in supply availability.
- Conservative estimates of annual potable and nonpotable *imported* supplies have been made based on connected delivery capacity (by application of peaking factors as described below in Section 2, footnote 1); additional supplies are expected to be available from these sources, based on legal entitlements, historical uses and information provided by MWD. In addition to MWD's existing regional supply assessments, this assessment has considered MWD information concerning recent events. See "***Recent Actions on Delta Pumping,***" below.

- Information provided by MWD, as the imported water supplier, concerning the adequacy of its regional supplies, summarized herein, demonstrates MWD's inclusion of reserves in its regional supply assessments. In addition to MWD's existing regional supply assessments, this assessment has considered MWD information concerning recent events. See "**Recent Actions on Delta Pumping**," below.
- Although groundwater supply amounts shown in this assessment assume production levels within applicable basin production percentages described herein, production of groundwater can exceed applicable basin production percentages on a short-term basis, providing additional reliability during dry years or emergencies.

**Recent Actions on Delta Pumping.** The Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta (Delta) is a vulnerable component in both the State and Federal systems to convey water from northern portions of California to areas south of the Delta. Issues associated with the Delta have generally been known for years; however, most recently, the continuing decline in the number of endangered Delta smelt resulted in the filing of litigation challenging permits for the operation of the Delta pumping facilities. On August 31, 2007, a Federal court ordered interim protective measures for the endangered Delta smelt, including operational limits on Delta pumping, which will have an effect on State Water Project (SWP) operations and supplies in 2008 and subsequent years. On June 4, 2009, a federal biological opinion imposed rules that will further restrict water diversions from the Delta to protect endangered salmon and other endangered fish species. At present, several proceedings concerning Delta operations are ongoing to evaluate options to address Delta smelt impacts and other environmental concerns. In addition to the regulatory and judicial proceedings to address immediate environmental concerns, the Delta Vision process and Bay-Delta Conservation Plan process are defining long-term solutions for the Delta (MWD 2010 IRP Update). Prior to the 2007 court decision, MWD's Board approved a Delta Action Plan in May 2007 that described short, mid and long-term conditions and the actions to mitigate potential supply shortages and to develop and implement long-term solutions. To comprehensively address the impacts of the SWP cut back on MWD's water supply development targets, MWD brought to its Board a strategy and work plan to update the long-term Integrated Resources Plan (IRP) in December 2007. As part of the IRP Update, MWD developed a region-wide collaborative process that included a broad-based stakeholder involvement. MWD held several stakeholder forums in 2008 and 2009 and the MWD Board adopted the 2010 IRP Update on October 12, 2010. In the 2010 IRP Update, MWD identified changes to the long-term plan and established direction to address the range of potential changes in water supply planning. The IRP also discusses dealing with uncertainties related to impacts of climate change (see additional discussion of this below) as well as actions to protect endangered fisheries. Based on MWD's Findings and Conclusions as stated in the MWD 2010 IRP Update, MWD's reliability goal that full-service demands at the retail level will be satisfied for all foreseeable hydrologic conditions remains unchanged in the 2010 IRP Update, and MWD will accomplish this through its core resources strategies. The 2010 IRP Update emphasizes an evolving approach and suite of actions to address the water supply challenges that are posed by uncertain weather patterns, regulatory and environmental restrictions, water quality impacts and changes in the state and the region. MWD's Adaptive Resource Management Strategy includes three components: Core Resources Strategy, Supply Buffer Implementation and Foundational Actions which together provides the basis for the 2010 IRP Update. The 2010 IRP Update expands the concept of developing a planning buffer from the 2004 IRP Update by implementing a supply buffer equal to 10 percent of the total retail demand. MWD will collaborate with the member agencies to implement this buffer through complying with Senate Bill 7 which calls for the state to reduce per capita water use 20 percent by the year 2020.

IRWD's Evaluation of Effect of Reduced MWD Supplies to IRWD: MWD states it is sufficiently reliable to meet full-service demands at the retail level for all foreseeable hydrologic conditions. For purposes of ensuring a conservative analysis, IRWD has compiled information from the prior "MWD IRP Implementation Report" (October 2010) and MWD's RUWMP (November 2010), to provide information in this assessment relative to how reduced SWP supplies could potentially affect IRWD's supplies from MWD.

Based on IRWD's evaluation of MWD's SWP supplies, IRWD estimates that the 22% used by MWD's October 2007 IRP Implementation Report as a potential reduction of MWD's SWP supplies conservatively translates to approximately 16% reduction in all of MWD's imported supplies over the years 2015 through 2035.<sup>1</sup> For this purpose it is assumed that MWD's total supplies consist only of imported SWP and Colorado deliveries. As shown in MWD's RUWMP (Tables A.3-7), SWP deliveries on average over the 20-year period are 1,682,000 acre-feet and Colorado base average supplies are 656,000 acre-feet. A 22% reduction of SWP supplies equates to 370,000 acre-feet which is approximately 16% of MWD's total imported supplies. Based on this estimate, this assessment projects a 16% reduction in MWD supplies available to IRWD for the years 2010 through 2035, using IRWD's connected capacity without any water supply allocation imposed by MWD. This reduction in MWD supplies is reflected in Figures 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7.

As an alternative means of analyzing the 22% stated reduction, Figures 1a, 2a, and 3a show IRWD estimated supplies in all of the 5-year increments (average and single and multiple dry years) under a short-term MWD allocation scenario whereby MWD declares Shortage Stage 2 and a 10% cutback is applied to IRWD's actual usage rather than its connected capacity. In February 2009, MWD adopted a Water Supply Allocation Plan based on its declared level of shortage. In response to potential water shortages and a request by MWD to have water service providers within its service area adopt a water conservation ordinance, in February 2009, IRWD updated Section 15 of its Rules and Regulations – Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Program and also updated its Water Shortage Contingency Plan which is a supporting document for Section 15. Section 15 of the Rules and Regulations serves as IRWD's "conservation ordinance". As stated in IRWD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, use of local supplies, storage and other supply augmentation measures can mitigate shortages, and are assumed to be in use to the maximum extent possible during declared shortage levels.

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<sup>1</sup> MWD's 2010 RUWMP cites to DWR's Water Allocation Analysis dated March 22, 2010, which incorporated the Delta smelt biological opinion's effect on SWP operations, export restrictions could reduce deliveries to MWD by 150 to 200 thousand acre-feet for 2010. DWR estimated that approximately 520,000 AF had been lost to the SWP for 2010 of which nearly 240,000 AF would have been available to MWD. This amount is equivalent to about 16% reduction in SWP supplies, a smaller percentage reduction than MWD's 2007 figure of 22% that was used by IRWD for purposes of this analysis.

Under shortage scenarios, IRWD may need to supplement supplies with production of groundwater, which can exceed the applicable basin production percentage on a short-term basis, providing additional reliability during dry years or emergencies.<sup>2</sup> In addition, IRWD has developed water banking projects in Kern County, California which may be called upon for delivery of supplemental banked water to IRWD under a short-term MWD allocation.<sup>3</sup> In addition, if needed resultant net shortage levels can be addressed by demand reduction programs as described in IRWD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Listed below are Figures provided comparing projected potable water supplies and demands in all of the five year increments, under a temporary MWD allocation scenario:

Figure 1a: Normal Year Supply and Demand (MWD Allocated) – Potable Water  
Figure 2a: Single Dry-Year Supply and Demand (MWD Allocated) – Potable Water  
Figure 3a: Multiple Dry-Year Supply and Demand (MWD Allocated) – Potable Water

It can be noted that IRWD's above approach is conservative, in that IRWD evaluates the effect of the 16% reduction through 2035 and shows the effect of current allocation scenarios in all of the five-year increments but MWD reports that it has made significant progress in other water resource categories such as transfers, groundwater storage and developing other local resources, and supplies will be available from these resources over the long-term.

**Climate Change.** The California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") released a report "Progress on Incorporating Climate Change into Management of California's Water Resources" (July 2006), considering the impacts of climate change on the State's water supply. DWR emphasizes that "the report represents an example of an impacts assessment based on four scenarios defining an expected range of potential climate change impacts." DWR's major goal is to extend the analysis for long-term water resource planning from "assessing impacts" to "assessing risk." The report presents directions for further work in incorporating climate change into the management of California's water resources. Emphasis is placed on associating probability estimates with potential climate change scenarios in order to provide policymakers with both ranges of impacts and the likelihoods associated with those impacts. DWR's report acknowledges "that all results presented in this report are preliminary, incorporate several assumptions, reflect a limited number of climate change scenarios, and do not address the likelihood of each scenario. Therefore, these results are not sufficient by themselves to make policy decisions."

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<sup>2</sup> In these scenarios, it is anticipated that other water suppliers who produce water from the Orange County Basin will also experience cutbacks of imported supplies and will increase groundwater production and that Orange County Water District (OCWD) imported replenishment water may also be cutback. The OCWD's "2010-2011 Engineer's Report on the groundwater conditions, water supply and basin utilization" references a report (OCWD Report on Evaluation of Orange County Groundwater Basin Storage and Operational Strategy) which recommends a basin management strategy that provides general guidelines for annual basin refill or storage decrease based on the level of accumulated overdraft. It states, "Although it is considered to be generally acceptable to allow the basin to decline to 500,000 AF overdraft for brief periods due to severe drought conditions and lack of supplemental water...an accumulated overdraft of 100,000 AF best represents an optimal basin management target. This optimal target level provides sufficient storage space to accommodate anticipated recharge from a single wet year while also providing water in storage for at least 2 or 3 consecutive years of drought." MWD replenishment water is a supplemental source of recharge water and OCWD estimates other main supply sources for recharge are available.

<sup>3</sup> IRWD has developed water banking projects (Water Bank) in Kern County, California and has entered into a 30-year water banking partnership with Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District (RRB) to operate IRWD's Strand Ranch portion of the Water Bank. The Water Bank can improve IRWD's water supply reliability by capturing lower cost water available during wet hydrologic periods for use during dry periods. The Water Bank can enhance IRWD's ability to respond to drought conditions and potential water supply interruptions.

In MWD's 2010 IRP Update, MWD recognizes there is a significant uncertainty in the impact of climate change on water supply and changes in weather patterns could significantly affect water supply reliability. MWD plans to hedge against supply and environmental uncertainties by implementing a supply buffer equivalent to 10 percent of total retail demand. This buffer will be implemented through meeting the SB7 water use efficiency goals, implementing aggressive adaptive actions, development of local supplies and transfers.

Per MWD's RUWMP, MWD continues to incorporate current climate change science into its planning efforts. As stated in MWD's RUWMP, the 2010 IRP Update supports the MWD Board adopted principles on climate change by: 1) Supporting reasonable, economically viable, and technologically feasible management strategies for reducing impacts on water supply, 2) Supporting flexible "no regret" solutions that provide water supply and quality benefits while increasing the ability to manage future climate change impacts, and 3) Evaluating staff recommendations regarding climate change and water resources against the California Environmental Quality Act to avoid adverse effects on the environment. Potential climate change impacts on state, regional and local water supplies and relevant information for the Orange County hydrologic basin and Santa Ana Watershed have not been sufficiently developed at this time to permit IRWD to assess and quantify the effect of any such impact on its conclusions in the Assessment.

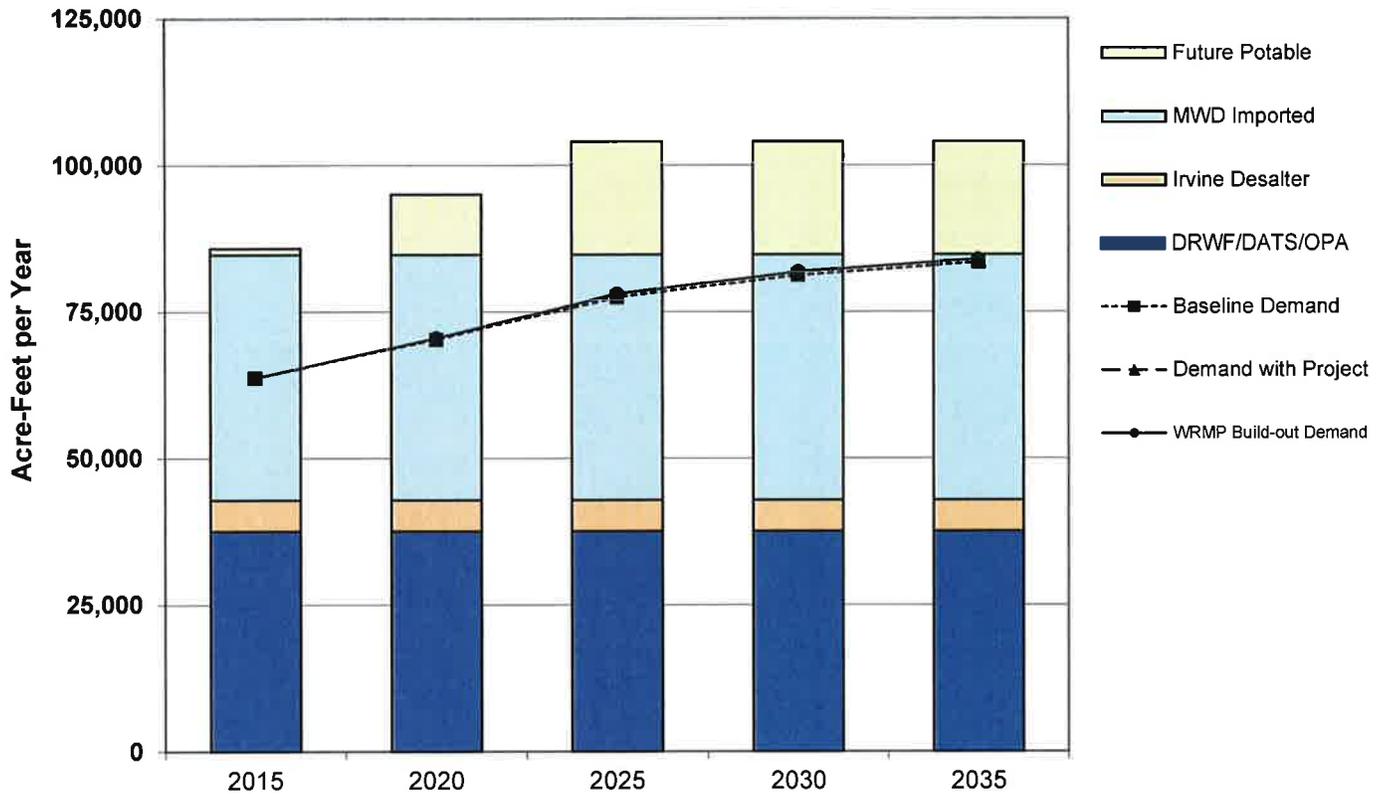
***Catastrophic Supply Interruption Planning.*** MWD has developed Emergency Storage Requirements (2010 RUWMP) to safeguard the region from catastrophic loss of water supply. MWD has made substantial investments in emergency storage and has based its planning on a 100% reduction in its supplies for a period of six months. The emergency plan outlines that under such a catastrophe, non-firm service deliveries would be suspended, and firm supplies would be restricted by a mandatory cutback of 25 percent from normal year demand deliveries. In addition, MWD discusses the long term Delta plan in its 2010 RUWMP (pages 3-18 to 3-21). IRWD has also addressed supply interruption planning in its WRMP and UWMP.

## **Detailed Assessment**

### **1. Supply and demand comparison**

Comparisons of IRWD's average annual and peak (maximum day) demands and supplies, under *baseline* (existing and committed demand, without the Project), *with-project* (baseline plus Project), and *full build-out* development projections, are shown in the following Figures 1-4 (potable water), Figures 5-8 (nonpotable water) and Figures 1a, 2a, and 3a (short term MWD allocation potable water). See also the "Recent Actions on Delta Pumping" above.

**Figure 1  
IRWD Normal-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water**

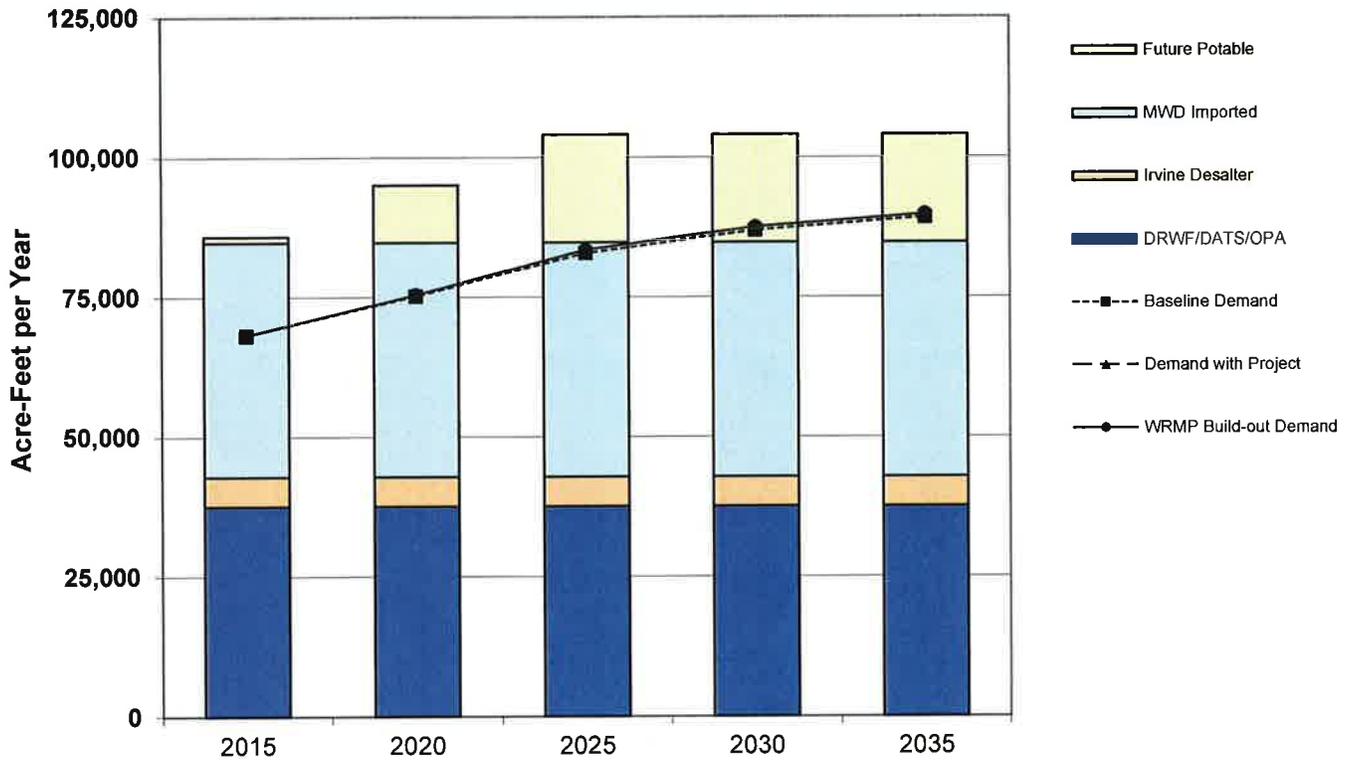


(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Potable Supplies</b>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	41,929	41,929	41,929	41,929	41,929
DRWF/DATS/OPA	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533
Irvine Desalter	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309
Wells 21 & 22	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future Potable	1,118	10,328	19,211	19,211	19,211
Maximum Supply Capability	92,217	101,427	110,311	110,311	110,311
Baseline Demand	63,671	70,307	77,451	81,254	83,433
Demand with Project	63,671	70,527	78,001	81,804	83,983
WRMP Build-out Demand	63,671	70,527	78,001	81,804	83,983
Reserve Supply with Project	28,547	30,900	32,310	28,506	26,327

Notes: By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

**Figure 2  
IRWD Single Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water**

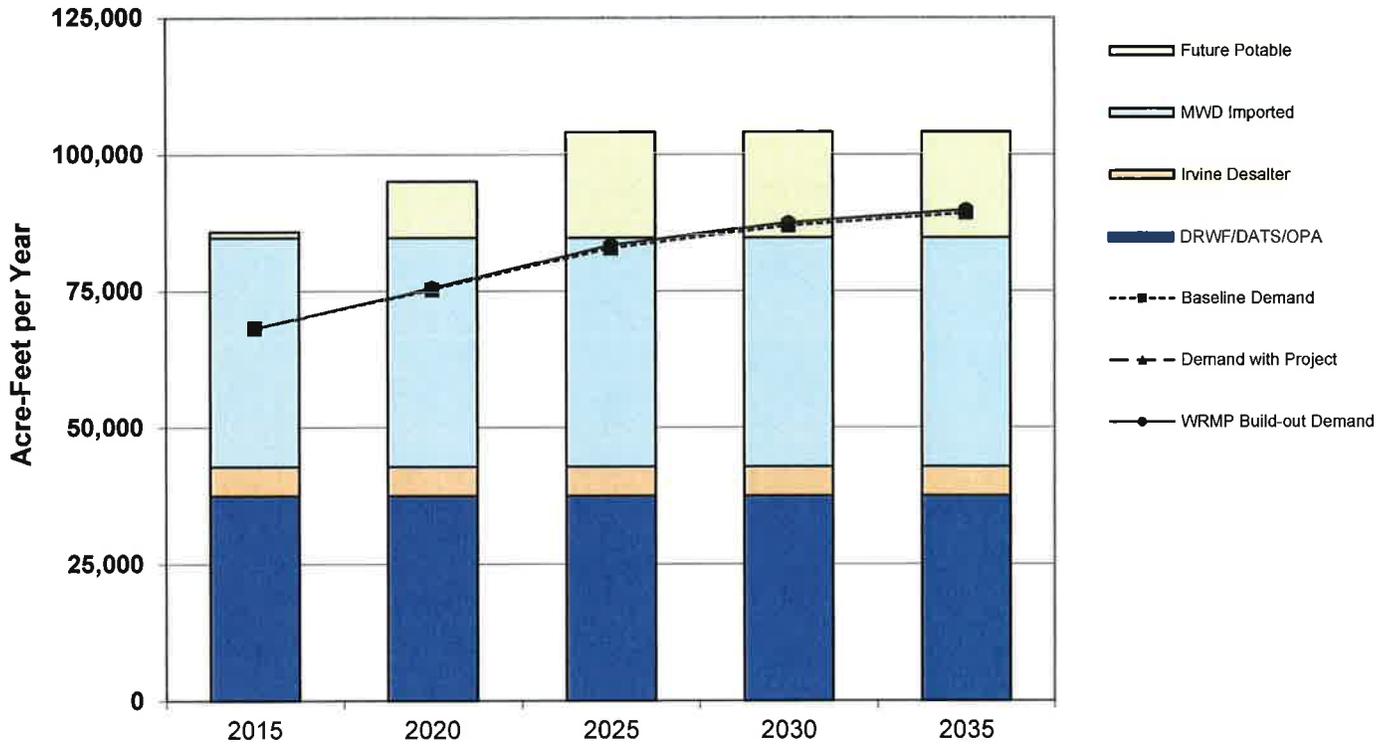


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<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future Potable	1,118	10,328	19,211	19,211	19,211
Maximum Supply Capability	92,217	101,427	110,311	110,311	110,311
Baseline Demand	68,128	75,229	82,872	86,942	89,274
Demand with Project	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
WRMP Build-out Demand	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
Reserve Supply with Project	24,090	25,963	26,850	22,780	20,448

Notes: Supplies identical to Normal-Year based on Metropolitan's Regional Urban Water Management Plan (11/8/05) and usage of groundwater under drought conditions (OCWD Master Plan). Demands increased 7% from Normal-Year. By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

**Figure 3  
IRWD Multiple Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water**

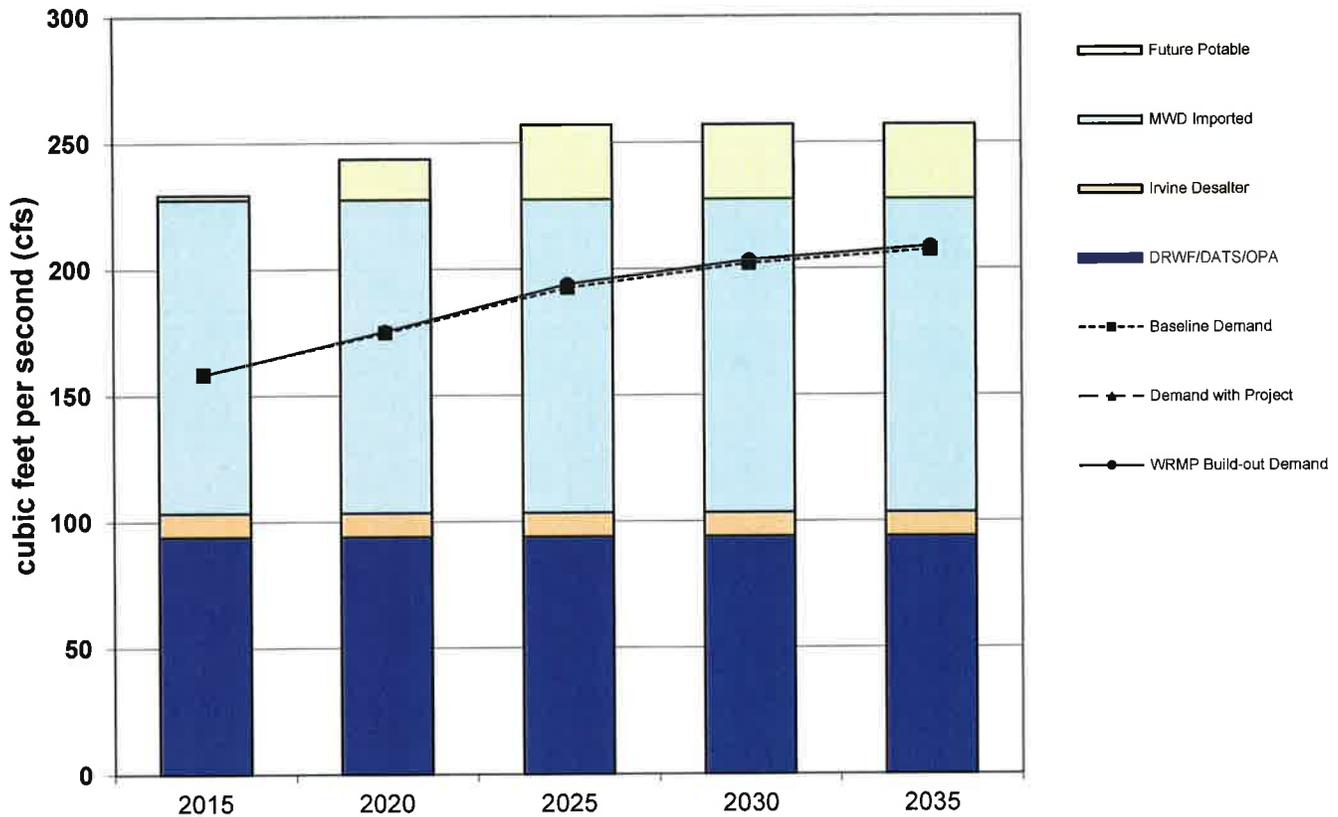


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Wells 21 & 22	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329
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Notes: Supplies identical to Normal-Year based on Metropolitan's Regional Urban Water Management Plan (11/8/05) and usage of groundwater under drought conditions (OCWD Master Plan). Demands increased 7% from Normal-Year. By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

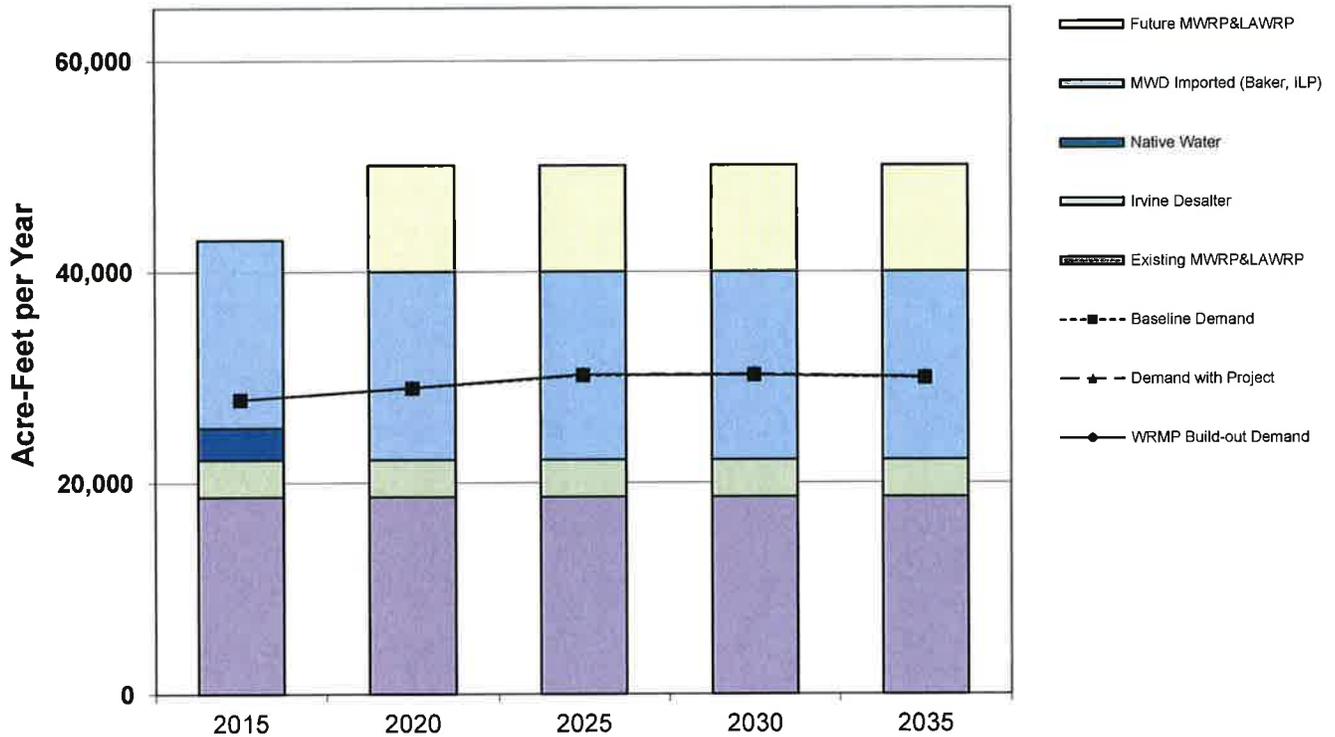
MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

**Figure 4  
IRWD Maximum-Day Supply & Demand - Potable Water**



(in cfs)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Potable Supplies</b>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1
DRWF/DATS/OPA	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9
Irvine Desalter	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Wells 21 & 22	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future Potable	2.0	16.1	29.7	29.7	29.7
Maximum Supply Capability	240.4	254.5	268.1	268.1	268.1
Baseline Demand	158.3	174.8	192.6	202.0	207.4
Demand with Project	158.3	175.3	193.9	203.4	208.8
WRMP Build-out Demand	158.3	175.3	193.9	203.4	208.8
Reserve Supply with Project	82.1	79.2	74.2	64.7	59.3

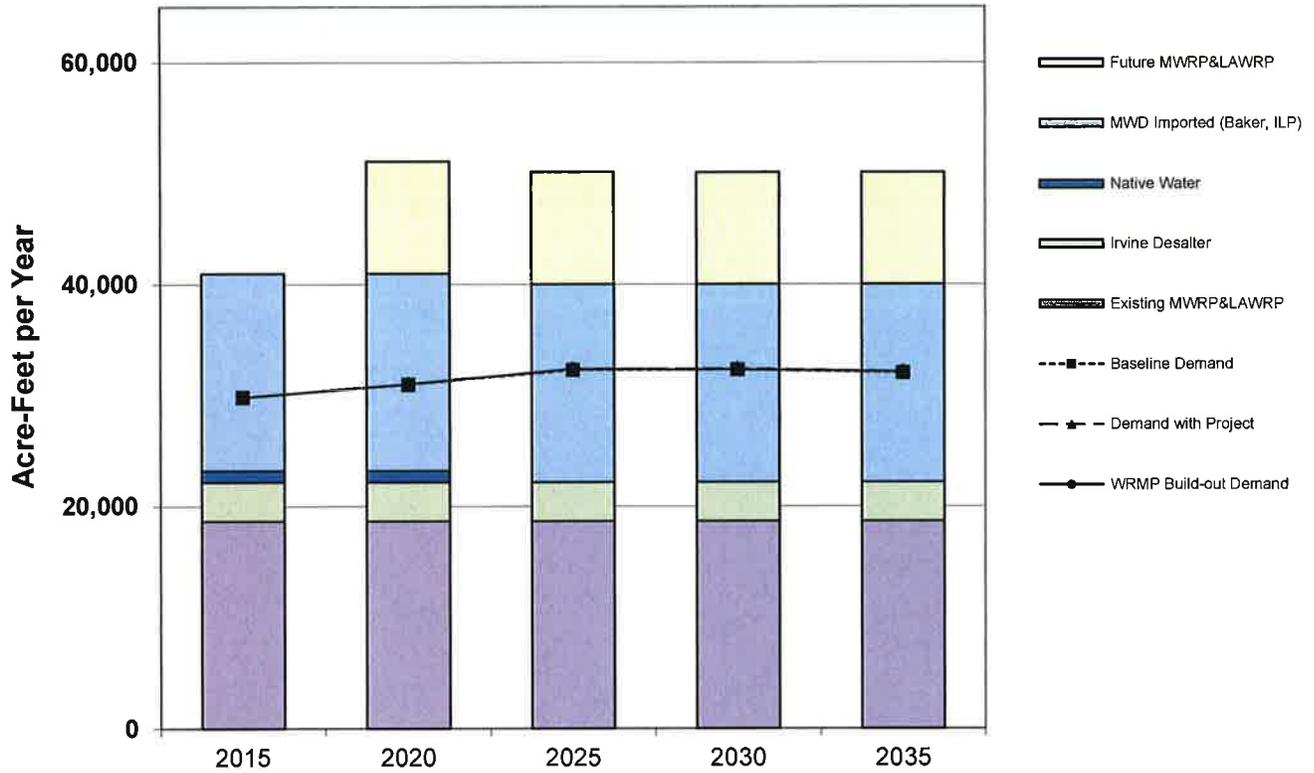
**Figure 5  
IRWD Normal-Year Supply & Demand - Nonpotable Water**



(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Nonpotable Supplies</b>					
Existing MWRP&LAWRP	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657
MWD Imported (Baker, ILP)	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826
Irvine Desalter	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514
Native Water	3,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future MWRP&LAWRP	-	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100
Maximum Supply Capability	42,997	50,097	50,097	50,097	50,097
Baseline Demand	27,859	28,958	30,152	30,189	29,928
Demand with Project	27,859	28,989	30,229	30,267	30,005
WRMP Build-out Demand	27,859	28,989	30,229	30,189	30,005
Reserve Supply with Project	15,138	21,108	19,868	19,907	20,092

Note: Downward trend reflects reduction in agricultural use over time.  
 Native water will be treated to potable through the Baker Water Treatment Plant after 2016.  
 MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

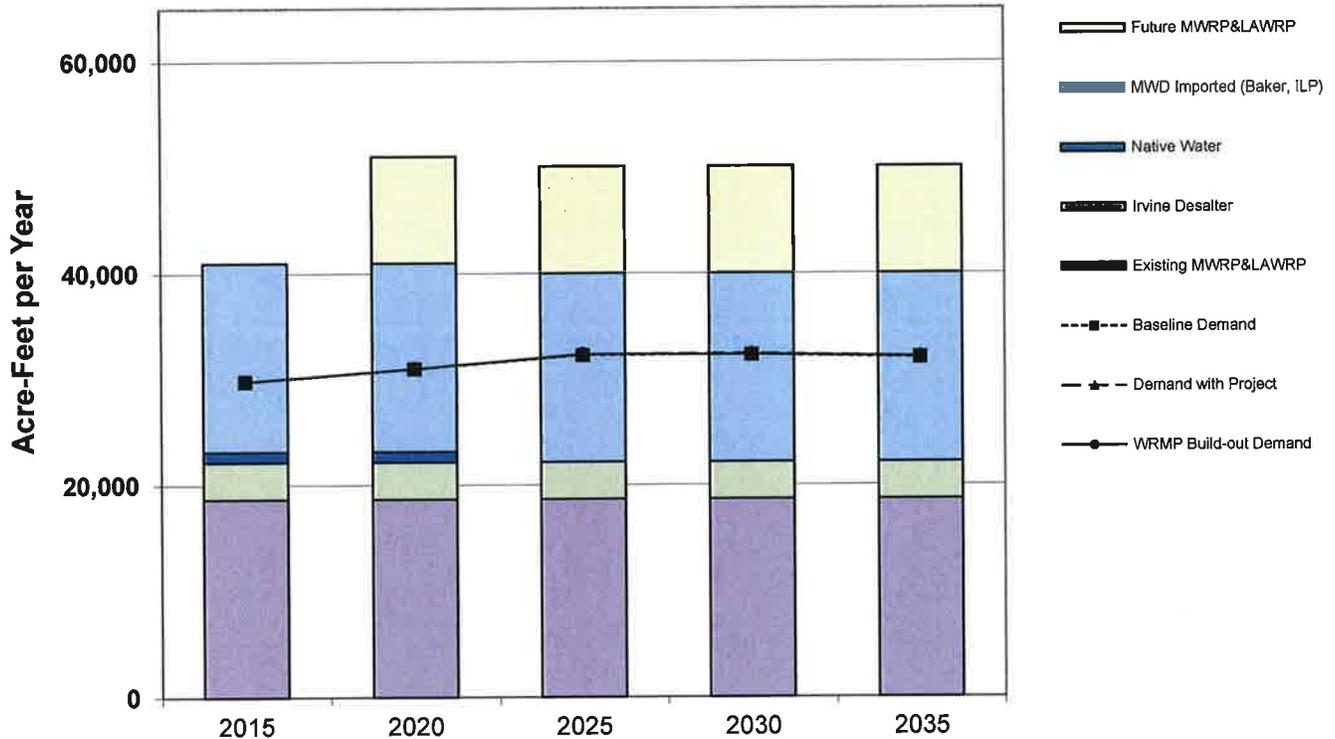
**Figure 6  
IRWD Single Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Nonpotable Water**



(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Nonpotable Supplies</b>					
Existing MWRP&LAWRP	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657
MWD Imported (Baker, ILP)	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826
Irvine Desalter	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514
Native Water	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future MWRP&LAWRP	-	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100
Maximum Supply Capability	40,997	51,097	50,097	50,097	50,097
Baseline Demand	29,809	30,985	32,262	32,303	32,023
Demand with Project	29,809	31,018	32,345	32,386	32,106
WRMP Build-out Demand	29,809	31,018	32,345	32,303	32,106
Reserve Supply with Project	11,187	20,079	17,752	17,711	17,991

Note: Downward trend reflects reduction in agricultural use over time.  
 Native water will be treated to potable through the Baker Water Treatment Plant after 2016.  
 MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

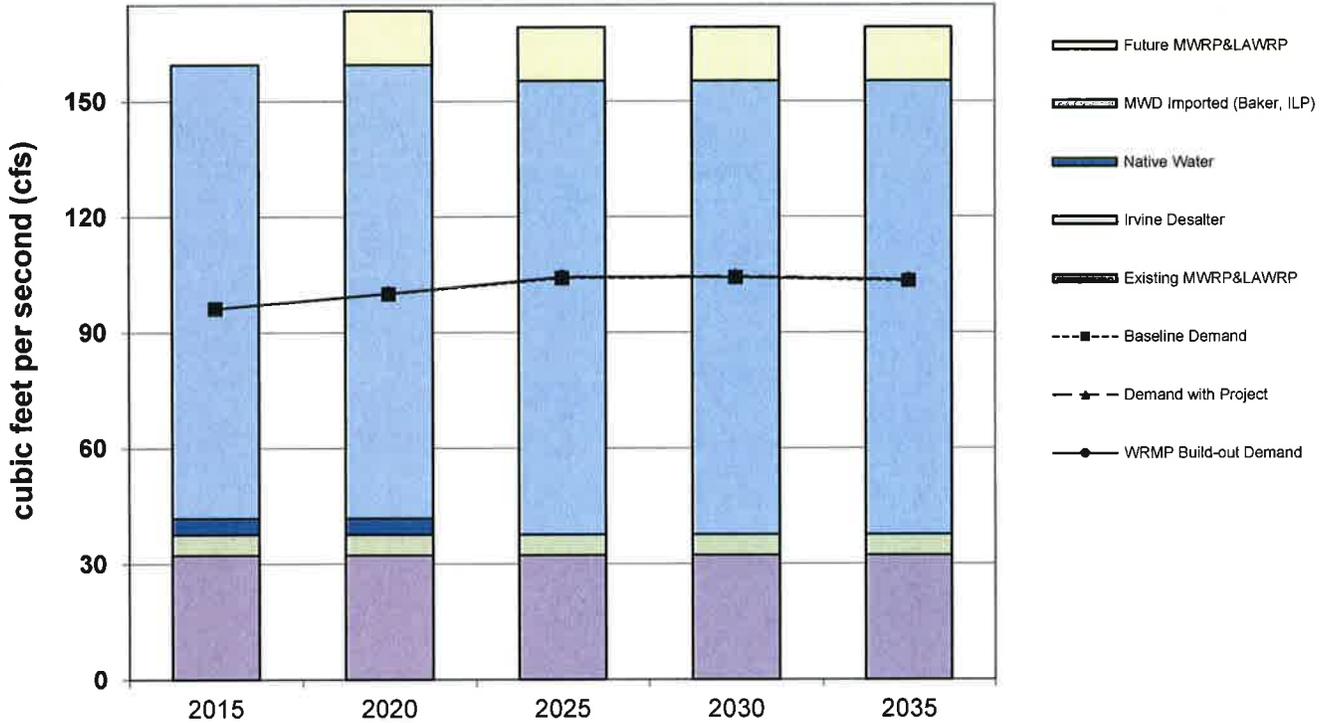
**Figure 7  
IRWD Multiple Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Nonpotable Water**



(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Nonpotable Supplies</b>					
Existing MWRP&LAWRP	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657
MWD Imported (Baker, ILP)	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826
Irvine Desalter	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514
Native Water	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future MWRP&LAWRP	-	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100
Maximum Supply Capability	40,997	51,097	50,097	50,097	50,097
Baseline Demand	29,809	30,985	32,262	32,303	32,023
Demand with Project	29,809	31,018	32,345	32,386	32,106
WRMP Build-out Demand	29,809	31,018	32,345	32,303	32,106
Reserve Supply with Project	11,187	20,079	17,752	17,711	17,991

Note: Downward trend reflects reduction in agricultural use over time.  
 Native water will be treated to potable through the Baker Water Treatment Plant after 2016.  
 MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

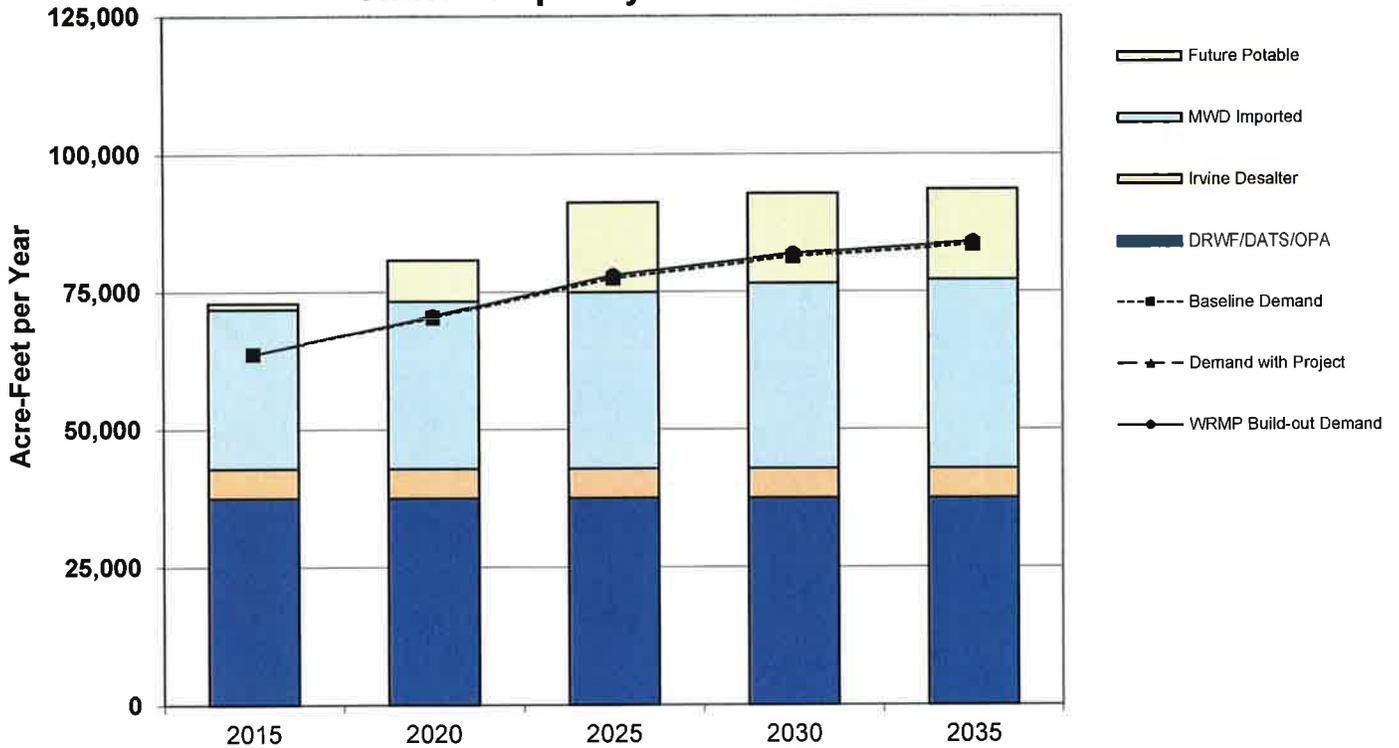
**Figure 8**  
**IRWD Maximum-Dry Supply & Demand - Nonpotable Water**



(in cfs)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Nonpotable Supplies</b>					
Existing MWRP&LAWRP	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
MWD Imported (Baker, ILP)	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7
Irvine Desalter	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Native Water	4.2	4.2	-	-	-
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future MWRP&LAWRP	-	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Maximum Supply Capability	159.5	173.4	169.2	169.2	169.2
Baseline Demand	96.2	100.0	104.1	104.2	103.3
Demand with Project	96.2	100.1	104.4	104.5	103.6
WRMP Build-out Demand	96.2	100.1	104.4	104.2	103.6
Reserve Supply with Project	63.3	73.3	64.8	65.0	65.6

Note: Downward trend reflects reduction in agricultural use over time.  
 Native water will be treated to potable through the Baker Water Treatment Plant after 2016.

**Figure 1a  
IRWD Normal-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water  
Under Temporary MWD Allocation\***

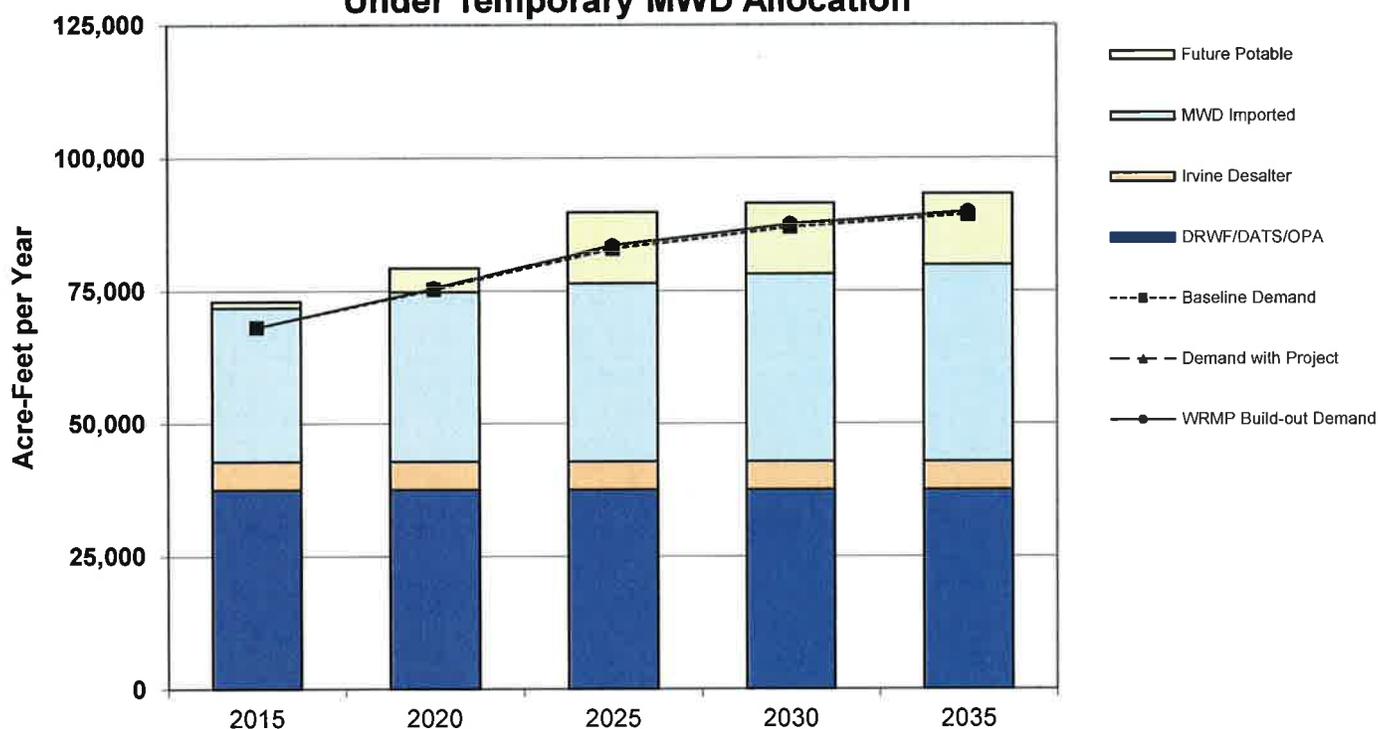


(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Potable Supplies</b>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	29,000	30,479	32,034	33,668	34,345
DRWF/DATS/OPA	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533
Irvine Desalter	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309
Wells 21 & 22	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future Potable	1,118	7,469	16,352	16,352	16,352
Maximum Supply Capability	79,288	87,119	97,557	99,191	99,868
Baseline Demand	63,671	70,307	77,451	81,254	83,433
Demand with Project	63,671	70,527	78,001	81,804	83,983
WRMP Build-out Demand	63,671	70,527	78,001	81,804	83,983
Reserve Supply with Project	15,617	16,592	19,556	17,387	15,884

Notes: By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

\*For illustration purposes, IRWD has shown MWD Imported Supplies as estimated under a short-term 10% allocation, Shortage Stage 2 in all of the 5-year increments. However, it is likely that such a scenario would only be temporary. Under a MWD Allocation, IRWD could supplement supplies with groundwater production which can exceed applicable basin percentages on a short-term basis or transfer water from IRWD's water bank. IRWD may also reduce demands by implementing shortage contingency measures as described in the UWMP. Under a MWD allocation, the Baker WTP supplies (under "Future Potable") will be limited to available native water only.

**Figure 2a  
IRWD Single Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water  
Under Temporary MWD Allocation\***

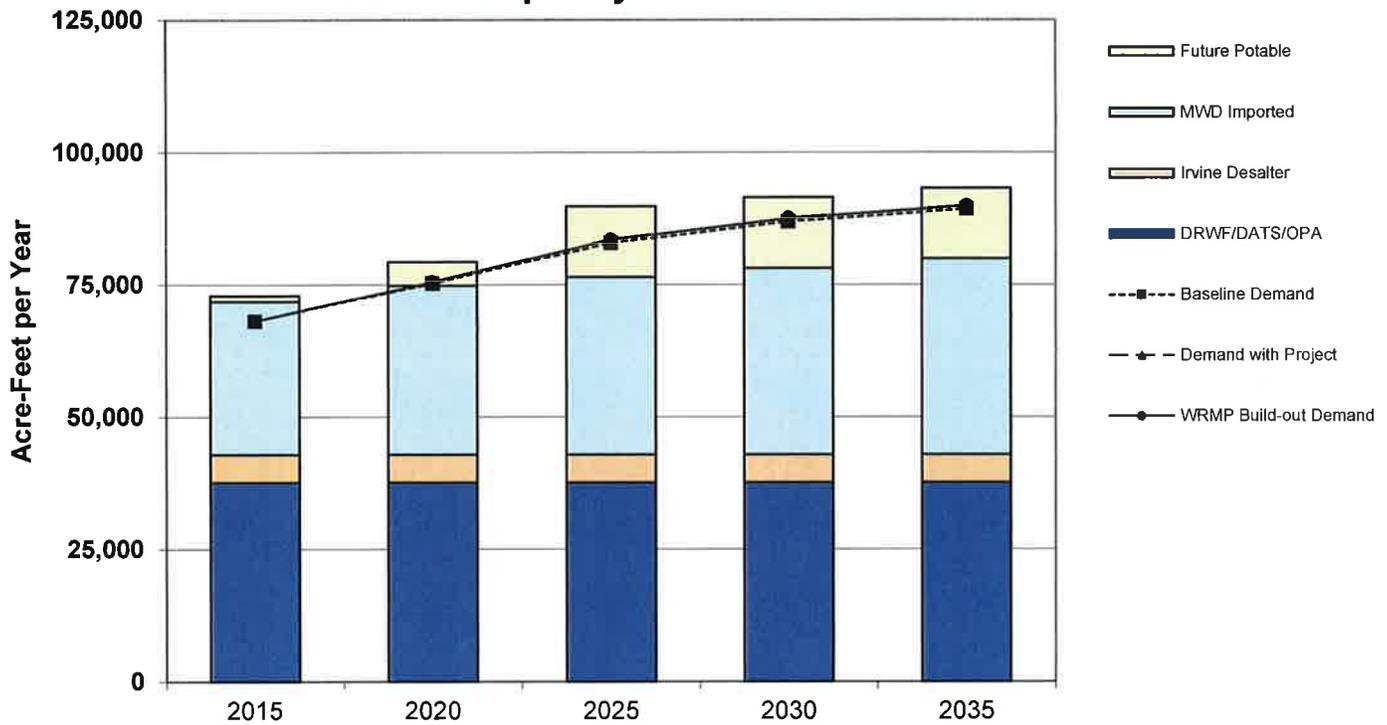


(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Potable Supplies</b>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	29,000	32,003	33,603	35,284	37,048
DRWF/DATS/OPA	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533
Irvine Desalter	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309
Wells 21 & 22	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future Potable	1,118	4,469	13,352	13,352	13,352
Maximum Supply Capability	79,288	85,643	96,126	97,806	99,571
Baseline Demand	68,128	75,229	82,872	86,942	89,274
Demand with Project	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
WRMP Build-out Demand	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
Reserve Supply with Project	11,161	10,179	12,665	10,276	9,708

Notes: Supplies identical to Normal-Year based on Metropolitan's Regional Urban Water Management Plan and usage of groundwater under drought conditions (OCWD Master Plan). Demands increased 7% from Normal-Year. By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

\*For illustration purposes, IRWD has shown MWD Imported Supplies as estimated under a short-term 10% allocation, Shortage Stage 2 in all of the 5-year increments. However, it is likely that such a scenario would only be temporary. Under a MWD Allocation, IRWD could supplement supplies with groundwater production which can exceed applicable basin percentages on a short-term basis or transfer water from IRWD's water bank. IRWD may also reduce demands by implementing shortage contingency measures as described in the UWMP. Under a MWD allocation, the Baker WTP supplies (under "Future Potable") will be limited to available native water only.

**Figure 3a  
IRWD Multiple Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water  
Under Temporary MWD Allocation\***



(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Potable Supplies</b>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	29,000	32,003	33,603	35,284	37,048
DRWF/DATS/OPA	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533
Irvine Desalter	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309
Wells 21 & 22	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future Potable	1,118	4,469	13,352	13,352	13,352
Maximum Supply Capability	79,288	85,643	96,126	97,806	99,571
Baseline Demand	68,128	75,229	82,872	86,942	89,274
Demand with Project	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
WRMP Build-out Demand	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
Reserve Supply with Project	11,161	10,179	12,665	10,276	9,708

Notes: Supplies identical to Normal-Year based on Metropolitan's Regional Urban Water Management Plan and usage of groundwater under drought conditions (OCWD Master Plan). Demands increased 7% from Normal-Year. By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

\*For illustration purposes, IRWD has shown MWD Imported Supplies as estimated under a short-term 10% allocation, Shortage Stage 2 in all of the 5-year increments. However, it is likely that such a scenario would only be temporary. Under a MWD Allocation, IRWD could supplement supplies with groundwater production which can exceed applicable basin percentages on a short-term basis or transfer water from IRWD's water bank. IRWD may also reduce demands by implementing shortage contingency measures as described in the UWMP. Under a MWD allocation, the Baker WTP supplies (under "Future Potable") will be limited to available native water only.

## 2. Information concerning supplies

(a)(1) Existing sources of identified water supply for the proposed project: IRWD does not allocate particular supplies to any project, but identifies total supplies for its service area, as updated in the following table:

	Max Day (cfs)	Avg. Annual (AFY)	Annual by Category (AFY)
<b>Current Supplies</b>			
<b>Potable - Imported</b>			
East Orange County Feeder No. 2	41.4	16,652	1
Allen-McColloch Pipeline*	64.7	26,024	1
Orange County Feeder	18.0	7,240	1
			49,916
<b>Potable - Groundwater</b>			
Dyer Road Wellfield	80.0	28,000	2
OPA Well	1.4	914	
Deep Aquifer Treatment System-DATS	12.5	8,618	2
Wells 21 & 22	10.9	6,329	2
Irvine Desalter	9.5	5,309	3
			49,170
Total Potable Current Supplies	238.4		99,086
<b>Nonpotable - Reclaimed Water</b>			
MWRP (18 mgd)	23.9	17,340	4
LAWRP (5.5 mgd)	8.3	5,975	4
			23,315
<b>Nonpotable - Imported</b>			
Baker Aqueduct	52.7	12,221	5
Irvine Lake Pipeline	65.0	9,000	6
			21,221
<b>Nonpotable - Groundwater</b>			
Irvine Desalter-Nonpotable	5.4	3,514	7
			3,514
<b>Nonpotable Native</b>			
Irvine Lake	4.2	3,048	8
			3,048
Total Nonpotable Current Supplies	159.5		51,098
Total Combined Current Supplies	397.9		150,185
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>			
<b>Potable Supplies</b>			
Well 106	2.0	1,118	
Well 53	5.6	3,658	
Future OPA Wells	8.0	5,225	
Baker Water Treatment Plant	10.5	6,858	
Wells 51 & 52	3.6	2,351	
Total Potable Under Development Supplies	29.7	19,211	
			19,211
<b>Nonpotable Supplies: MWRP&amp;LAWRP Reclaimed</b>			
	20.0	14,450	9
Total Under Development	49.7		33,661
<b>Total Supplies</b>			
Potable Supplies	268.1		118,297
Nonpotable Supplies	179.4		65,548
Total Supplies (Current and Under Development)	447.5		183,846

1 Based on converting maximum day capacity to average by dividing the capacity by a peaking factor of 1.8 (see Footnote 4, page 22).

2 Contract amount - See Potable Supply-Groundwater(iii).

3 Contract amount - See Potable Supply-Groundwater (iv) and (v). Maximum day well capacity is compatible with contract amount.

4 MWRP 18.0 mgd treatment capacity (17,400 AFY RW production) and LAWRP 5.5 mgd tertiary treatment capacity (5,975 AFY)

5 By 2020, Baker capacity will be allocated to Baker Water Treatment Plant (WTP) participants and IRWD will own 46.50 cfs in Baker Aqueduct after Baker WTP, of which 10.5 cfs will be for potable treatment. IRWD will have 35 cfs remaining capacity for non-potable uses. The nonpotable average use is based on converting maximum day capacity to average by dividing the capacity by a peaking factor of 2.5 (see Footnote 8, page 25).

6 Based on IRWD's proportion of Irvine Lake imported water storage; Actual ILP capacity would allow the use of additional imported water from MWD through the Santiago Lateral.

7 Contract amount - See Nonpotable Supply-Groundwater (i) and (ii). Maximum day well capacity (cfs) is compatible with contract amount.

8 Based on 70+ years historical average of Santiago Creek Inflow into Irvine Lake. By 2020, native water will be treated through Baker WTP.

9 Future estimated MWRP & LAWRP reclaimed water production.

\*64.7 cfs is current assigned capacity; based on increased peak flow, IRWD can purchase 10 cfs more (see page 23 (b)(1)(iii))

(b) Required information concerning currently available and under-development water supply entitlements, water rights and water service contracts:

(1) Written contracts or other proof of entitlement.<sup>4 5</sup>

• POTABLE SUPPLY - IMPORTED<sup>6</sup>

***Potable imported water service connections (currently available).***

(i) Potable imported water is delivered to IRWD at various service connections to the imported water delivery system of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (“MWD”): service connections CM-01A and OC-7 (Orange County Feeder); CM-10, CM-12, OC-38, OC-39, OC-57, OC-58, OC-63 (East Orange County Feeder No. 2); and OC-68, OC-71, OC-72, OC-73/73A, OC-74, OC-75, OC-83, OC-84, OC-87 (Allen-McColloch Pipeline). IRWD’s entitlements regarding service from the MWD delivery system facilities are described in the following paragraphs and summarized in the above Table ((2)(a)(1)). IRWD receives imported water service through Municipal Water District of Orange County (“MWDOC”), a member agency of MWD.

***Allen-McColloch Pipeline (“AMP”) (currently available).***

(ii) Agreement For Sale and Purchase of Allen-McColloch Pipeline, dated as of July 1, 1994 (Metropolitan Water District Agreement No. 4623) (“AMP Sale Agreement”). Under the AMP Sale Agreement, MWD purchased the Allen-McColloch Pipeline (formerly known as the “Diemer Intertie”) from MWDOC, the MWDOC Water Facilities Corporation and certain agencies, including IRWD and Los Alisos Water District (“LAWD”),<sup>7</sup> identified as “Participants” therein. Section 5.02 of the AMP Sale Agreement obligates MWD to meet IRWD’s and the other Participants’ requests for deliveries and specified minimum hydraulic grade lines at each connection serving a Participant, subject to availability of water. MWD

<sup>4</sup> In some instances, the contractual and other legal entitlements referred to in the following descriptions are stated in terms of flow capacities, in cubic feet per second (“cfs”). In such instances, the cfs flows are converted to volumes of AFY for purposes of analyzing supply sufficiency in this assessment, by dividing the capacity by a peaking factor of 1.8 (potable) or 2.5 (nonpotable), consistent with maximum day peaking factors used in the WRMP. The resulting reduction in assumed available annual AFY volumes through the application of these factors recognizes that connected capacity is provided to meet peak demands and that seasonal variation in demand and limitations in local storage prevent these capacities from being utilized at peak capacity on a year-round basis. However, the application of these factors produces a conservatively low estimate of annual AFY volumes from these connections; additional volumes of water are expected to be available from these sources.

<sup>5</sup> In the following discussion, contractual and other legal entitlements are characterized as either potable or nonpotable, according to the characterization of the source of supply. Some of the nonpotable supplies surplus to nonpotable demand could potentially be rendered potable by the addition of treatment facilities; however, except where otherwise noted, IRWD has no current plans to do so.

<sup>6</sup> See Imported Supply - Additional Information, below, for information concerning the availability of the MWD supply.

<sup>7</sup> IRWD has succeeded to LAWD’s interests in the AMP and other LAWD water supply facilities and rights mentioned in this assessment, by virtue of the consolidation of IRWD and LAWD on December 31, 2000.

agrees to operate the AMP as any other MWD pipeline. MWD has the right to operate the AMP on a “utility basis,” meaning that MWD need not observe capacity allocations of the Participants but may use available capacity to meet demand at any service connection.

The AMP Sale Agreement obligates MWD to monitor and project AMP demands and to construct specified pump facilities or make other provision for augmenting MWD’s capacity along the AMP, at MWD’s expense, should that be necessary to meet demands of all of the Participants (Section 5.08).

*(iii)* Agreement For Allocation of Proceeds of Sale of Allen-McColloch Pipeline, dated as of July 1, 1994 (“AMP Allocation Agreement”). This agreement, entered into concurrently with the AMP Sale Agreement, provided each Participant, including IRWD, with a capacity allocation in the AMP, for the purpose of allocating the sale proceeds among the Participants in accordance with their prior contractual capacities adjusted to conform to their respective future demands. IRWD’s capacity under the AMP Allocation Agreement (including its capacity as legal successor agency to LAWD) is 64.69 cfs at IRWD’s first four AMP connections, 49.69 cfs at IRWD’s next five downstream AMP connections and 35.01 and 10.00 cfs, respectively at IRWD’s remaining two downstream connections. The AMP Allocation Agreement further provides that if a Participant’s peak flow exceeds its capacity, the Participant shall “purchase” additional capacity from the other Participants who are using less than their capacity, until such time as MWD augments the capacity of the AMP. The foregoing notwithstanding, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the allocated capacities do not alter MWD’s obligation under the AMP Sale Agreement to meet all Participants’ demands along the AMP, and to augment the capacity of the AMP if necessary. Accordingly, under these agreements, IRWD can legally increase its use of the AMP beyond the above-stated capacities, but would be required to reimburse other Participants from a portion of the proceeds IRWD received from the sale of the AMP.

*(iv)* Improvement Subleases (or “FAP” Subleases) [MWDOC and LAWD; MWDOC and IRWD], dated August 1, 1989; 1996 Amended and Restated Allen-McColloch Pipeline Subleases [MWDOC and LAWD; MWDOC and IRWD], dated March 1, 1996. IRWD subleases its AMP capacity, including the capacity it acquired as successor to LAWD. To facilitate bond financing for the construction of the AMP, it was provided that the MWDOC Water Facilities Corporation, and subsequently MWDOC, would have ownership of the pipeline, and the Participants would be sublessees. As is the case with the AMP Sale Agreement, the subleases similarly provide that water is subject to availability.

***East Orange County Feeder No. 2 (“EOCF#2”) (currently available).***

*(v)* Agreement For Joint Exercise of Powers For Construction, Operation and Maintenance of East Orange County Feeder No. 2, dated July 11, 1961, as amended on July 25, 1962 and April 26, 1965; Agreement Re Capacity Rights In Proposed Water Line, dated September 11, 1961 (“IRWD MWDOC Assignment Agreement”); Agreement Regarding Capacity Rights In the East Orange County Feeder No. 2, dated August 28, 2000 (“IRWD Coastal Assignment Agreement”). East Orange County Feeder No. 2 (“EOCF#2”), a feeder linking Orange County

with MWD's feeder system, was constructed pursuant to a joint powers agreement among MWDOC (then called Orange County Municipal Water District), MWD, Coastal Municipal Water District ("Coastal"), Anaheim and Santa Ana. A portion of IRWD's territory is within MWDOC and the remainder is within the former Coastal (which was consolidated with MWDOC in 2001). Under the IRWD MWDOC Assignment Agreement, MWDOC assigned 41 cfs of capacity to IRWD in the reaches of EOCF#2 upstream of the point known as Coastal Junction (reaches 1 through 3), and 27 cfs in reach 4, downstream of Coastal Junction. Similarly, under the IRWD Coastal Assignment Agreement, prior to Coastal's consolidation with MWDOC, Coastal assigned to IRWD 0.4 cfs of capacity in reaches 1 through 3 and 0.6 cfs in reach 4 of EOCF#2. Delivery of water through EOCF#2 is subject to the rules and regulations of MWD and MWDOC, and is further subject to application and agreement of IRWD respecting turnouts.

***Orange County Feeder (currently available)***

**(vi)** Agreement, dated March 13, 1956. This 1956 Agreement between MWDOC's predecessor district and the Santa Ana Heights Water Company ("SAHWC") provides for delivery of MWD imported supply to the former SAHWC service area. SAHWC's interests were acquired on behalf of IRWD through a stock purchase and IRWD annexation of the SAHWC service area in 1997. The supply is delivered through a connection to MWD's Orange County Feeder designated as OC-7.

**(vii)** Agreement For Transfer of Interest In Pacific Coast Highway Water Transmission and Storage Facilities From The Irvine Company To the Irvine Ranch Water District, dated April 23, 1984; Joint Powers Agreement For the Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Sections 1a, 1b and 2 of the Coast Supply Line, dated June 9, 1989; Agreement, dated January 13, 1955 ("1955 Agreement"). The jointly constructed facility known as the Coast Supply Line ("CSL"), extending southward from a connection with MWD's Orange County Feeder at Fernleaf Street in Newport Beach, was originally constructed pursuant to a 1952 agreement among Laguna Beach County Water District ("LBCWD"), The Irvine Company (TIC) and South Coast County Water District. Portions were later reconstructed. Under the above-referenced transfer agreement in 1984, IRWD succeeded to TIC's interests in the CSL. The CSL is presently operated under the above-referenced 1989 joint powers agreement, which reflects IRWD's ownership of 10 cfs of capacity. The 1989 agreement obligates LBCWD, as the managing agent and trustee for the CSL, to purchase water and deliver it into the CSL for IRWD. LBCWD purchases such supply, delivered by MWD to the Fernleaf connection, pursuant to the 1955 Agreement with Coastal (now MWDOC).

***Baker Water Treatment Plant (under development)***

IRWD has begun construction of the Baker Water Treatment Plant project (the Baker WTP) in partnership with El Toro Water District, Moulton-Niguel Water District, Santa Margarita Water District and Trabuco Canyon Water District. The Baker WTP will be supplied with untreated imported water from MWD and native Irvine Lake water supply. IRWD will own 10.5 cfs of treatment capacity rights in

the Baker WTP.<sup>8</sup>

• POTABLE SUPPLY - GROUNDWATER

(i) Orange County Water District Act, Water Code App., Ch. 40 (“Act”). IRWD is an operator of groundwater-producing facilities in the Orange County Groundwater Basin (the “Basin”). Although the rights of the producers within the Basin vis a vis one another have not been adjudicated, they nevertheless exist and have not been abrogated by the Act (§40-77). The rights consist of municipal appropriators’ rights and may include overlying and riparian rights. The Basin is managed by OCWD under the Act, which functions as a statutorily-imposed physical solution. The Act empowers OCWD to impose replenishment assessments and basin equity assessments on production and to require registration of water-producing facilities and the filing of certain reports; however, OCWD is expressly prohibited from limiting extraction unless a producer agrees (§ 40-2(6) (c)) and from impairing vested rights to the use of water (§ 40-77). Thus, producers may install and operate production facilities under the Act; OCWD approval is not required. OCWD is required to annually investigate the condition of the Basin, assess overdraft and accumulated overdraft, and determine the amount of water necessary for replenishment (§40-26). OCWD has studied the Basin replenishment needs and potential projects to address growth in demand until 2020. This is described in detail in the OCWD Master Plan Report, dated April, 1999. OCWD’s analysis has been expanded and updated through 2025 in its Final Draft Long-Term Facilities Plan (January, 2006).

(ii) *Irvine Ranch Water District v. Orange County Water District*, OCSC No. 795827. A portion of IRWD is outside the jurisdictional boundary of OCWD. IRWD is eligible to annex the Santa Ana River Watershed portion of this territory to OCWD, under OCWD’s current annexation policy (Resolution No. 86-2-15, adopted on February 19, 1986 and reaffirmed on June 2, 1999), and anticipates doing so. However, this September 29, 1998, Superior Court ruling indicates that IRWD is entitled to deliver groundwater from the Basin to the IRWD service area irrespective of whether such area is also within OCWD.

***Dyer Road Wellfield (DWRf) / Deep Aquifer Treatment System (DATS)  
(currently available)***

(iii) Agreement For Water Production and Transmission Facilities, dated March 18, 1981, as amended May 2, 1984, September 19, 1990 and November 3, 1999 (the “DRWF Agreement”). The DRWF Agreement, among IRWD, OCWD and Santa Ana, concerns the development of IRWD’s Dyer Road Wellfield (“DRWF”), within the Basin. The DRWF consists of 16 wells pumping from the non-colored water zone of the Basin and 2 wells (with colored-water treatment facilities) pumping from the deep, colored-water zone of the Basin (the colored-water

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<sup>8</sup> The Baker WTP shall be supplied nonpotable imported water through the existing Baker Pipeline. IRWD’s existing Baker Pipeline capacity (see Section 2(b)(1) NONPOTABLE SUPPLY – IMPORTED) shall be apportioned to the Baker WTP participants based on Baker WTP capacity ownership, and IRWD shall retain 10.5 cfs of pipeline capacity through the Baker WTP for potable supply and shall retain 36 cfs in Reach 1U of the Baker Pipeline capacity for nonpotable supply.

portion of the DRWF is sometimes referred to as the Deep Aquifer Treatment System or “DATS”.) Under the DRWF Agreement, an “equivalent” basin production percentage (BPP) has been established for the DRWF, currently 28,000 AFY of non-colored water and 8,000 AFY of colored water, provided any amount of the latter 8,000 AFY not produced results in a matching reduction of the 28,000 AFY BPP. Although typically IRWD production from the DRWF does not materially exceed the equivalent BPP, the equivalent BPP is not an extraction limitation; it results in imposition of monetary assessments on the excess production. The DRWF Agreement also establishes monthly pumping amounts for the DRWF. With the addition of the Concentrated Treatment System (CATS), IRWD has increased the yield of DATS.

***Irvine Subbasin / Irvine Desalter (currently available)***

**(iv)** First Amended and Restated Agreement, dated March 11, 2002, as amended June 15, 2006, restating May 5, 1988 agreement (“Irvine Subbasin Agreement”). TIC has historically pumped agricultural water from the Irvine Subbasin. (As in the rest of the Basin of which this subbasin is a part, the groundwater rights have not been adjudicated, and OCWD provides governance and management under the Act.) The 1988 agreement between IRWD and TIC provided for the joint use and management of the Irvine Subbasin. The 1988 agreement further provided that the 13,000 AFY annual yield of the Irvine Subbasin would be allocated 1,000 AFY to IRWD and 12,000 AFY to TIC. Under the restated Irvine Subbasin Agreement, the foregoing allocations were superseded as a result of TIC’s commencement of the building its Northern Sphere Area project, with the effect that the Subbasin production capability, wells and other facilities, and associated rights have been transferred from TIC to IRWD, and IRWD has assumed the production from the Subbasin. In consideration of the transfer, IRWD is required to count the supplies attributable to the transferred Subbasin production in calculating available supplies for the Northern Sphere Area project and other TIC development and has agreed that they will not be counted toward non-TIC development.

A portion of the existing Subbasin water production facilities produce water which is of potable quality. IRWD could treat some of the water produced from the Subbasin for potable use, by means of the Desalter and other projects. Although, as noted above, the Subbasin has not been adjudicated and is managed by OCWD, TIC reserved water rights from conveyances of its lands as development over the Subbasin has occurred, and under the Irvine Subbasin Agreement TIC has transferred its rights to IRWD.

**(v)** Second Amended and Restated Agreement Between Orange County Water District and Irvine Ranch Water District Regarding the Irvine Desalter Project, dated June 11, 2001, and other agreements referenced therein. This agreement provides for the extraction and treatment of subpotable groundwater from the Irvine Subbasin, a portion of the Basin. As is the case with the remainder of the Basin, IRWD’s entitlement to extract this water is not adjudicated, but the use of the entitlement is governed by the OCWD Act. (See also, discussion of Irvine Subbasin in the preceding paragraph.) A portion of the product water has been delivered into the IRWD potable system, and the remainder has been delivered into the IRWD nonpotable system.

***Orange Park Acres (currently available)***

On June 1, 2008, through annexation and merger, IRWD acquired the water system of the former Orange Park Acres Mutual Water company, including well [OPA Well]. The well is operated within the Orange County Groundwater Basin.

***Wells 21 and 22 (currently available)***

IRWD completed construction of treatment facilities, pipelines and wellhead facilities for Wells 21 and 22. Water supplied through this project became available in 2013. The wells are operated within the Orange County Groundwater Basin.

***Irvine Wells (under development)***

*(vi)* IRWD is pursuing the installation of production facilities in the west Irvine, Tustin Legacy and Tustin Ranch portions of the Basin. These groundwater supplies are considered to be under development; however, four wells have been drilled and have previously produced groundwater, three wells have been drilled but have not been used as production wells to date, a site for an additional well and treatment facility has been acquired by IRWD. The production facilities can be constructed and operated under the Act; no statutory or contractual approval is required to do so. Appropriate environmental review would be conducted for each facility. See discussion of the Act under Potable Supply - Groundwater, paragraph (i), above.

• **NONPOTABLE SUPPLY - RECLAIMED**

***Water Reclamation Plants (currently available)***

Water Code Section 1210. IRWD supplies its own reclaimed water from wastewater collected by IRWD and delivered to IRWD's Michelson Water Reclamation Plant (MWRP) and Los Alisos Water Reclamation Plant (LAWRP). MWRP currently has a permitted capacity of 18 million gallons per day (MGD) and LAWRP currently has a permitted capacity of 5.5 MGD. Water Code Section 1210 provides that the owner of a wastewater treatment plant operated for the purposes of treating wastes from a sanitary sewer system holds the exclusive right to the treated effluent as against anyone who has supplied the water discharged into the sewer system. IRWD's permits for the operation of MWRP and LAWRP allow only irrigation and other customer uses of reclaimed water, and do not permit stream discharge of reclaimed water; thus, no issue of downstream appropriation arises, and IRWD is entitled to deliver all of the effluent to meet contractual and customer demands.

***Water Reclamation Plant Expansion (current available)***

IRWD is completing construction of the Michelson Water Reclamation Plant Phase 2 Capacity Expansion Project later in 2015. With this expansion, IRWD will increase its capacity on the existing MWRP site to produce sufficient reclaimed water to meet the projected demand in the year 2035. Additional

reclamation capacity will augment local nonpotable supplies and improve reliability.

•NONPOTABLE SUPPLY - IMPORTED<sup>9</sup>

***Baker Pipeline (currently available)***

Santiago Aqueduct Commission Joint Powers Agreement, dated September 11, 1961, as amended December 20, 1974, January 13, 1978, November 1, 1978, September 1, 1981, October 22, 1986, and July 8, 1999 (the “SAC Agreement”); Agreement Between Irvine Ranch Water District and Carma-Whiting Joint Venture Relative to Proposed Annexation of Certain Property to Irvine Ranch Water District, dated May 26, 1981 (the “Whiting Annexation Agreement”). Service connections OC-13/13A, OC-33/33A. The imported untreated water pipeline initially known as the Santiago Aqueduct and now known as the Baker Pipeline was constructed under the SAC Agreement, a joint powers agreement. The Baker Pipeline is connected to MWD’s Santiago Lateral. IRWD’s capacity in the Baker Pipeline includes the capacity it subleases as successor to LAWD, as well as capacity rights IRWD acquired through the Whiting Annexation Agreement. (To finance the construction of AMP parallel untreated reaches which were incorporated into the Baker Pipeline, replacing original SAC untreated reaches that were made a part of the AMP potable system, it was provided that the MWDOC Water Facilities Corporation, and subsequently MWDOC, would have ownership, and the participants would be sublessees.) IRWD has 52.70 cfs in the first reach, 12.50 cfs in each of the second, third and fourth reaches and 7.51 cfs in the fifth reach of the Baker Pipeline. Water is subject to availability from MWD.

•NONPOTABLE SUPPLY - NATIVE

***Irvine Lake (currently available)***

(i) Permit For Diversion and Use of Water (Permit No. 19306) issued pursuant to Application No. 27503; License For Diversion and Use of Water (License 2347) resulting from Application No. 4302 and Permit No. 3238; License For Diversion and Use of Water (License 2348) resulting from Application No. 9005 and Permit No. 5202. The foregoing permit and licenses, jointly held by IRWD (as successor to The Irvine Company (TIC) and Carpenter Irrigation District (CID)) and Serrano Water District (SWD), secure appropriative rights to the flows of Santiago Creek. Under Licenses 2347 and 2348, IRWD and SWD have the right to diversion by storage at Santiago Dam (Irvine Lake) and a submerged dam, of a total of 25,000 AFY. Under Permit No. 19306, IRWD and SWD have the right to diversion by storage of an additional 3,000 AFY by flashboards at Santiago Dam (Irvine Lake). (Rights under Permit No. 19306 may be junior to an OCWD permit to divert up to 35,000 AFY of Santiago Creek flows to spreading pits downstream of Santiago Dam.) The combined total of native water that may be diverted to storage under these licenses and permit is 28,000 AFY. A 1996 amendment to

<sup>9</sup> See Imported Supply - Additional Information, below, for information concerning the availability of the MWD supply.

License Nos. 2347, 2348 and 2349 [replaced by Permit No. 19306 in 1984] limits the withdrawal of water from the Lake to 15,483 AFY under the licenses. This limitation specifically references the licenses and doesn't reference water stored pursuant to other legal entitlements. The use and allocation of the native water is governed by the agreements described in the next paragraph.

**(ii)** Agreement, dated February 6, 1928 ("1928 Agreement"); Agreement, dated May 15, 1956, as amended November 12, 1973 ("1956 Agreement"); Agreement, dated as of December 21, 1970 ("1970 Agreement"); Agreement Between Irvine Ranch Water District and The Irvine Company Relative to Irvine Lake and the Acquisition of Water Rights In and To Santiago Creek, As Well As Additional Storage Capacity in Irvine Lake, dated as of May 31, 1974 ("1974 Agreement"). The 1928 Agreement was entered into among SWD, CID and TIC, providing for the use and allocation of native water in Irvine Lake. Through the 1970 Agreement and the 1974 Agreement, IRWD acquired the interests of CID and TIC, leaving IRWD and SWD as the two co-owners. TIC retains certain reserved rights. The 1928 Agreement divides the stored native water by a formula which allocates to IRWD one-half of the first 1,000 AF, plus increments that generally yield three-fourths of the amount over 1,000 AF.<sup>10</sup> The agreements also provide for evaporation and spill losses and carryover water remaining in the Lake at the annual allocation dates. Given the dependence of native water on rainfall, for purposes of this assessment only a small portion of IRWD's share of the 28,000 AFY of native water rights (4,000 AFY in normal years and 1,000 AFY in single and multiple-dry years) is shown in currently available supplies, based on averaging of historical data. However, IRWD's ability to supplement Irvine Lake storage with its imported untreated water supplies, described herein, offsets the uncertainty associated with the native water supply.

#### • NONPOTABLE SUPPLY - GROUNDWATER

##### ***Irvine Subbasin / Irvine Desalter (currently available)***

**(i)** IRWD's entitlement to produce nonpotable water from the Irvine Subbasin is included within the Irvine Subbasin Agreement. See discussion of the Irvine Subbasin Agreement under Potable Supply - Groundwater; paragraph (iv), above.

**(ii)** See discussion of the Irvine Desalter project under Potable Supply - Groundwater, paragraph (v), above. The Irvine Desalter project will produce nonpotable as well as potable water.

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<sup>10</sup> The 1956 Agreement provides for facilities to deliver MWD imported water into the Lake, and grants storage capacity for the imported water. By succession, IRWD owns 9,000 AFY of this 12,000 AFY imported water storage capacity. This storage capacity does not affect availability of the imported supply, which can be either stored or delivered for direct use by customers.

## •IMPORTED SUPPLY - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

As described above, the imported supply from MWD is contractually subject to availability. To assist local water providers in assessing the adequacy of local water supplies that are reliant in whole or in part on MWD's imported supply; MWD has provided information concerning the availability of the supplies to its entire service area. In its most recently adopted RUWMP, MWD has extended its planning timeframe out through 2035 to ensure that MWD's 2010 RUWMP may be used as a source document for meeting requirements for sufficient supplies. In addition, the RUWMP includes "Justifications for Supply Projections" (Appendix A-3) that details the planning, legal, financial, and regulatory basis for including each source of supply in the plan. The RUWMP summarizes MWD's planning initiatives over the past ten years, which includes the Integrated Resources Plan (IRP), the IRP Update, the Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan, Strategic Plan and Rate Structure. The reliability analysis in MWD's IRP Update (October 2010) showed that MWD can maintain reliable supplies under the conditions that have existed in past dry periods throughout the period 2015 through 2035. The RUWMP includes tables that show the region can provide reliable supplies under both the single driest year (1977) and multiple dry years (1990-92) through 2035. MWD has also identified buffer supplies, including additional State Water Project groundwater storage and transfers that could serve to supply the additional water needed.

It is anticipated that MWD will revise its regional supply availability analysis periodically to supplement its RUWMP in years when the RUWMP is not being updated.

IRWD is permitted by the statute to rely upon the water supply information provided by the wholesaler concerning a wholesale water supply source, for use in preparing its UWMPs. In turn, the statute provides for the use of UWMP information to support water supply assessments and verifications. In accordance with these provisions, IRWD is entitled to rely upon the conclusions of the MWD RUWMP. As referenced above under Summary of Results of Demand-Supply Comparisons - Recent Actions on Delta Pumping, MWD has provided additional information on its imported water supply.

MWD's reserve supplies, together with the fact that IRWD relies on MWD supplies as supplemental supplies that need not be used to the extent IRWD operates currently available and under-development local supplies, build a margin of safety into IRWD's supply availability.

### (2) Adopted capital outlay program to finance delivery of the water supplies.

All necessary delivery facilities currently exist for the use of the *currently available* and *under-development* supplies assessed herein, with the exception of future groundwater wells, MWRP expansion and IRWD sub-regional and developer-dedicated conveyance facilities necessary to complete the local distribution systems for the Project. IRWD's turnout at each MWD connection and IRWD's regional delivery facilities are sufficiently sized to deliver all of the supply to the sub-regional and local distribution systems.

With respect to future groundwater wells (PR Nos. 11405, 11473), the MWRP Phase 2 expansion (PR. Nos. 20214 and 30214), and Baker WTP (PR No. 11218), IRWD adopted its fiscal year 2014-15 capital budget on June 9, 2014 (Resolution No. 2014-29), budgeting portions of the funds for such projects. (A copy is available from IRWD on request.) For these facilities, as well as unbuilt IRWD sub-regional conveyance facilities, the sources of funding are previously authorized general obligation bonds, revenue-supported certificates of participation and/or capital funds held by IRWD Improvement Districts. IRWD has maintained a successful program for the issuance of general obligation bonds and certificates of participation on favorable borrowing terms, and IRWD has received AAA public bond ratings. IRWD has approximately \$615.2 million (water) and \$784.8 million (wastewater) of unissued, voter-approved bond authorization. Certificates of participation do not require voter approval. Proceeds of bonds and available capital funds are expected to be sufficient to fund all IRWD facilities for delivery of the supplies under development. Tract-level conveyance facilities are required to be donated to IRWD by the Applicant or its successor(s) at time of development.

See also *MWD's RUWMP*, Appendix A.3 Justifications for Supply Projections with respect to capital outlay programs related to MWD's supplies.

(3) Federal, state and local permits for construction of delivery infrastructure.

Most IRWD delivery facilities are constructed in public right-of-way or future right-of-way. State statute confers on IRWD the right to construct works along, under or across any stream of water, watercourse, street, avenue, highway, railway, canal, ditch or flume (Water Code Section 35603). Although this right cannot be denied, local agencies may require encroachment permits when work is to be performed within a street. If easements are necessary for delivery infrastructure, IRWD requires the developer to provide them. The crossing of watercourses or areas with protected species requires federal and/or state permits as applicable.

See also *MWD's RUWMP*, Appendix A.3 Justifications for Supply Projections with respect to permits related to MWD's supplies.

(4) Regulatory approvals for conveyance or delivery of the supplies.

See response to preceding item (3).

See also *MWD's RUWMP*, Appendix A.3 Justifications for Supply Projections with respect to regulatory approvals related to MWD's supplies.

**3. Other users and contractholders (identified supply not previously used).**

For each of the water supply sources identified by IRWD, if no water has been received from that source(s), IRWD is required to identify other public water systems or water service contractholders that receive a water supply from, or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights and water service contracts to, that source(s):

Water has been received from all listed sources. A small quantity of Subbasin water is used by Woodbridge Village Association for the purpose of supplying its North and South Lakes. There are no other public water systems or water service contractholders that receive a water supply from, or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights and water service contracts to, the Irvine Subbasin.

**4. Information concerning groundwater included in the supply identified for the Project:**

(a) Relevant information in the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP):

See Irvine Ranch Water District 2010 UWMP, sections 4-D through 4-J.

(b) Description of the groundwater basin(s) from which the Project will be supplied:

The Orange County Groundwater Basin ("Basin") is described at pages 3-1 through 3-14 of the OCWD Master Plan Report, dated April, 1999 ("MPR") and in the more recent Groundwater Management Plan ("GMP") at pages 2-1 through 6-33<sup>11</sup>. The rights of the producers within the Basin vis a vis one another have not been adjudicated. The Basin is managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD) for the benefit of municipal, agricultural and private groundwater producers. OCWD is responsible for the protection of water rights to the Santa Ana River in Orange County as well as the management and replenishment of the Basin. Current production from the Basin is approximately 332,000 AFY.

The Department of Water Resources has not identified the Basin as overdrafted in its most current bulletin that characterizes the condition of the Basin, Bulletin 118 (2003). The efforts being undertaken by OCWD to eliminate long-term overdraft in the Basin are described in the OCWD MPR, including in particular, Chapters 4, 5, 6, 14 and 15 of the MPR. In addition to Orange County Water District (OCWD) reports listed in the Assessment Reference List, OCWD has also prepared a Long Term Facilities Plan ("LTFP") which provides updated information and was received by the OCWD Board in July 2009. The LTFP Chapter 3 describes the efforts being undertaken by OCWD to eliminate long-term overdraft in the Basin.

Although the water supply assessment statute (Water Code Section 10910(f)) refers to elimination of "long-term overdraft," overdraft includes conditions which may be managed for optimum basin storage, rather than eliminated. OCWD's Act defines annual groundwater overdraft to be the quantity by which production exceeds the natural replenishment of the Basin. Accumulated overdraft is defined in the OCWD Act to be the quantity of water needed in the groundwater basin forebay to prevent landward movement of seawater into the fresh groundwater body. However, seawater intrusion control facilities have been constructed by OCWD since the Act was written, and have been effective in preventing landward movement of seawater. These facilities allow greater utilization of the storage capacity of the Basin.

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<sup>11</sup> OCWD has also prepared a Long Term Facilities Plan which provides updated information which was received and filed by its Board in July 2009.

OCWD has invested over \$250 million in seawater intrusion control (injection barriers), recharge facilities, laboratories, and Basin monitoring to effectively manage the Basin. Consequently, although the Basin is defined to be in an “overdraft” condition, it is actually managed to allow utilization of up to 500,000 acre-feet of storage capacity of the basin during dry periods, acting as an underground reservoir and buffer against drought. OCWD has an optimal basin management target of 100,000 acre-feet of accumulated overdraft provides sufficient storage space to accommodate increased supplies from one wet year while also provide enough water in storage to offset decreased supplies during a two- to three year drought. If the Basin is too full, artesian conditions can occur along the coastal area, causing rising water and water logging, an adverse condition. Since the formation of OCWD in 1933, OCWD has made substantial investment in facilities, Basin management and water rights protection, resulting in the elimination and prevention of adverse long-term “mining” overdraft conditions. OCWD continues to develop new replenishment supplies, recharge capacity and basin protection measures to meet projected production from the basin during normal rainfall and drought periods. (OCWD MPR and LTFP)

OCWD’s efforts include ongoing replenishment programs and planned capital improvements. It should be noted under OCWD’s management of overdraft to maximize its use for annual production and recharge operations, overdraft varies over time as the Basin is managed to keep it in balance over the long term. The Basin is not operated on an annual safe-yield basis. (OCWD MPR, section 3.2 and LTFP, section 6)

(c) Description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by IRWD from the Basin for the past five years:

The following table shows the amounts pumped, by groundwater source:

(In AFY)

<b>Year (ending 6/30)</b>	<b>DRWF/DATS/ OPA/21-22</b>	<b>Irvine Subbasin (IRWD)</b>	<b>Irvine Subbasin (TIC)</b>	<b>LAWD<sup>12</sup></b>
2014	42,424	10,995	0	376
2013	38,617	8,629	0	282
2012	37,059	7,059	0	0
2011	34,275	7,055	0	0
2010	37,151	8,695	0	3
2009	38,140	7,614	0	0
2008	36,741	4,539	0	16

<sup>12</sup> The water produced from IRWD’s Los Alisos wells is not included in this assessment. IRWD is presently evaluating the future use of these wells.

2007	37,864	5,407	0	6
2006	37,046	2,825	0	268
2005	36,316	2,285	628	357
2004	30,265	1,938	3,079	101
2003	24,040	2,132	4,234	598
2002	25,855	2,533	5,075	744

(d) Description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater projected to be pumped by IRWD from the Basin:

IRWD has a developed groundwater supply of 35,200 AFY from its Dyer Road Wellfield (including the Deep Aquifer Treatment System), in the main portion of the Basin.

Although TIC's historical production from the Subbasin declined as its use of the Subbasin for agricultural water diminished, OCWD's and other historical production records for the Subbasin show that production has been as high as 13,000 AFY. Plans are also underway to expand IRWD's main Orange County Groundwater Basin supply (characterized as *under-development* supplies herein). (See Section 2 (a) (1) herein). IRWD anticipates the development of additional production facilities within both the main Basin and the Irvine Subbasin. However, such additional facilities have not been included or relied upon in this assessment. Additional groundwater development will provide an additional margin of safety as well as reduce future water supply costs to IRWD.

The following table summarizes future IRWD groundwater production from currently available and under-development supplies.

(In AFY)

Year (ending 6/30)	DRWF <sup>13</sup>	Future GW <sup>14</sup>	IDP (Potable)	IDP (Nonpotable)
2015	43,300	0	5,640	3,898
2020	43,300	3,469	5,640	3,898
2025	43,300	12,352	5,640	3,898
2035	43,300	12,352	5,640	3,898

(e) If not included in the UWMP, analysis of the sufficiency of groundwater projected to be pumped by IRWD from the Basin to meet to meet the projected water demand of the Project:

<sup>13</sup> See Potable Supply - Groundwater, paragraph (iii), above. DRWF non-colored production above 28,000 AFY and colored water production above 8,000 AFY are subject to contractually-imposed assessments. In addition, seasonal production amounts apply. This also includes 1,000 AFY for the OPA well and 6,300 for Wells 21&22.

<sup>14</sup> Under development.

See responses to 4(b) and 4(d).

The OCWD MPR and LTFP examined future Basin conditions and capabilities, water supply and demand, and identified projects to meet increased replenishment needs of the basin. With the implementation of OCWD's preferred projects, the Basin yield in the year 2025 would be up to 500,000 AF. The amount that can be produced will be a function of which projects will be implemented by OCWD and how much increased recharge capacity is created by those projects, total demands by all producers, and the resulting Basin Production Percentage ("BPP") that OCWD sets based on these factors.<sup>15</sup> Sufficient replenishment supplies are projected by the OCWD MPR to be available to OCWD to meet the increasing demand on the Basin. These supplies include capture of increasing Santa Ana River flows, purchases of replenishment water from MWD, and development of new local supplies. OCWD has completed its replenishment supply project, the Groundwater Replenishment System project ("GWRS"). The OCWD MPR indicates that the GWRS will produce over 100,000 AFY of new replenishment supply from recycled water.

Production of groundwater can exceed applicable basin production percentages on a short-term basis, providing additional reliability during dry years or emergencies. Additional groundwater production is anticipated by OCWD in the Basin in dry years, as producers reduce their use of imported supplies, and the Basin is "mined" in anticipation of the eventual availability of replenishment water. (OCWD MPR, section 14.6.)

See also, Figures 1-8. IRWD assesses sufficiency of supplies on an aggregated basis, as neither groundwater nor other supply sources are allocated to particular projects or customers. Under the Irvine Subbasin Agreement, IRWD is contractually obligated to attribute the Subbasin supply only to TIC development projects for assessment purposes; however, the agreement does not allocate or assign rights in the Subbasin supply to any project.

***Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.*** Pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the DWR has designated the Orange County groundwater basin as a medium priority basin for purposes of groundwater management. By January 31, 2017, local groundwater producers must establish or designate an entity (referred to as a groundwater sustainability agency, or "GSA"), subject to DWR's approval, to manage each high and medium priority groundwater basin. The SGMA specifically calls for OCWD, which regulates the Orange County groundwater basin, to serve as the GSA for such basin.

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<sup>15</sup> OCWD has adopted a basin production percentage of 72% for 2014-15. In prior years OCWD has maintained a basin production percentage that is higher than the current percentage, and IRWD anticipates that such reductions may occur from time to time as a temporary measure employed by OCWD to encourage lower pumping levels as OCWD implements other measures to reduce the current accumulated overdraft in the Basin. Any such reductions are not expected to affect any of IRWD's currently available groundwater supplies listed in this assessment, which are subject to a contractually-set equivalent basin production percentage as described, or are exempt from the basin production percentage.

**5.  This Water Supply Assessment is being completed for a project included in a prior water supply assessment. Check all of the following that apply:**

- Changes in the Project have substantially increased water demand.
- Changes in circumstances or conditions have substantially affected IRWD's ability to provide a sufficient water supply for the Project.
- Significant new information has become available which was not known and could not have been known at the date of the prior Water Supply Assessment.

## **6. References**

*Water Resources Master Plan*, Irvine Ranch Water District, March, 2002 (supplemented January, 2004)

*2010 Urban Water Management Plan*, Irvine Ranch Water District, June, 2011

*Integrated Water Resources Plan Update*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, July, 2004

*Proposed Framework for Metropolitan Water District's Delta Action Plan*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, May 8, 2007

*Board Information Report*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, October 9, 2007

*2007 IRP Implementation Report*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, October, 2007

*Master Plan Report*, Orange County Water District, April, 1999

*Groundwater Management Plan*, Orange County Water District, March, 2004

*Final Draft Long-Term Facilities Plan*, Orange County Water District, January 2006

*2008-2009 Engineer's Report on Groundwater Conditions, Water Supply and Basin Utilization in the Orange County Water District*, Orange County Water District

*2009-2010 Engineer's Report on Groundwater Conditions, Water Supply and Basin Utilization in the Orange County Water District*, Orange County Water District

*2012-2013 Engineer's Report on Groundwater Conditions, Water Supply and Basin Utilization in the Orange County Water District*, Orange County Water District

*Progress on Incorporating Climate Change into Management of California's Water Resources*, California Department of Water Resources, July 2006

*Section 15 of the Rules and Regulations – Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Program*, Irvine Ranch Water District, February 2009

*Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Irvine Ranch Water District, February 2009*

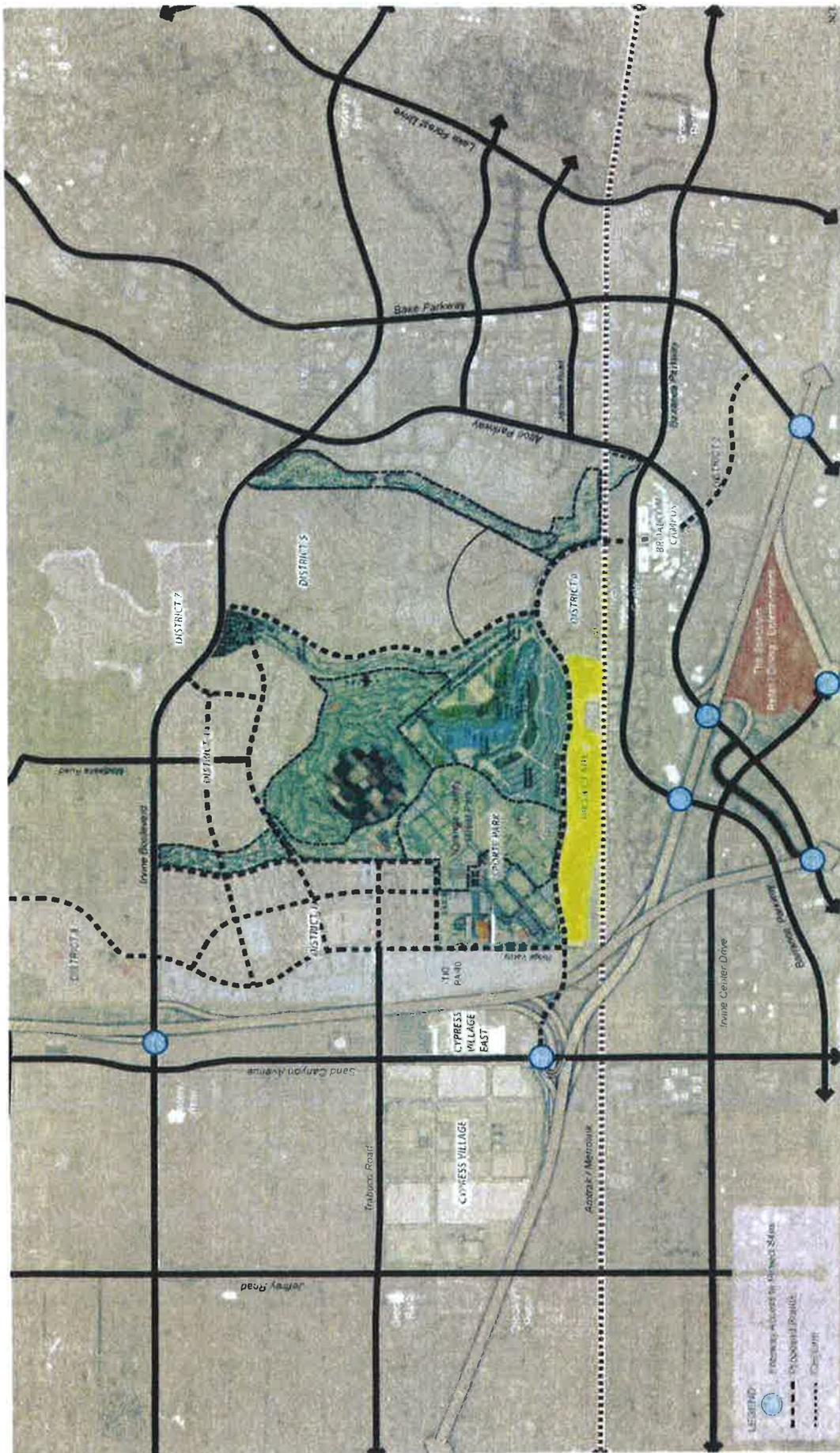
*2010 Integrated Resources Plan Update, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, October 2010*

*Regional Urban Water Management Plan, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, November 2010*

## **Exhibit A**

Depiction of Project Area

# El Toro Development Plan



**Exhibit B**

Uses Included in Project



County of Orange  
California

James Campbell  
Land Development Manager

January 22, 2015

Irvine Ranch Water District  
15600 Sand Canyon Avenue  
P.O. Box 57000  
Irvine, CA 92619-7000

**Re: Request for Water Supply Availability Assessment (Water Code §10910 et seq.)**

The County of Orange hereby requests an assessment of water supply availability for the below-described project. The County has determined that the project is a "project" as defined in Water Code §10912, and has determined that an environmental impact report is required for the project.

**Proposed Project Information**

Project Title: El Toro Development Plan

Location of project: On the former USMC El Toro Marine Base located southeast of the intersection of Marine Way and future Ridge Valley Drive, northeast of the SCRRA railroad right of way and southwest of the future extension of Marine Way and in the City of Irvine General Plan Planning Area 51.

- (For projects requiring a new assessment under Water Code §10910 (h).) Previous Water Supply Assessment including this project was prepared on: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. This application requests a new Water Supply Assessment, due to the following (check all that apply):
- Changes in the project have substantially increased water demand
  - Changes in circumstances or conditions have substantially affected IRWD's ability to provide a sufficient water supply for the project
  - Significant new information has become available which was not known and could not have been known at the date of the prior Water Supply Assessment (Enclose maps and exhibits of the project)

Type of Development:

- Residential: No. of dwelling units: 2103
- Shopping center or business: No. of employees TBD Sq. ft. of floor space 220,000
- Commercial office: No. of employees TBD Sq. ft. of floor space 1,876,000
- Hotel or motel: No. of rooms 242
- Industrial, manufacturing, processing or industrial park: No. of employees \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of acres \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. ft. of floor space \_\_\_\_\_
- Mixed use (check and complete all above that apply)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Total acreage of project: 107.2 Acres

Acreage devoted to landscape:

Greenbelt 7.0 acres golf course None parks 4.0 Acres  
Agriculture None other landscaped areas 26.0 Acres

Number of schools None Number of public facilities None

County Executive Office  
333 W. Santa Ana Blvd.  
Third Floor  
Santa Ana, California  
92701-4062

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Web: www.oogov.com

Other factors or uses that would affect the quantity of water needed, such as peak flow requirements or potential uses to be added to the project to reduce or mitigate environmental impacts:

Low flow fixtures and a water efficient landscape irrigation system with drought tolerant landscape design

What is the current land use of the area subject to a land use change under the project?

Institutional

Is the project included in the existing General Plan? No If no, describe the existing General Plan Designation Institutional

The County acknowledges that IRWD's assessment will be based on the information hereby provided to IRWD concerning the project. If it is necessary for corrected or additional information to be submitted to enable IRWD to complete the assessment, the request will be considered incomplete until IRWD's receipt of the corrected or additional information. If the project, circumstances or conditions change or new information becomes available after the issuance of a Water Supply Assessment, the Water Supply Assessment may no longer be valid. The County will request a new Water Supply Assessment if it determines that one is required.

The County acknowledges that the Water Supply Assessment shall not constitute a "will-serve" or in any way entitle the project applicant to service or to any right, priority or allocation in any supply, capacity or facility, and that the issuance of the Water Supply Assessment shall not affect IRWD's obligation to provide service to its existing customers or any potential future customers including the project applicant. In order to receive service, the project applicant shall be required to file a completed Application(s) for Service and Agreement with the Irvine Ranch Water District on IRWD's forms, together with all fees and charges, plans and specifications, bonds and conveyance of necessary easements, and meet all other requirement as specified therein.

COUNTY OF ORANGE

By: 

REQUEST RECEIVED:

Date: Jan. 24, 2015

By: Kellie Wilson

Irvine Ranch Water District

REQUEST COMPLETE:

Date: Jan. 28, 2015

By: Kellie Wilson

Irvine Ranch Water District



## IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT

15600 Sand Canyon Ave., P.O. Box 57000, Irvine, CA 92619-7000 (949) 453-5300

December 17, 2015

County Of Orange  
333 W. Santa Ana Blvd, 3rd Floor  
Santa Ana, CA 92701

**SUBJECT:** Conditional Water and Sewer Will Serve Letter for The County of Orange known as 100-Acre Parcel Development on the former El Toro MCAS

Gentlemen:

This is to advise you that the IRWD would have adequate domestic water supplies to furnish each and every building lot, without exception, in the tentative tract, subject to the developer providing for construction of additional water supply and transmission mains as may be identified in Sub Area Master Plan update, and the developer installing the necessary in-tract distribution main.

Please be advised that for residential tracts, two (2) points of connection must be made to IRWD's water system, and may necessitate street trenching or underground boring if not done prior to road construction.

The District will also be able to provide sewer service to each and every building lot, without exception, in the tentative tract, conditioned upon the developer providing for the construction of additional sewer trunk lines and local sewer collection facilities, as may be identified in Sub Area Master Plan update, and the developer installing the necessary in-tract sewer mains.

This letter does not constitute either a water supply verification, as required by California Government Code Section 66473.7, or a water supply assessment, as required by California Water Code Section 10910. If compliance with one or both of such requirements is necessary for the project, appropriate requests shall be submitted to the District.

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please feel free to call the undersigned.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kevin L. Burton".

Kevin L. Burton, P.E.  
Executive Director of Engineering and Water Quality

Reviewed: ANL



## WATER SUPPLY VERIFICATION INFORMATION

### Purpose of Verification

Irvine Ranch Water District ("IRWD") is the public water system that will supply water service (both potable and nonpotable) to the project identified on the cover page of this verification (the "Project"). As a public water system, IRWD is required by Section 66473.7 of the Government Code (the "Verification Law") to provide the County with a verification of the availability of a sufficient water supply for non-exempt subdivisions of more than 500 residential units in conjunction with (or prior to) the County's approval of a tentative map. The County has found the Project to include a subdivision that is subject to verification and not exempt under the Verification Law.

The Verification Law provides that a verification shall be supported by substantial evidence, which may include, but is not limited to, any of the following (i) IRWD's most recently adopted urban water management plan; (ii) a water supply assessment previously adopted for the project under Water Code 10910, *et seq.*; or (iii) other analytical information substantially similar to the assessment of service reliability required by Water Code Section 10635 to be included in the urban water management plan. The Verification Law also specifies the elements to be contained in a verification with respect to (i) supplies relied upon that are not currently available; (ii) reasonably foreseeable impacts of the subdivision on the availability of water resources for agricultural and industrial uses within IRWD's service area that are not currently receiving water; and (iii) rights to extract additional groundwater needed to supply the subdivision.

A verification does not entitle the Project to service or to any right, priority or allocation in any supply, capacity or facility, or affect IRWD's obligation to provide service to its existing customers or any potential future customers. In order to receive service, the Project applicant is required to file a completed Application(s) for Service and Agreement with the Irvine Ranch Water District on IRWD's forms, together with all fees and charges, plans and specifications, bonds and conveyance of necessary easements, and meet all other requirements as specified therein.

### Methodology of Verification for Project With Prior Water Supply Assessment

As referenced on the cover page of this verification (the "Verification"), the Project was included within an assessment of water supply approved by IRWD. The Assessment contained IRWD's determination that a sufficient water supply is available for the Project. As described in the Assessment, IRWD does not allocate particular supplies to any project, but identifies total supplies for its service area. However, upon approval of each assessment containing a determination of a sufficient supply, IRWD attributes the demands identified by that assessment to IRWD's existing and committed demand. Thereafter, each verification approved by IRWD for a subdivision covered by that assessment is based on the assessment, and reflects IRWD's confirmation that the water demands of the subdivision, together with any other subdivisions or developments that have previously received verifications, will-serves or other approval by IRWD under the same assessment, are, in the aggregate, within the demand identified by that assessment. In accordance with that procedure, this Verification is based on the Assessment. The Assessment's determination of sufficiency extends through 2035. In addition, this Verification includes the elements required by the Verification Law that are not included within the required contents of assessments.

## Supporting Documentation

As noted above, the principal supporting document for this Verification is the Assessment. Other documentation supports the Assessment and this Verification: IRWD prepares two planning documents to guide water supply decision-making. IRWD's principal planning document is IRWD's "Water Resources Master Plan" ("WRMP"). The WRMP is a comprehensive document compiling data and analyses that IRWD considers necessary for its planning needs. IRWD also prepares an Urban Water Management Plan ("UWMP"), a document required by statute. The UWMP is based on the WRMP, but contains defined elements as listed in the statute (Water Code Section 10631, *et seq.*), and as a result, is more limited than the WRMP in the treatment of supply and demand issues. The UWMP is required to be updated in years ending with "five" and "zero," and IRWD's most recent update was adopted in June 2011 and the next update for 2015 is anticipated in July 2016. The project water demand for the Project will be included in IRWD's 2015 UWMP update.

In addition to the Assessment, the most recent WRMP and the 2010 UWMP mentioned above, other supporting documentation referenced herein is found in Section 5 of this Verification. This includes the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Regional Urban Water Management Plan detailing an evaluation by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), the wholesaler of IRWD's imported water supplies, of the reliability of MWD's supplies. (MWD 2015 UWMP dated March 2016 (MWD UWMP)).

The Verification Law requires written proof of entitlement for "not currently available" (referred to herein as "under development") supplies. The Assessment includes such information for both currently available and under development supplies. Due to the number of contracts, statutes and other documents comprising IRWD's written proof of entitlement to its water supplies, in lieu of attachment of such items, they are identified by title and summarized in Section 2 of the Assessment. Copies of the summarized items have been provided to the County.

## Sufficiency Calculation Methodology

The methodology for IRWD's comparison of its demands and supplies is set forth in the Assessment, in the section entitled "Assessment Methodology" and subsections thereof entitled "water use factors; dry-year increases;" "planning horizon;" "assessment of demands;" "assessment of supplies;" and "comparison of demand and supply."

## Detailed Verification

### 1. Determination of sufficiency of water supply

#### (a) Supply and demand comparison

See the Assessment, Section 1, incorporated herein by reference.

#### (b) Factors considered in determining the sufficiency of the water supply:

##### (i) The availability of water supplies over a historical record of at least 20 years.

Quantities received in prior years from existing sources identified in (a)(1):

Source	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Potable - imported	43,320	44,401	28,397	36,777	19,306	15,227	12,790
Potable - groundwater	38	10,215	20,020	20,919	37,160	42,089	46,770
Nonpotable - recycled	12,399	11,589	10,518	14,630	15,296	20,847	22,866
Nonpotable - groundwater	36	816	1,834	2,890	2,285	3,761	4,063
Nonpotable - native	3,587	2,778	5,980	4,949	7,251	814	2,826
Total	71,639	94,699	69,082	96,508	86,602	82,738	89,315

See also the Assessment, Section 1, incorporated herein by reference.

##### (ii) The applicability of a water shortage contingency analysis prepared pursuant to Water Code Section 10632 that includes actions to be undertaken by IRWD in response to water supply shortages.

The supply and demand comparisons incorporated from the Assessment into this Verification (see 1(a)) do not reflect the implementation of water shortage emergency measures. In February 2009, IRWD updated Section 15 of its Rules and Regulations – Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Program and also updated its Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which is a supporting document for Section 15. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan was further revised on October 13, 2014, and is currently being updated as part of IRWD’s UWMP 2015 update (expected to be adopted in June 2016). Section 15 of the Rules and Regulations serves as IRWD’s “conservation ordinance”. As stated in IRWD’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan, use of local supplies, storage and other supply augmentation measures can mitigate shortages, and are assumed to be in use to the maximum extent possible during declared shortage levels. However, in order to be conservative, IRWD has not reduced its single-dry or multiple-dry year demand projections or increased its single-dry or multiple-dry year supply projections in the Assessment to account for any water savings that could be achieved by these measures.

**(iii) Reduction by IRWD in water supply allocated to a specific water use sector, pursuant to a resolution, ordinance or contract uses.**

The supply and demand comparisons incorporated from the Assessment into this Verification (see 1(a)) do not reflect any allocated reductions by IRWD. As noted under the preceding item (ii), IRWD's water shortage contingency plan and Rules and Regulations provide for voluntary and mandatory water conservation measures that could be invoked in declared water shortage emergencies. These include reductions to certain water uses. However, in order to be conservative, IRWD has not reduced its single-dry or multiple-dry year demand projections or increased its single-dry or multiple-dry year supply projections in the Assessment to account for water savings that could be achieved by any allocated reductions.

With respect to items (ii) and (iii) above, it is noted that MWD has in effect a management plan for dealing with periodic surplus and shortage conditions, known as Metropolitan Report No. 1150, *Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan*, and as also described in the MWD UWMP. MWD's demand projections account for the effects of long-term conservation best management practices.

**Recent Actions Related to Drought Conditions.** In response to the historically dry conditions throughout the state of California, on April 1, 2015, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order directing the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to impose restrictions to achieve an aggregate statewide 25 percent reduction in potable water use through February 2016. The Governor's Order also includes mandatory actions aimed at reducing water demands, with a particular focus on outdoor water use. On May 5, 2015, the SWRCB adopted regulations which required that IRWD achieve a 16% reduction in potable water use from the 2013 levels. On November 13, 2015, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order directing the SWRCB to extend the 2015 Emergency Regulation through October 31, 2016 if drought conditions continued. On February 2, 2016, the SWRCB adopted an extended and modified Emergency Regulation. As a result of the modification, IRWD's mandated reduction was changed from 16% to 9% effective March 1, 2016. On April 14, 2015, MWD approved actions to implement the Water Supply Allocation Plan at a level 3 Regional Shortage Level and a 15% reduction in regional deliveries effective July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2016. IRWD has and will continue to implement actions to reduce potable water demands during the drought; however, this does not affect IRWD's long-term supply capability to meet the demands.

As discussed under Assessment "IRWD's Evaluation of Effect of Reduced MWD Supplies to IRWD", IRWD has effectively analyzed an imported water supply reduction as shown in Assessment Figures 1a, 2a, 3a. These Figures do not reflect a reduction in demands thus representing a more conservative view of IRWD's supply capability. In particular, the reduction in demand mandated by Senate Bill 7 in 2010, requiring urban retail water suppliers to establish water use targets to achieve a 20% reduction in daily per capita water use by 2020, has not been factored into the demands in this analysis. Similarly, notwithstanding the Governor's order, IRWD's conservative supply-sufficiency analysis in Assessment Figures 1a, 2a and 3a does not include the ordered reduction in potable demands.

**(iv) The amount of water that IRWD can reasonably rely on receiving from other water supply projects, such as conjunctive use, reclaimed water, water conservation, and water transfer, including programs identified under federal, state and local water initiatives such as CALFED and Colorado River tentative agreements, based on the inclusion of information with respect to such supplies in Section 2, below.**

Local. IRWD directly relies (for a portion of its full build-out annual demand in single and multiple dry-year projections) on the following under development supplies (see 1(a), above): the Irvine Wells (see the Assessment, Section 2(b)(1)(vi) – “POTABLE SUPPLY – GROUNDWATER”). In addition to Orange County Water District (OCWD) reports listed in the Assessment Reference List, OCWD has also prepared a Long Term Facilities Plan (“LTFP”) which provides updated information and was received by the OCWD Board in July 2009 and updated in 2014. The LTFP Chapter 3 describes the efforts being undertaken by OCWD to eliminate long-term overdraft in the Basin. OCWD has an optimal basin management target of 100,000 acre-feet of accumulated overdraft which provides sufficient storage space to accommodate increased supplies from one wet year while also provides enough water in storage to offset decreased supplies during a two- to three year drought. (Source: “Evaluation of Orange County Groundwater Basin Storage and Operational Strategy”, as referenced in *2014-2015 Engineer’s Report on Groundwater Conditions, Water Supply and Basin Utilization in the Orange County Water District*).

With the implementation of OCWD’s preferred projects, the Basin yield in the year 2030 would be up to 500,000 AF. The amount that can be produced will be a function of which projects will be implemented by OCWD and how much increased recharge capacity is created by those projects, total demands by all producers, and the resulting Basin Production Percentage (“BPP”) that OCWD sets based on these factors.

IRWD’s own recycled water expansion program is also shown as an under development supply. IRWD also has a currently available recycled water supply from its own existing recycling program. The recycled water supplies are discussed in Section 2 below (see the Assessment, Section 1 – Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8 (supplies denominated “MWRP” and “LAWRP”), Section 2(a), and Section 2(b)(1) - “NONPOTABLE SUPPLY – RECLAIMED”), IRWD has completed construction of the Michelson Water Recycling Plant Phase 2 Capacity Expansion Project to tertiary capacity of 28 million gallons per day (MDG). With this expansion, IRWD increased its tertiary treatment capacity on the existing MWRP site to produce sufficient recycled water to meet the projected demand in the year 2035. Additional recycling capacity will augment local nonpotable supplies and improve reliability.

As noted in the Assessment, IRWD’s demand projections reflect the effect of IRWD’s water conservation pricing and other conservation practices; in particular, IRWD’s water use factors used to derive its demand projections are based on average water use and incorporate the effect of IRWD’s tiered-rate conservation pricing and its other long-term water conservation programs. System losses at a rate of approximately 5% are built into the water use factors. As discussed above, IRWD’s supply and demand projections do not take into account water savings that could be achieved by water shortage emergency measures.

Imported. MWD, the supplier of IRWD’s imported supplies, relies upon several of the listed projects and programs. MWD supports and provides financial incentives to water recycling, groundwater recovery, water conservation, ocean desalination and other local resource development programs. MWD calculates its demand forecast by first estimating total retail demand for the region and then factoring in impacts of conservation. Next, it derives

projections of local supplies using data on current and expected local supply programs and Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) Local Resource Program Target. The difference between the resulting local demands is the expected regional demand on MWD. These estimates of demands on MWD were developed for a single dry year, multiple dry years and average years. (MWD UWMP, see Tables pages 2-14 through 2-16). In the MWD UWMP, MWD states it has supply capability that would be sufficient to meet expected demands from 2020 to 2040 under single dry year, multiple dry year and normal year conditions.

Also, In January 2016, MWD adopted its 2015 IRP Update. In the 2015 IRP Update, MWD continued its adaptive management strategy and integrated future supply actions to improve the viability of potential contingency resources as needed, and to position the region to effectively implement these resources in a timely manner. The 2015 IRP finds additional action is needed in investments in conservation, local supplies, the California WaterFix, and stabilizing Colorado River supplies. Among the supply actions, MWD will continue to work collaboratively with state and federal agencies on the WaterFix, maximize its storage and transfer approach, and continue to develop and protect local supplies and conservation.

MWD also relies upon the implementation of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, as an under development supply, to attain an increase in its existing Bay-Delta deliveries. Other under water development programs relied upon by MWD include: additional transfers and storage agreements such as IID/MWD Conservation Project, ICS Program, Agreements with CVWD, Additional Palo Verde Irrigation District Transfers, SNWA Interstate Agreement, Desert Water/CVWD Transfer, Kern County storage programs, AVEK Exchange Program, Mojave Storage Program, North of Delta/In-Delta Transfers, Yuba Accord Purchase, San Bernardino Valley Water Storage Program, Central Valley Transfer Programs, (MWD UWMP, Sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3) See also MWD UWMP, Appendix A.3 Justifications for Supply Projections with respect to MWD's current and under development supplies.

In addition, as noted in the Assessment, IRWD has developed water banking projects in Kern County, California which be called upon for delivery of supplemental banked water to IRWD, if needed, in response to shortage conditions or potential water supply interruptions.

## **2. Required information concerning *under-development* supplies**

### **(a) Written contracts or other proof of valid rights to the identified supplies**

See the Assessment, Section 2(b)(1), incorporated herein by reference. See also MWD UWMP, Appendix A.3 Justifications for Supply Projections with respect to written contracts and other proof related to MWD's supplies.

### **(b) Adopted capital outlay program to finance delivery of the supplies**

See the Assessment, Section 2(b)(2), incorporated herein by reference. With respect to future groundwater wells (PR Nos. 1100, 7140, 1402) and Baker Water Treatment Plant (PR No. 5027), IRWD adopted its fiscal year 2016-17 capital budget on April 25, 2016 (Resolution No. 2016-7), budgeting portions of the funds for such projects. (A copy is available from IRWD on request.) IRWD has approximately \$615.2 million (water) and \$784.8 million (wastewater) of unissued, voter-approved bond authorization. See also MWD UWMP, Appendix A.3 Justifications for Supply Projections with respect to capital outlay programs related to MWD's

supplies.

**(c) Federal, state and local permits to construct of delivery infrastructure**

See the Assessment, Section 2(b)(3), incorporated herein by reference. See also MWD UWMP, Appendix A.3 Justifications for Supply Projections with respect to permits related to MWD's supplies.

**(d) Regulatory approvals for conveyance or delivery of the supplies**

See the Assessment, Section 2(b)(4), incorporated herein by reference. In addition, future recycling plant expansion will require approval of amendments to IRWD's permits issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. See also MWD UWMP, Appendix A.3 Justifications for Supply Projections with respect to regulatory approvals related to MWD's supplies.

**3. Foreseeable impacts of the Project on the availability of water for agricultural and industrial uses in IRWD's service area not currently receiving water**

Based on city planning and other information known to IRWD, there are no agricultural or industrial uses in IRWD's service area that are not within either existing and committed demand or future demand, both of which are included within the supply and demand comparison and determination of sufficiency (see 1(a)).

**4. Information concerning the right to extract additional groundwater included in the supply identified for the Project:**

Where the water supply for the Project includes groundwater, the verification is required to include an evaluation of the extent to which IRWD or the landowner has the right to extract the additional groundwater needed to supply the Project. See the Assessment, Section 2(b)(1), "POTABLE SUPPLY – GROUNDWATER" and "NONPOTABLE SUPPLY – GROUNDWATER," and Section 4, incorporated herein by reference.

**5. References**

*Water Resources Master Plan*, Irvine Ranch Water District, Updated 2007

*Section 15 of the Rules and Regulations – Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Program*, Irvine Ranch Water District, February 2009

*Water Shortage Contingency Plan*, Irvine Ranch Water District, February 2009

*2010 Urban Water Management Plan*, Irvine Ranch Water District, June, 2011

*Southern California's Integrated Water Resources Plan*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, March 1996

*Proposed Framework for Metropolitan Water District's Delta Action Plan*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, May 8, 2007

*2007 IRP Implementation Report*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, October 7, 2007

*Board Letter, Action plan for updating the Integrated Resources Plan*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, December 11, 2007

*2010 Integrated Resources Plan Update*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, October 2010

*2015 Integrated Resources Plan Update*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, January 2016

*2015 Urban Water Management Plan*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, March 2016

*Master Plan Report*, Orange County Water District, April, 1999

*Groundwater Management Plan*, Orange County Water District, March, 2004

*Final Draft Long-Term Facilities Plan*, Orange County Water District, January 2006

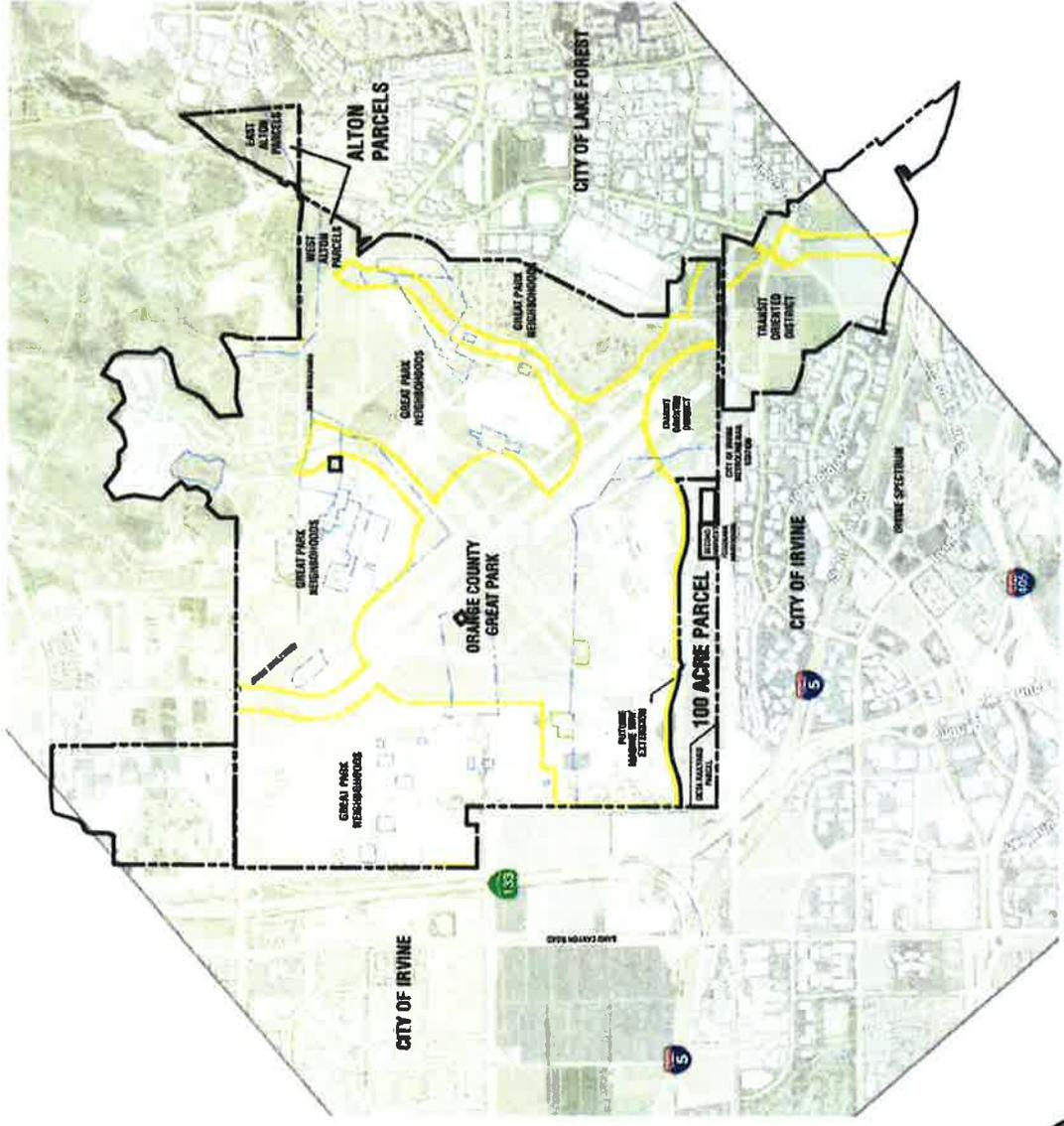
*Long-Term Facilities Plan 2014 Update*, Orange County Water District, November 2014

*2014-2015 Engineer's Report on Groundwater Conditions, Water Supply and Basin Utilization in the Orange County Water District*, Orange County Water District, February 2016

*Progress on Incorporating Climate Change into Management of California's Water Resources*, California Department of Water Resources, July 2006

**Exhibit A**

Depiction of Project Area



- Orange County Great Park Boundary
- Former USMC El Toro Base
- Existing Dept. of Navy Lease in Furtherance of Conveyance (LIFOC) Areas



ORANGE COUNTY  
PLANNING  
AND  
CONSERVATION  
TAIT

Exhibit 3.2, Conceptual Site Plan



N.T.S

Source: EPT DESIGN, KTG, IRWD

**Exhibit B**

Non-residential Uses Included in Project



# County of Orange

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County Executive Office

February 16, 2016

Irvine Ranch Water District  
15600 Sand Canyon Avenue  
P.O. Box 57000  
Irvine, CA 92619-7000

Re: Request for Verification of Sufficient Water Supplies (Government Code §66473.7(b)(1))  
El Toro 100 Acre Parcel

The County of Orange hereby requests verification of the availability of a sufficient water supply for the below-described project. Under Government Code §66473.7(b)(1), written verification of the availability of a sufficient water supply is required in conjunction with or prior to the approval of any tentative map that includes a residential subdivision of more than 500 dwelling units, subject to certain exemptions.

The County has determined that the subject project (1) includes a subdivision meeting the criteria requiring verification of availability of sufficient water supply and (2) does not fall within one of the statutory exemptions for previously developed urban sites, sites surrounded by urban use, or low-income housing sites.

## Proposed Project Information

Project Title: El Toro 100-Acre Parcel Development

Location of project: within the City of Irvine southwest of future Marine Way roadway extension on the former El Toro Marine Corps Air Station

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Planning Area(s): City of Irvine Planning Area 51

(Enclose a project map and exhibits)

Was the project included as part of a previously completed Water Supply Assessment (Water Code §10910)?  yes  no

If yes, date and project title of Water Supply Assessment El Toro Development Plan April 15, 2015

If no, state reason:  CEQA documentation not requiring a Water Supply Assessment was completed prior to January 1, 2002  other: \_\_\_\_\_

Was a Water Supply Verification previously completed for the project?  yes  no

If yes, indicate reason for reverification:  tract map expiration  new Water Supply Assessment required due to project revisions, changed circumstances or new information

Tentative Map Application No. \*Not Applicable  Tentative Tract No.\* Not Applicable

Verification is being requested prior to tentative map application (Government Code §66473.7(1) (Indicate next project approval sought: CEQA Environmental Clearance

(\*A copy of the tentative map application including the proposed subdivision was sent to IRWD on: \_\_\_\_\_, (Government Code §66455.3))

Type of development included in the project:

Residential: No. of dwelling units: 2103

Shopping center or business: No. of employees \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. ft. of floor space 222,000

Commercial office: No. of employees \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. ft. of floor space 1,876,000

Hotel or motel: No. of rooms 222

Industrial, manufacturing, processing or industrial park: No. of employees \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of acres \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. ft. of floor space \_\_\_\_\_

Mixed use (check and complete all above that apply)

Other: Private Roadways at 19.2 acres

Total acreage of project: 106.7 Acres

Acreage devoted to landscape:

Greenbelt 7.26 acres golf course \_\_\_\_\_ parks 3.66 Acres

Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_ other landscaped areas \_\_\_\_\_

Other factors or uses that would affect the quantity of water needed, such as peak flow requirements:

\_\_\_\_\_

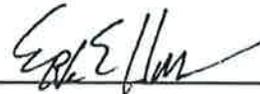
Is the project included in the existing General Plan? No \_\_\_\_\_ If no, describe the existing General Plan Designation Institutional \_\_\_\_\_

The County acknowledges that IRWD's verification will be based on the information hereby provided to IRWD concerning the project. If it is necessary for corrected or additional

information to be submitted to enable IRWD to complete the verification, the request will be considered incomplete until IRWD's receipt of the corrected or additional information. If the project changes or the tentative map approval expires after the issuance of a Water Supply Verification, the County will request a new Water Supply Verification if required. In the event of changes in the project, circumstances or conditions of the availability of new information, it will be necessary for the County to request a new Water Supply Assessment prior to completion of the new Water Supply Verification.

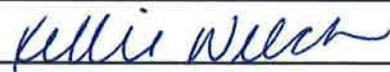
The County acknowledges that the Water Supply Verification shall not constitute a "will-serve" or in any way entitle the project applicant to service or to any right, priority or allocation in any supply, capacity or facility, and that the issuance of the Water Supply Verification shall not affect IRWD's obligation to provide service to its existing customers or any potential future customers including the project applicant. In order to receive service, the project applicant shall be required to file a completed Application(s) for Service and Agreement with the Irvine Ranch Water District on IRWD's forms, together with all fees and charges, plans and specifications, bonds and conveyance of necessary easements, and meet all other requirement as specified therein.

COUNTY OF ORANGE

By: 

REQUEST RECEIVED:

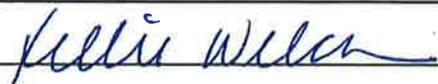
Date: February 17, 2016

By: 

Irvine Ranch Water District

REQUEST COMPLETE:

Date: February 22, 2016

By: 

Irvine Ranch Water District

**Exhibit C**

Water Supply Assessment



## **Water Supply Assessment Information**

### Purpose of Assessment

Irvine Ranch Water District (“IRWD”) has been identified by the County as a public water system that will supply water service (both potable and nonpotable) to the project identified on the cover page of this assessment (the “Project”). As the public water system, IRWD is required by Section 10910 *et seq.* of the Water Code to provide the County with an assessment of water supply availability (“assessment”) for defined types of projects. The Project has been found by the County to be a project requiring an assessment. The County is required to include this assessment in the environmental document for the Project, and, based on the record, make a determination whether projected water supplies are sufficient for the Project and existing and planned uses.

Water Code Section 10910 (the “Assessment Law”) contains the requirements for the information to be set forth in the assessment.

### Prior Water Supply Assessments

IRWD does not allocate particular supplies to any project, but identifies total supplies for its service area. Because of IRWD’s aggregation of demands and supplies, each assessment completed by IRWD is expected to be generally similar to the most recent assessment, with changes as needed to take into account changes, if any, in demands and supplies, and any updated and corrected information obtained by IRWD. Previously assessed projects’ water demands will be included in the baseline. A newly assessed project’s water demand will have been included in previous water supply assessments for other projects (as part of IRWD’s “full build-out” demand) to the extent of any land use planning or other water demand information for the project that was available to IRWD.

The Project’s water demand was included (as part of IRWD’s “full build-out” demand) in previous water supply assessments performed by IRWD, based on land use planning information then available to IRWD. In this water supply assessment, the Project demand will be revised in accordance with updated information provided by the applicant and included in the “with project” demand.

### Supporting Documentation

IRWD prepares two planning documents to guide water supply decision-making. IRWD’s principal planning document is IRWD’s “Water Resources Master Plan” (“WRMP”). The WRMP is a comprehensive document compiling data and analyses that IRWD considers necessary for its planning needs. IRWD also prepares an Urban Water Management Plan (“UWMP”), a document required by statute. The UWMP is based on the WRMP, but contains defined elements as listed in the statute (Water Code Section 10631, *et seq.*), and as a result, is more limited than the WRMP in the treatment of supply and demand issues. Therefore, IRWD primarily relies on its most recent WRMP. The UWMP is required to be updated in years ending with “five” and “zero,” and IRWD’s most recent update of that document was adopted June 13, 2011.

In addition to the WRMP and the 2010 UWMP mentioned above, other supporting documentation referenced herein is found in Section 6 of this assessment.

Due to the number of contracts, statutes and other documents comprising IRWD's written proof of entitlement to its water supplies, in lieu of attachment of such items, they are identified by title and summarized in Section 2(b) of this assessment (written contracts/proof of entitlement). Copies of the summarized items can be obtained from IRWD.

### Assessment Methodology

**Water use factors; dry-year increases.** IRWD employs water use factors to enable it to assign water demands to the various land use types and aggregate the demands. The water use factors are based on average water use and incorporate the effect of IRWD's tiered-rate conservation pricing and its other water conservation programs. The factors are derived from historical usage (billing data) and a detailed review of water use factors within the IRWD service areas conducted as a part of the WRMP. System losses at a rate of approximately 5% are built into the water use factors. Water demands also reflect normal hydrologic conditions (precipitation). Lower levels of precipitation and higher temperatures will result in higher water demands, due primarily to the need for additional water for irrigation. To reflect this, base (normal) WRMP water demands have been increased 7% in the assessment during both "single-dry" and "multiple-dry" years. This is consistent with IRWD's 2010 UWMP and historical regional demand variation as documented in the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's ("MWD's") Integrated Resources Plan (1996) (Volume 1, page 2-10).

**Planning horizon.** For consistency with IRWD's WRMP, the assessment reviews demands and supplies through the year 2035, which is considered to represent build-out or "ultimate development".

**Assessment of demands.** Water demands are reviewed in this assessment for three development projections (to 2035):

- Existing and committed demand (without the Project) ("baseline"). This provides a baseline condition as of the date of this assessment, consisting of demand from existing development, plus demand from development that has both approved zoning and (if required by the Assessment Law) an adopted water supply assessment.
- Existing and committed demand, plus the Project ("with-project"). This projection adds the Project water demands to the baseline demands.
- Full WRMP build-out ("full build-out"). In addition to the Project, this projection adds potential demands for all presently undeveloped areas of IRWD based on current general plan information, modified by more specific information available to IRWD, as more fully described in Chapter 2 of the WRMP.

**Assessment of supplies.** For comparison with demands, water supplies are classified as *currently available* or *under development*:

- *Currently available* supplies include those that are presently operational, and those that will be operational within the next several years. Supplies expected to be operational in the next several years are those having completed or substantially completed the environmental and regulatory review process, as well as having necessary contracts (if any) in place to move forward. These supplies are in various stages of planning, design, or construction.

- In general, supplies *under development* may necessitate the preparation and completion of environmental documents, regulatory approvals, and/or contracts prior to full construction and implementation.

IRWD is also evaluating the development of additional supplies that are not included in either *currently available* or *under-development* supplies for purposes of this assessment. As outlined in the WRMP, prudent water supply and financial planning dictates that development of supplies be phased over time consistent with the growth in demand.

Water supplies available to IRWD include several sources: groundwater pumped from the Orange County groundwater basin (including the Irvine Subbasin); captured local (native) surface water; reclaimed wastewater, and supplemental imported water supplied by MWD through the Municipal Water District of Orange County (“MWDOC”). The supply-demand comparisons in this assessment are broken down among the various sources, and are further separated into potable and nonpotable water sources.

***Comparison of demand and supply.*** The three demand projections noted above (baseline, with-project and full build-out) are compared with supplies in the following ways:

- On a total *annual* quantity basis (stated in acre-feet per year (AFY)).
- On a *peak-flow* (maximum day) basis (stated in cubic feet per second (cfs)).
- Under three climate conditions: base (normal) conditions and single-dry and multiple-dry year conditions. (Note: These conditions are compared for *annual* demands and not for *peak-flow* demands. *Peak-flow* is a measure of a water delivery system’s ability to meet the highest day’s demand of the fluctuating demands that will be experienced in a year’s time. Peak demands occur during the hot, dry season and as a result are not appreciably changed by dry-year conditions; dry-year conditions do affect *annual* demand by increasing the quantity of water needed to supplement normal wet-season precipitation.)

#### Summary of Results of Demand-Supply Comparisons

Listed below are Figures provided in this assessment, comparing projected potable and nonpotable water supplies and demands under the three development projections:

- Figure 1: Normal Year Supply and Demand – Potable Water
- Figure 2: Single Dry-Year Supply and Demand – Potable Water
- Figure 3: Multiple Dry-Year Supply and Demand – Potable Water
- Figure 4: Maximum-Day Supply and Demand – Potable Water
- Figure 5: Normal Year Supply and Demand – Nonpotable Water
- Figure 6: Single Dry-Year Supply and Demand – Nonpotable Water
- Figure 7: Multiple Dry-Year Supply and Demand – Nonpotable Water
- Figure 8: Maximum-Day Supply and Demand – Nonpotable Water

It can be observed in the Figures that IRWD’s *supplies* remain essentially constant between normal, single-dry and multiple-dry years. This result is due to the fact that groundwater and MWD imported water account for all of IRWD’s potable supply, and reclaimed water, groundwater and imported water comprise most of IRWD’s nonpotable supply. Groundwater production typically remains constant or increases in cycles of dry years, even if

overdraft of the basin temporarily increases, as groundwater producers reduce their demand on imported supplies to secure reliability. (See Section 4 herein.) As to imported water, MWD's 2010 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) shows that MWD can maintain reliable supplies under the conditions that have existed in past dry periods through 2035, including a repeat of the 1990-1992 multiple dry-year hydrology and the 1977 single dry-year hydrology. (See Section 2(b) (1) "IMPORTED SUPPLY - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION," below, for a summary of information provided by MWD.) Reclaimed water production also remains constant, and is considered "drought-proof" as a result of the fact that sewage flows remain virtually unaffected by dry years. Only a small portion of IRWD's nonpotable supply, native water captured in Irvine Lake, is reduced in single-dry and multiple-dry years. The foregoing factors also serve to explain why there is no difference in IRWD's supplies between single-dry and multiple-dry years.

A review of the Figures indicates the following:

- *Currently available* supplies of potable water are adequate to meet projected annual demands for both the *baseline* and *with-project* demand projections under the normal and both dry-year conditions through the year 2025. (Figures 1, 2 and 3.)
- Meeting both single- and multiple-dry-year annual demands for *full build-out* will require the completion of *under-development* supplies. (Figures 2 and 3.)
- Adequate *currently available* potable water supply capacity is available to meet *peak-flow* (maximum day) demands for all demand projections through the year 2035. (Figure 4.)
- With respect to nonpotable water, *currently available* supplies are adequate to meet projected annual demands for both the *baseline* and *with-project* demand projections under both dry-year conditions through the year 2035. (Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8). IRWD is proceeding with the implementation of *under-development* nonpotable supplies, as shown in the Figures, to improve local reliability during dry-year conditions.

The foregoing Figures provide an overview of IRWD potable and nonpotable water supply capabilities. More detailed information on the anticipated development and use of supplies, which incorporates source costs and reliability issues, is provided in the WRMP.

***Margins of safety.*** The Figures and other information described in this assessment show that IRWD's assessment of supply availability contains several margins of safety or buffers:

- "Reserve" water supplies (excess of supplies over demands) will be available to serve as a buffer against inaccuracies in demand projections, future changes in land use, or alterations in supply availability.
- Conservative estimates of annual potable and nonpotable *imported* supplies have been made based on connected delivery capacity (by application of peaking factors as described below in Section 2, footnote 1); additional supplies are expected to be available from these sources, based on legal entitlements, historical uses and information provided by MWD. In addition to MWD's existing regional supply assessments, this assessment has considered MWD information concerning recent events. See "***Recent Actions on Delta Pumping,***" below.

- Information provided by MWD, as the imported water supplier, concerning the adequacy of its regional supplies, summarized herein, demonstrates MWD's inclusion of reserves in its regional supply assessments. In addition to MWD's existing regional supply assessments, this assessment has considered MWD information concerning recent events. See "**Recent Actions on Delta Pumping**," below.

- Although groundwater supply amounts shown in this assessment assume production levels within applicable basin production percentages described herein, production of groundwater can exceed applicable basin production percentages on a short-term basis, providing additional reliability during dry years or emergencies.

**Recent Actions on Delta Pumping.** The Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta (Delta) is a vulnerable component in both the State and Federal systems to convey water from northern portions of California to areas south of the Delta. Issues associated with the Delta have generally been known for years; however, most recently, the continuing decline in the number of endangered Delta smelt resulted in the filing of litigation challenging permits for the operation of the Delta pumping facilities. On August 31, 2007, a Federal court ordered interim protective measures for the endangered Delta smelt, including operational limits on Delta pumping, which will have an effect on State Water Project (SWP) operations and supplies in 2008 and subsequent years. On June 4, 2009, a federal biological opinion imposed rules that will further restrict water diversions from the Delta to protect endangered salmon and other endangered fish species. At present, several proceedings concerning Delta operations are ongoing to evaluate options to address Delta smelt impacts and other environmental concerns. In addition to the regulatory and judicial proceedings to address immediate environmental concerns, the Delta Vision process and Bay-Delta Conservation Plan process are defining long-term solutions for the Delta (MWD 2010 IRP Update). Prior to the 2007 court decision, MWD's Board approved a Delta Action Plan in May 2007 that described short, mid and long-term conditions and the actions to mitigate potential supply shortages and to develop and implement long-term solutions. To comprehensively address the impacts of the SWP cut back on MWD's water supply development targets, MWD brought to its Board a strategy and work plan to update the long-term Integrated Resources Plan (IRP) in December 2007. As part of the IRP Update, MWD developed a region-wide collaborative process that included a broad-based stakeholder involvement. MWD held several stakeholder forums in 2008 and 2009 and the MWD Board adopted the 2010 IRP Update on October 12, 2010. In the 2010 IRP Update, MWD identified changes to the long-term plan and established direction to address the range of potential changes in water supply planning. The IRP also discusses dealing with uncertainties related to impacts of climate change (see additional discussion of this below) as well as actions to protect endangered fisheries. Based on MWD's Findings and Conclusions as stated in the MWD 2010 IRP Update, MWD's reliability goal that full-service demands at the retail level will be satisfied for all foreseeable hydrologic conditions remains unchanged in the 2010 IRP Update, and MWD will accomplish this through its core resources strategies. The 2010 IRP Update emphasizes an evolving approach and suite of actions to address the water supply challenges that are posed by uncertain weather patterns, regulatory and environmental restrictions, water quality impacts and changes in the state and the region. MWD's Adaptive Resource Management Strategy includes three components: Core Resources Strategy, Supply Buffer Implementation and Foundational Actions which together provides the basis for the 2010 IRP Update. The 2010 IRP Update expands the concept of developing a planning buffer from the 2004 IRP Update by implementing a supply buffer equal to 10 percent of the total retail demand. MWD will collaborate with the member agencies to implement this buffer through complying with Senate Bill 7 which calls for the state to reduce per capita water use 20 percent by the year 2020.

IRWD's Evaluation of Effect of Reduced MWD Supplies to IRWD: MWD states it is sufficiently reliable to meet full-service demands at the retail level for all foreseeable hydrologic conditions. For purposes of ensuring a conservative analysis, IRWD has compiled information from the prior "MWD IRP Implementation Report" (October 2010) and MWD's RUWMP (November 2010), to provide information in this assessment relative to how reduced SWP supplies could potentially affect IRWD's supplies from MWD.

Based on IRWD's evaluation of MWD's SWP supplies, IRWD estimates that the 22% used by MWD's October 2007 IRP Implementation Report as a potential reduction of MWD's SWP supplies conservatively translates to approximately 16% reduction in all of MWD's imported supplies over the years 2015 through 2035.<sup>1</sup> For this purpose it is assumed that MWD's total supplies consist only of imported SWP and Colorado deliveries. As shown in MWD's RUWMP (Tables A.3-7), SWP deliveries on average over the 20-year period are 1,682,000 acre-feet and Colorado base average supplies are 656,000 acre-feet. A 22% reduction of SWP supplies equates to 370,000 acre-feet which is approximately 16% of MWD's total imported supplies. Based on this estimate, this assessment projects a 16% reduction in MWD supplies available to IRWD for the years 2010 through 2035, using IRWD's connected capacity without any water supply allocation imposed by MWD. This reduction in MWD supplies is reflected in Figures 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7.

As an alternative means of analyzing the 22% stated reduction, Figures 1a, 2a, and 3a show IRWD estimated supplies in all of the 5-year increments (average and single and multiple dry years) under a short-term MWD allocation scenario whereby MWD declares Shortage Stage 2 and a 10% cutback is applied to IRWD's actual usage rather than its connected capacity. In February 2009, MWD adopted a Water Supply Allocation Plan based on its declared level of shortage. In response to potential water shortages and a request by MWD to have water service providers within its service area adopt a water conservation ordinance, in February 2009, IRWD updated Section 15 of its Rules and Regulations – Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Program and also updated its Water Shortage Contingency Plan which is a supporting document for Section 15. Section 15 of the Rules and Regulations serves as IRWD's "conservation ordinance". As stated in IRWD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, use of local supplies, storage and other supply augmentation measures can mitigate shortages, and are assumed to be in use to the maximum extent possible during declared shortage levels.

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<sup>1</sup> MWD's 2010 RUWMP cites to DWR's Water Allocation Analysis dated March 22, 2010, which incorporated the Delta smelt biological opinion's effect on SWP operations, export restrictions could reduce deliveries to MWD by 150 to 200 thousand acre-feet for 2010. DWR estimated that approximately 520,000 AF had been lost to the SWP for 2010 of which nearly 240,000 AF would have been available to MWD. This amount is equivalent to about 16% reduction in SWP supplies, a smaller percentage reduction than MWD's 2007 figure of 22% that was used by IRWD for purposes of this analysis.

Under shortage scenarios, IRWD may need to supplement supplies with production of groundwater, which can exceed the applicable basin production percentage on a short-term basis, providing additional reliability during dry years or emergencies.<sup>2</sup> In addition, IRWD has developed water banking projects in Kern County, California which may be called upon for delivery of supplemental banked water to IRWD under a short-term MWD allocation.<sup>3</sup> In addition, if needed resultant net shortage levels can be addressed by demand reduction programs as described in IRWD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Listed below are Figures provided comparing projected potable water supplies and demands in all of the five year increments, under a temporary MWD allocation scenario:

- Figure 1a: Normal Year Supply and Demand (MWD Allocated) – Potable Water
- Figure 2a: Single Dry-Year Supply and Demand (MWD Allocated) – Potable Water
- Figure 3a: Multiple Dry-Year Supply and Demand (MWD Allocated) – Potable Water

It can be noted that IRWD's above approach is conservative, in that IRWD evaluates the effect of the 16% reduction through 2035 and shows the effect of current allocation scenarios in all of the five-year increments but MWD reports that it has made significant progress in other water resource categories such as transfers, groundwater storage and developing other local resources, and supplies will be available from these resources over the long-term.

**Climate Change.** The California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") released a report "Progress on Incorporating Climate Change into Management of California's Water Resources" (July 2006), considering the impacts of climate change on the State's water supply. DWR emphasizes that "the report represents an example of an impacts assessment based on four scenarios defining an expected range of potential climate change impacts." DWR's major goal is to extend the analysis for long-term water resource planning from "assessing impacts" to "assessing risk." The report presents directions for further work in incorporating climate change into the management of California's water resources. Emphasis is placed on associating probability estimates with potential climate change scenarios in order to provide policymakers with both ranges of impacts and the likelihoods associated with those impacts. DWR's report acknowledges "that all results presented in this report are preliminary, incorporate several assumptions, reflect a limited number of climate change scenarios, and do not address the likelihood of each scenario. Therefore, these results are not sufficient by themselves to make policy decisions."

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<sup>2</sup> In these scenarios, it is anticipated that other water suppliers who produce water from the Orange County Basin will also experience cutbacks of imported supplies and will increase groundwater production and that Orange County Water District (OCWD) imported replenishment water may also be cutback. The OCWD's "2010-2011 Engineer's Report on the groundwater conditions, water supply and basin utilization" references a report (OCWD Report on Evaluation of Orange County Groundwater Basin Storage and Operational Strategy) which recommends a basin management strategy that provides general guidelines for annual basin refill or storage decrease based on the level of accumulated overdraft. It states, "Although it is considered to be generally acceptable to allow the basin to decline to 500,000 AF overdraft for brief periods due to severe drought conditions and lack of supplemental water...an accumulated overdraft of 100,000 AF best represents an optimal basin management target. This optimal target level provides sufficient storage space to accommodate anticipated recharge from a single wet year while also providing water in storage for at least 2 or 3 consecutive years of drought." MWD replenishment water is a supplemental source of recharge water and OCWD estimates other main supply sources for recharge are available.

<sup>3</sup> IRWD has developed water banking projects (Water Bank) in Kern County, California and has entered into a 30-year water banking partnership with Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District (RRB) to operate IRWD's Strand Ranch portion of the Water Bank. The Water Bank can improve IRWD's water supply reliability by capturing lower cost water available during wet hydrologic periods for use during dry periods. The Water Bank can enhance IRWD's ability to respond to drought conditions and potential water supply interruptions.

In MWD's 2010 IRP Update, MWD recognizes there is a significant uncertainty in the impact of climate change on water supply and changes in weather patterns could significantly affect water supply reliability. MWD plans to hedge against supply and environmental uncertainties by implementing a supply buffer equivalent to 10 percent of total retail demand. This buffer will be implemented through meeting the SB7 water use efficiency goals, implementing aggressive adaptive actions, development of local supplies and transfers.

Per MWD's RUWMP, MWD continues to incorporate current climate change science into its planning efforts. As stated in MWD's RUWMP, the 2010 IRP Update supports the MWD Board adopted principles on climate change by: 1) Supporting reasonable, economically viable, and technologically feasible management strategies for reducing impacts on water supply, 2) Supporting flexible "no regret" solutions that provide water supply and quality benefits while increasing the ability to manage future climate change impacts, and 3) Evaluating staff recommendations regarding climate change and water resources against the California Environmental Quality Act to avoid adverse effects on the environment. Potential climate change impacts on state, regional and local water supplies and relevant information for the Orange County hydrologic basin and Santa Ana Watershed have not been sufficiently developed at this time to permit IRWD to assess and quantify the effect of any such impact on its conclusions in the Assessment.

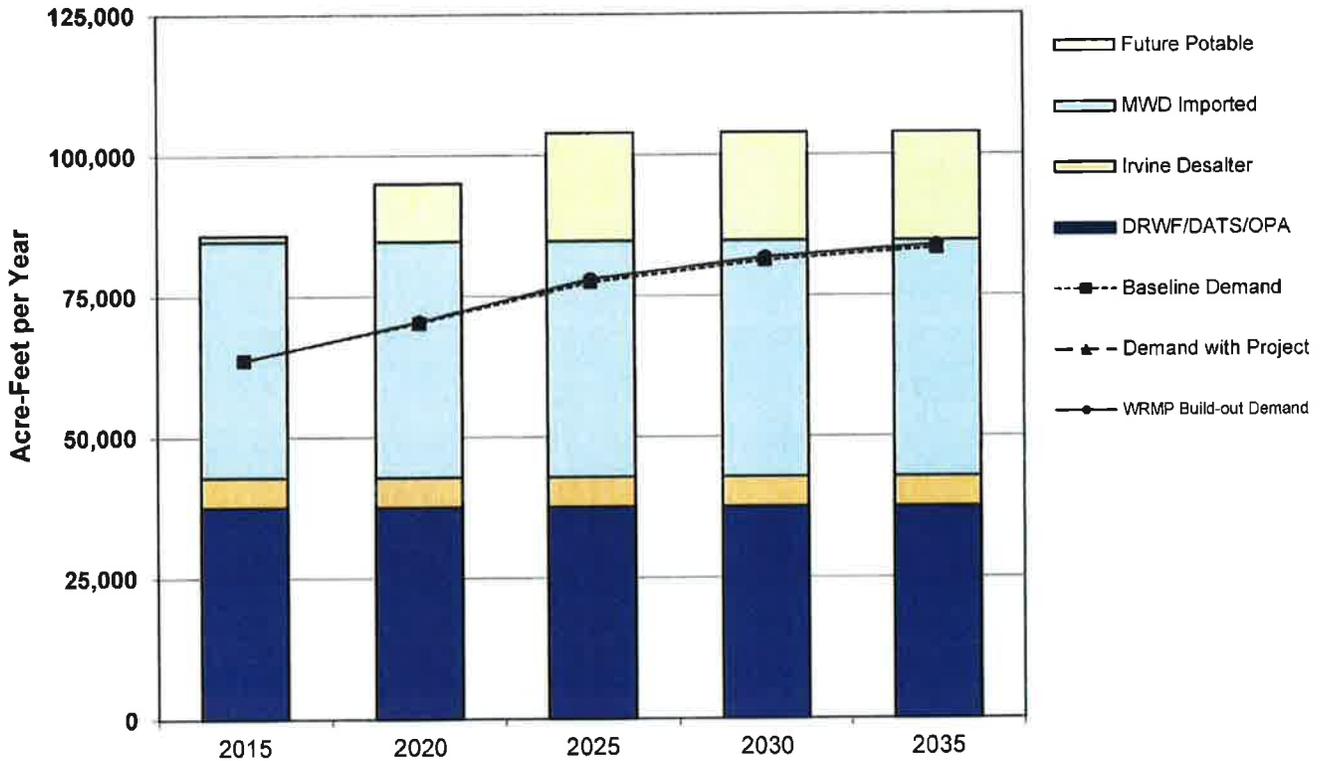
***Catastrophic Supply Interruption Planning.*** MWD has developed Emergency Storage Requirements (2010 RUWMP) to safeguard the region from catastrophic loss of water supply. MWD has made substantial investments in emergency storage and has based its planning on a 100% reduction in its supplies for a period of six months. The emergency plan outlines that under such a catastrophe, non-firm service deliveries would be suspended, and firm supplies would be restricted by a mandatory cutback of 25 percent from normal year demand deliveries. In addition, MWD discusses the long term Delta plan in its 2010 RUWMP (pages 3-18 to 3-21). IRWD has also addressed supply interruption planning in its WRMP and UWMP.

### **Detailed Assessment**

#### **1. Supply and demand comparison**

Comparisons of IRWD's average annual and peak (maximum day) demands and supplies, under *baseline* (existing and committed demand, without the Project), *with-project* (baseline plus Project), and *full build-out* development projections, are shown in the following Figures 1-4 (potable water), Figures 5-8 (nonpotable water) and Figures 1a, 2a, and 3a (short term MWD allocation potable water). See also the "Recent Actions on Delta Pumping" above.

**Figure 1  
IRWD Normal-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water**

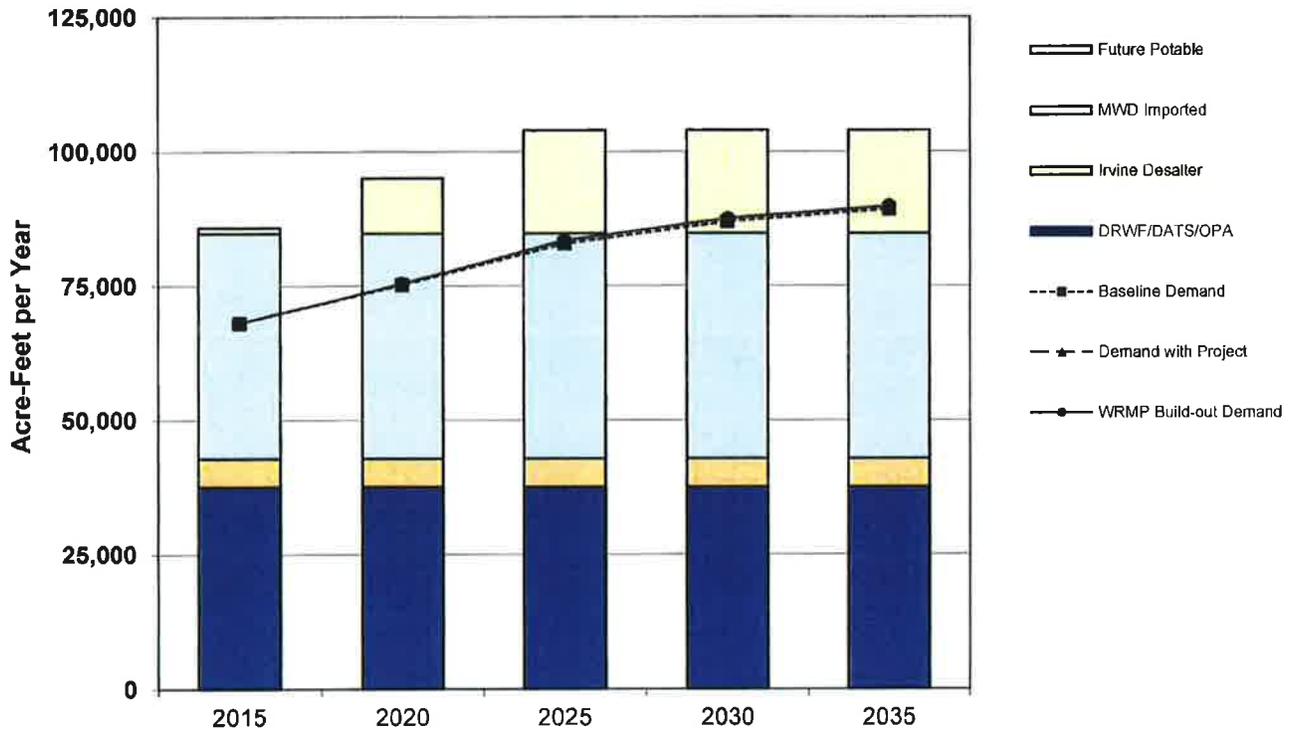


(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Potable Supplies</b>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	41,929	41,929	41,929	41,929	41,929
DRWF/DATS/OPA	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533
Irvine Desalter	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309
Wells 21 & 22	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future Potable	1,118	10,328	19,211	19,211	19,211
Maximum Supply Capability	92,217	101,427	110,311	110,311	110,311
Baseline Demand	63,671	70,307	77,451	81,254	83,433
Demand with Project	63,671	70,527	78,001	81,804	83,983
WRMP Build-out Demand	63,671	70,527	78,001	81,804	83,983
Reserve Supply with Project	28,547	30,900	32,310	28,506	26,327

Notes: By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

**Figure 2  
IRWD Single Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water**

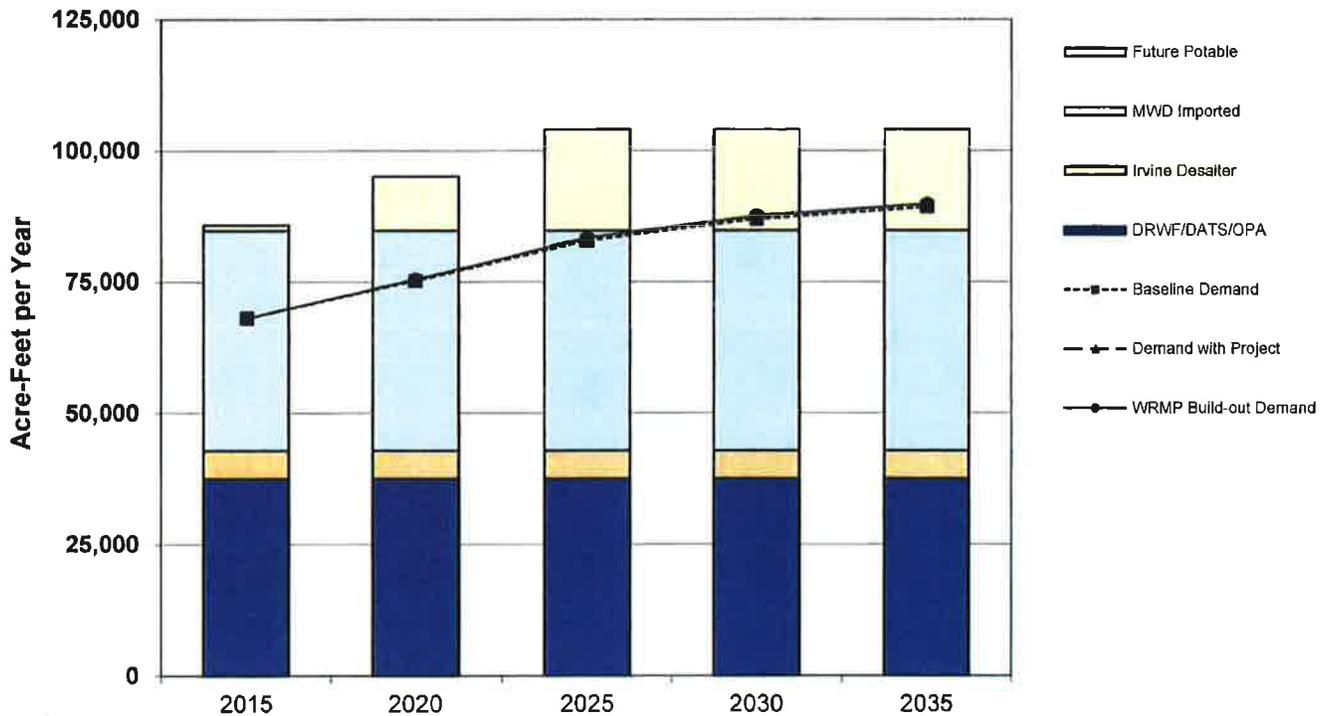


(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Potable Supplies</b>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	41,929	41,929	41,929	41,929	41,929
DRWF/DATS/OPA	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533
Irvine Desalter	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309
Wells 21 & 22	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future Potable	1,118	10,328	19,211	19,211	19,211
Maximum Supply Capability	92,217	101,427	110,311	110,311	110,311
Baseline Demand	68,128	75,229	82,872	86,942	89,274
Demand with Project	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
WRMP Build-out Demand	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
Reserve Supply with Project	24,090	25,963	26,850	22,780	20,448

Notes: Supplies identical to Normal-Year based on Metropolitan's Regional Urban Water Management Plan (11/8/05) and usage of groundwater under drought conditions (OCWD Master Plan). Demands increased 7% from Normal-Year. By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

**Figure 3  
IRWD Multiple Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water**

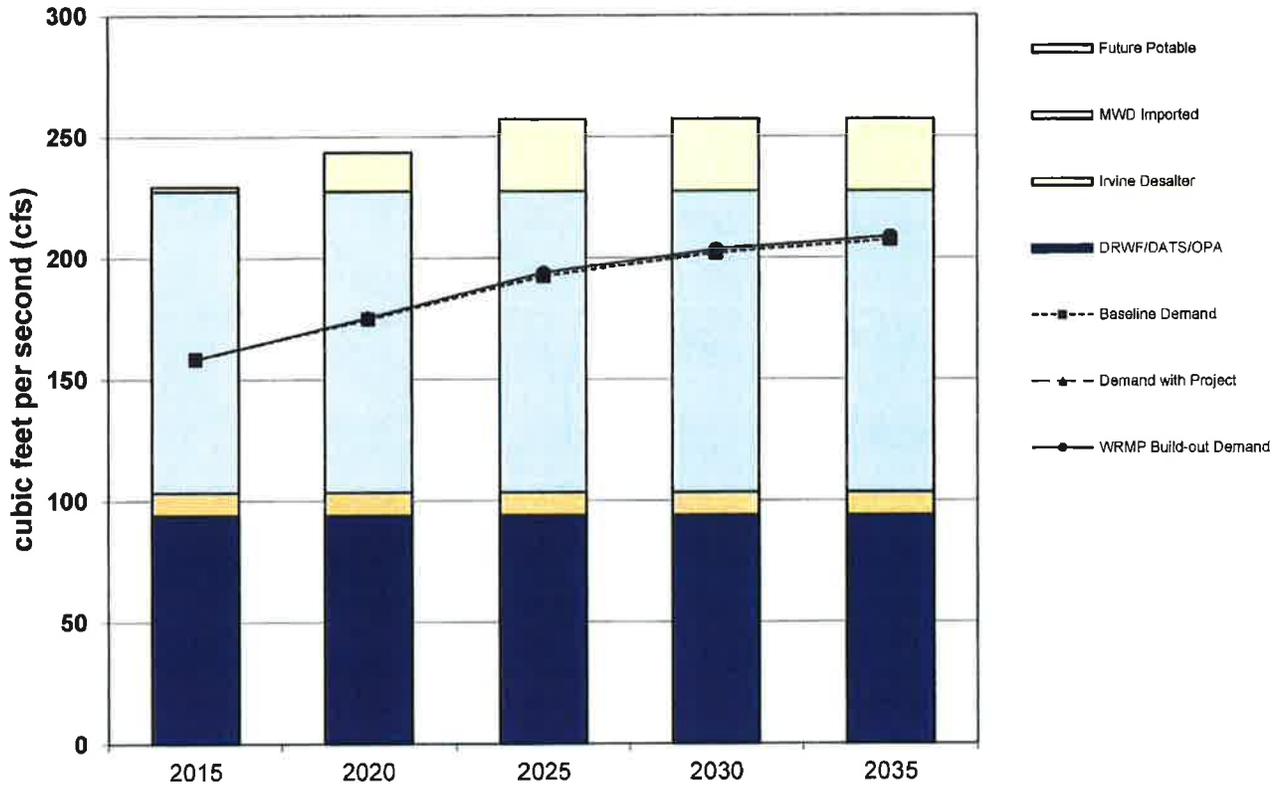


(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Potable Supplies</b>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	41,929	41,929	41,929	41,929	41,929
DRWF/DATS/OPA	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533
Irvine Desalter	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309
Wells 21 & 22	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future Potable	1,118	10,328	19,211	19,211	19,211
Maximum Supply Capability	92,217	101,427	110,311	110,311	110,311
Baseline Demand	68,128	75,229	82,872	86,942	89,274
Demand with Project	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
WRMP Build-out Demand	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
Reserve Supply with Project	24,090	25,963	26,850	22,780	20,448

Notes: Supplies identical to Normal-Year based on Metropolitan's Regional Urban Water Management Plan (11/8/05) and usage of groundwater under drought conditions (OCWD Master Plan). Demands increased 7% from Normal-Year. By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

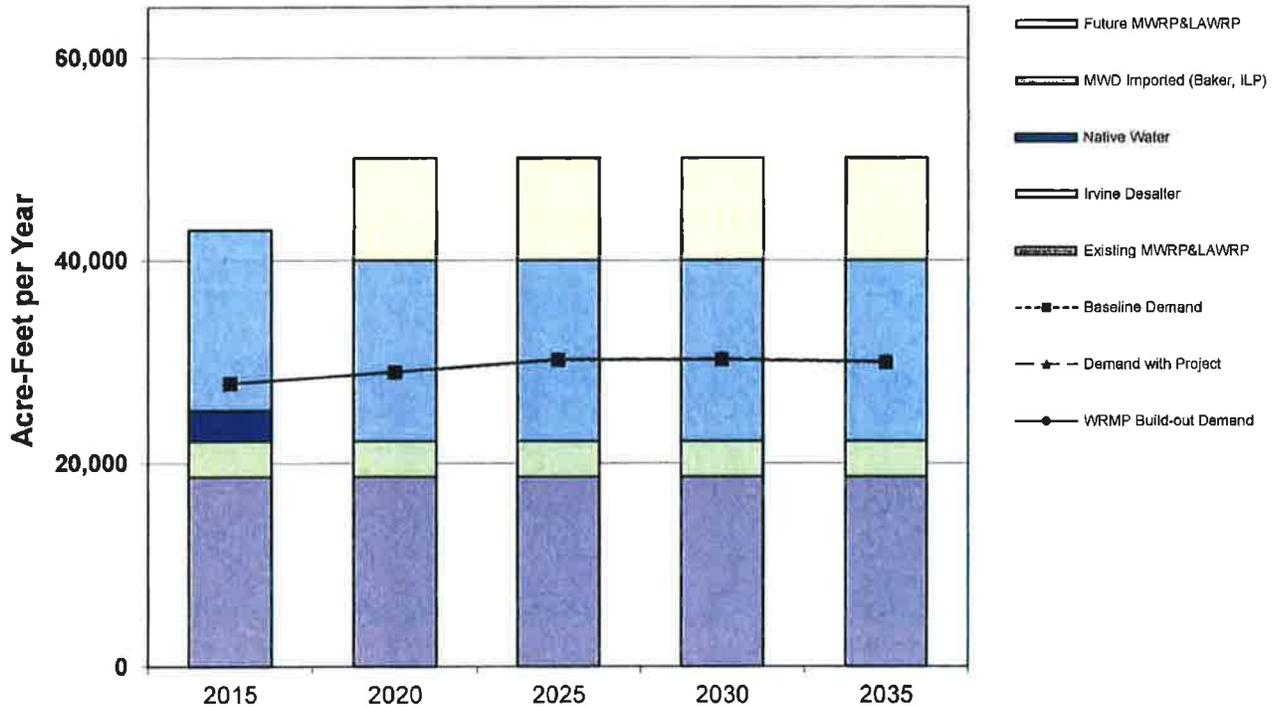
MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

**Figure 4  
IRWD Maximum-Day Supply & Demand - Potable Water**



(in cfs)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<u>Current Potable Supplies</u>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1
DRWF/DATS/OPA	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9
Irvine Desalter	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Wells 21 & 22	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
<u>Supplies Under Development</u>					
Future Potable	2.0	16.1	29.7	29.7	29.7
Maximum Supply Capability	240.4	254.5	268.1	268.1	268.1
Baseline Demand	158.3	174.8	192.6	202.0	207.4
Demand with Project	158.3	175.3	193.9	203.4	208.8
WRMP Build-out Demand	158.3	175.3	193.9	203.4	208.8
Reserve Supply with Project	82.1	79.2	74.2	64.7	59.3

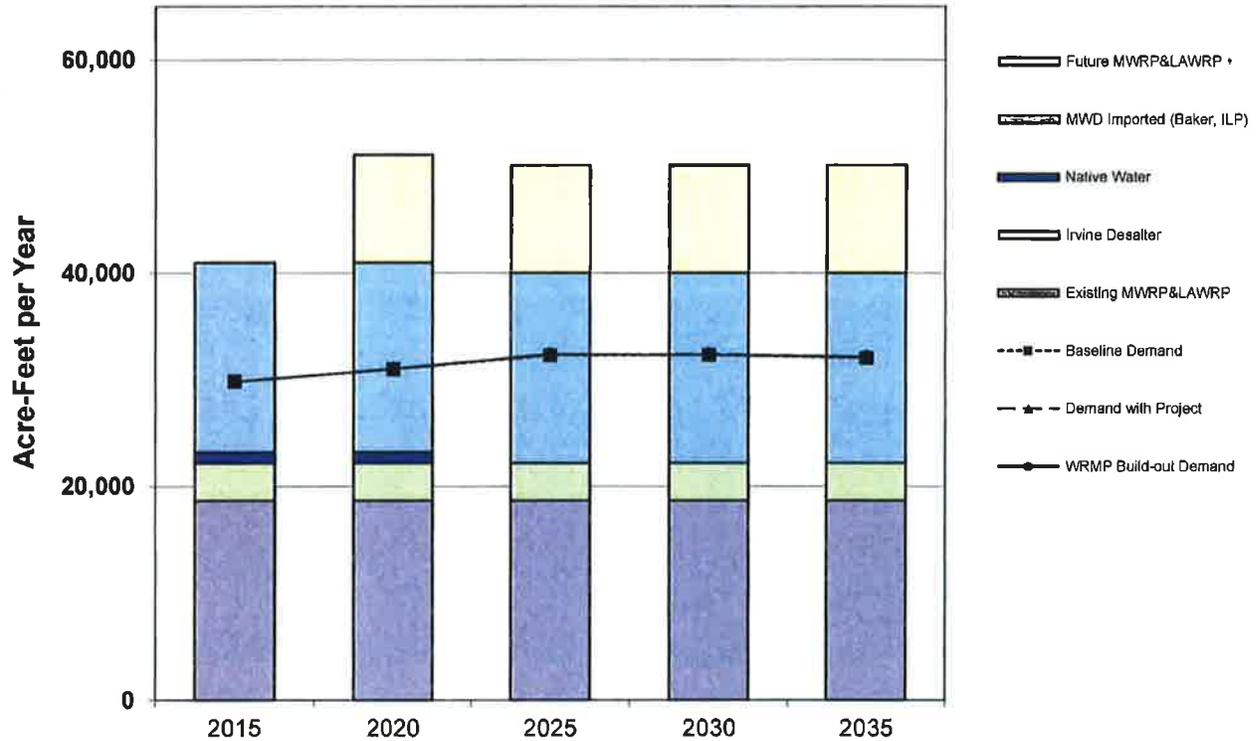
**Figure 5  
IRWD Normal-Year Supply & Demand - Nonpotable Water**



(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<u>Current Nonpotable Supplies</u>					
Existing MWRP&LAWRP	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657
MWD Imported (Baker, ILP)	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826
Irvine Desalter	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514
Native Water	3,000	-	-	-	-
<u>Supplies Under Development</u>					
Future MWRP&LAWRP	-	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100
Maximum Supply Capability	42,997	50,097	50,097	50,097	50,097
Baseline Demand	27,859	28,958	30,152	30,189	29,928
Demand with Project	27,859	28,989	30,229	30,267	30,005
WRMP Build-out Demand	27,859	28,989	30,229	30,189	30,005
Reserve Supply with Project	15,138	21,108	19,868	19,907	20,092

Note: Downward trend reflects reduction in agricultural use over time.  
 Native water will be treated to potable through the Baker Water Treatment Plant after 2016.  
 MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

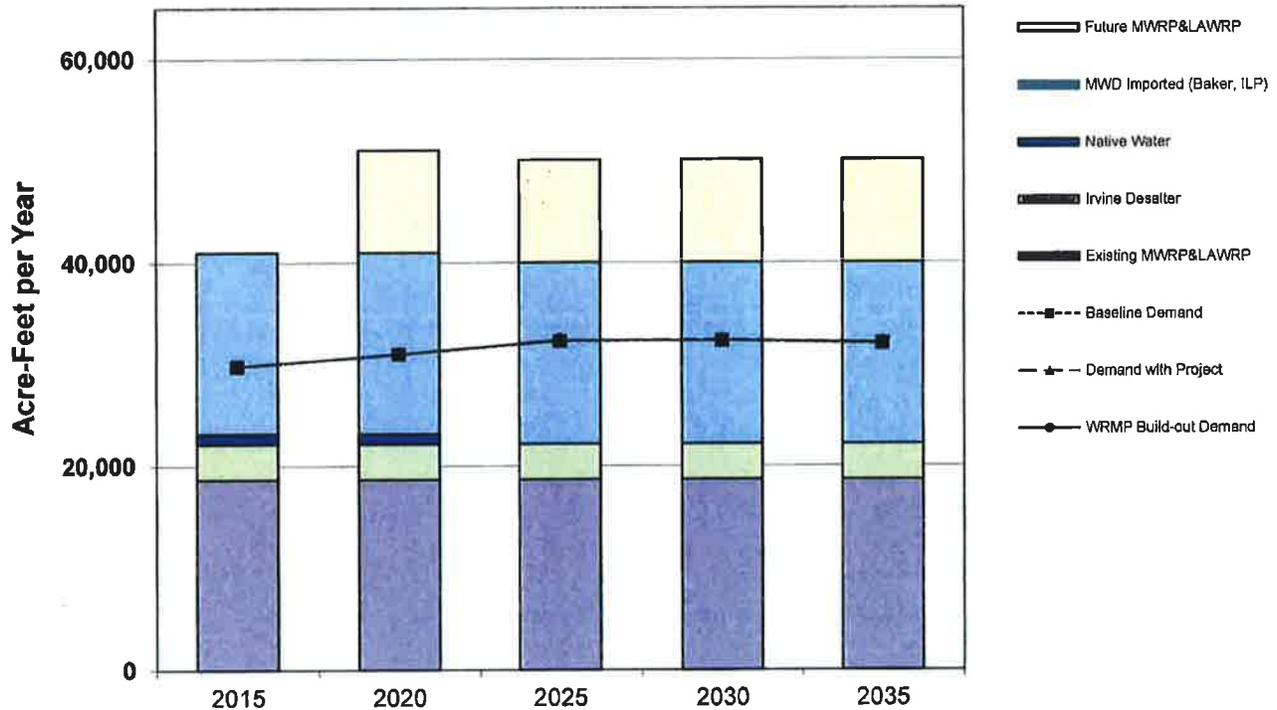
**Figure 6  
IRWD Single Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Nonpotable Water**



(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<u>Current Nonpotable Supplies</u>					
Existing MWRP&LAWRP	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657
MWD Imported (Baker, ILP)	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826
Irvine Desalter	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514
Native Water	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<u>Supplies Under Development</u>					
Future MWRP&LAWRP	-	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100
Maximum Supply Capability	40,997	51,097	50,097	50,097	50,097
Baseline Demand	29,809	30,985	32,262	32,303	32,023
Demand with Project	29,809	31,018	32,345	32,386	32,106
WRMP Build-out Demand	29,809	31,018	32,345	32,303	32,106
Reserve Supply with Project	11,187	20,079	17,752	17,711	17,991

Note: Downward trend reflects reduction in agricultural use over time.  
 Native water will be treated to potable through the Baker Water Treatment Plant after 2016.  
 MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

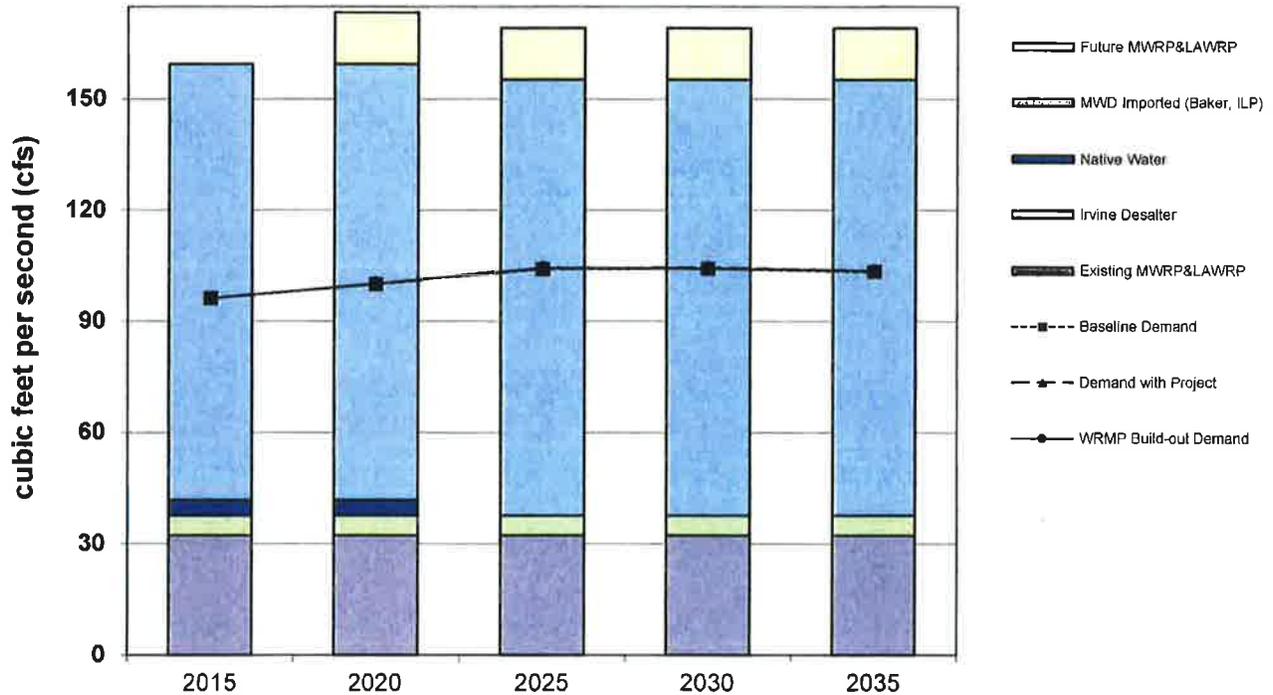
**Figure 7  
IRWD Multiple Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Nonpotable Water**



(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<u>Current Nonpotable Supplies</u>					
Existing MWRP&LAWRP	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657	18,657
MWD Imported (Baker, ILP)	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826	17,826
Irvine Desalter	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514
Native Water	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<u>Supplies Under Development</u>					
Future MWRP&LAWRP	-	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100
Maximum Supply Capability	40,997	51,097	50,097	50,097	50,097
Baseline Demand	29,809	30,985	32,262	32,303	32,023
Demand with Project	29,809	31,018	32,345	32,386	32,106
WRMP Build-out Demand	29,809	31,018	32,345	32,303	32,106
Reserve Supply with Project	11,187	20,079	17,752	17,711	17,991

Note: Downward trend reflects reduction in agricultural use over time.  
 Native water will be treated to potable through the Baker Water Treatment Plant after 2016.  
 MWD Imported Supplies are shown at 16% reduction off of average connected capacity.

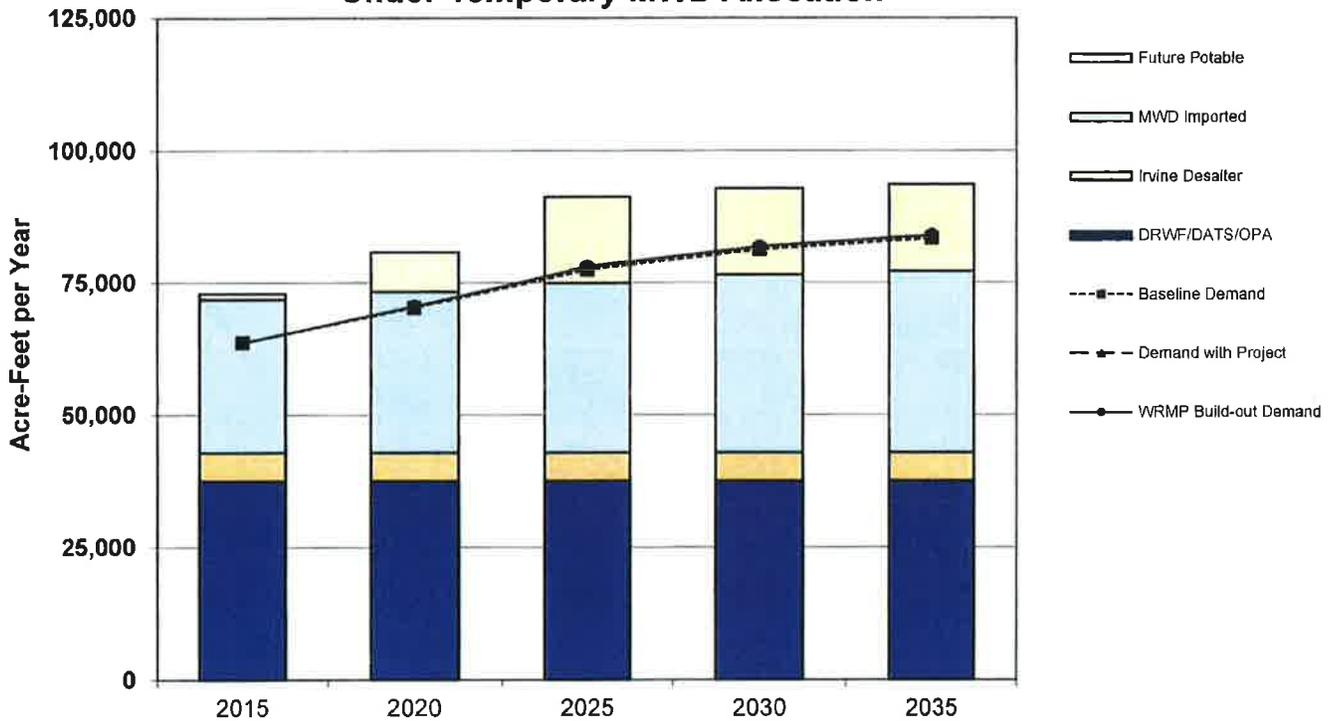
**Figure 8**  
**IRWD Maximum-Dry Supply & Demand - Nonpotable Water**



(in cfs)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<u>Current Nonpotable Supplies</u>					
Existing MWRP&LAWRP	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
MWD Imported (Baker, ILP)	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7
Irvine Desalter	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Native Water	4.2	4.2	-	-	-
<u>Supplies Under Development</u>					
Future MWRP&LAWRP	-	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Maximum Supply Capability	159.5	173.4	169.2	169.2	169.2
Baseline Demand	96.2	100.0	104.1	104.2	103.3
Demand with Project	96.2	100.1	104.4	104.5	103.6
WRMP Build-out Demand	96.2	100.1	104.4	104.2	103.6
Reserve Supply with Project	63.3	73.3	64.8	65.0	65.6

Note: Downward trend reflects reduction in agricultural use over time.  
 Native water will be treated to potable through the Baker Water Treatment Plant after 2016.

**Figure 1a**  
**IRWD Normal-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water**  
**Under Temporary MWD Allocation\***

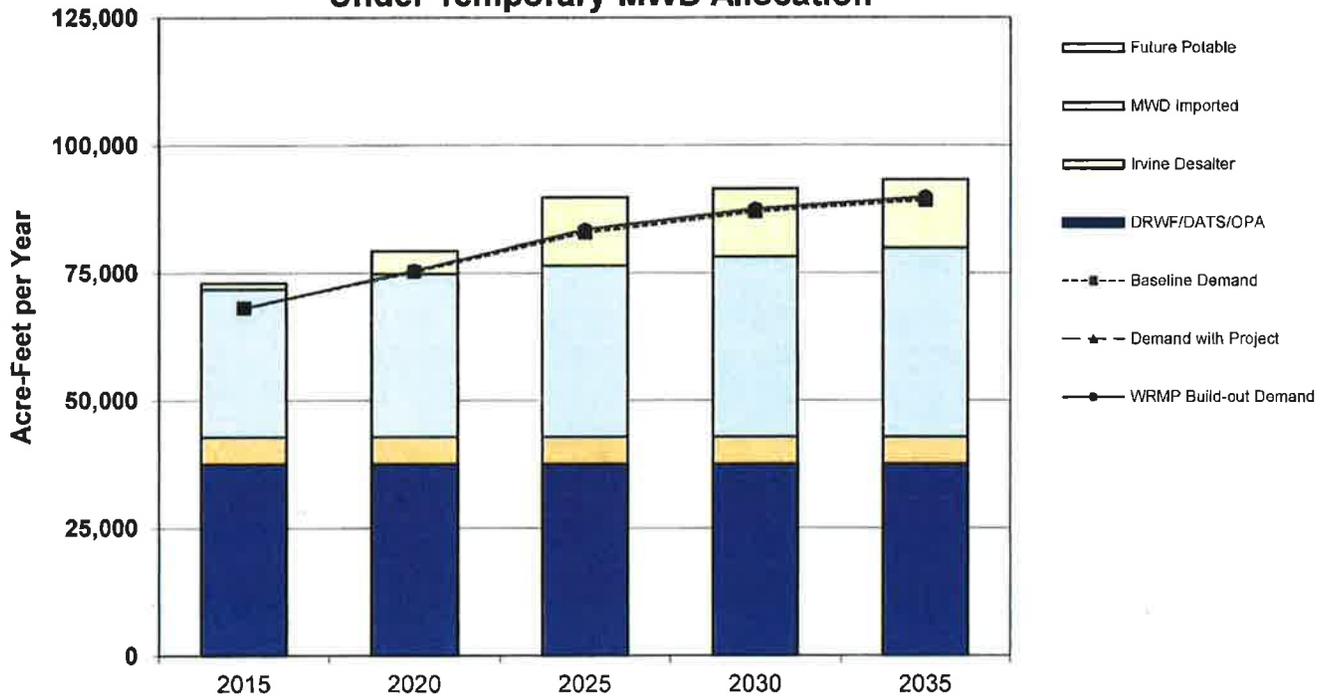


(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Potable Supplies</b>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	29,000	30,479	32,034	33,668	34,345
DRWF/DATS/OPA	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533
Irvine Desalter	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309
Wells 21 & 22	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future Potable	1,118	7,469	16,352	16,352	16,352
Maximum Supply Capability	79,288	87,119	97,557	99,191	99,868
Baseline Demand	63,671	70,307	77,451	81,254	83,433
Demand with Project	63,671	70,527	78,001	81,804	83,983
WRMP Build-out Demand	63,671	70,527	78,001	81,804	83,983
Reserve Supply with Project	15,617	16,592	19,556	17,387	15,884

Notes: By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

\*For illustration purposes, IRWD has shown MWD Imported Supplies as estimated under a short-term 10% allocation, Shortage Stage 2 in all of the 5-year increments. However, it is likely that such a scenario would only be temporary. Under a MWD Allocation, IRWD could supplement supplies with groundwater production which can exceed applicable basin percentages on a short-term basis or transfer water from IRWD's water bank. IRWD may also reduce demands by implementing shortage contingency measures as described in the UWMP. Under a MWD allocation, the Baker WTP supplies (under "Future Potable") will be limited to available native water only.

**Figure 2a  
IRWD Single Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water  
Under Temporary MWD Allocation\***

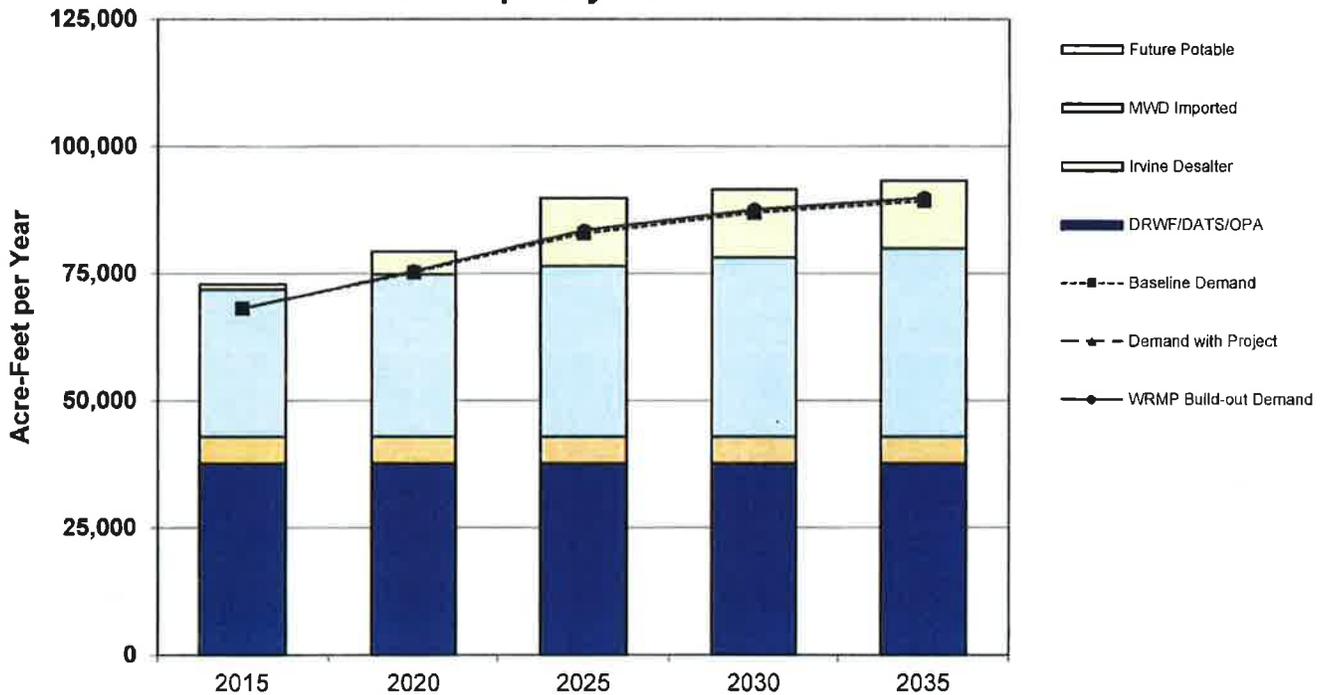


(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<u>Current Potable Supplies</u>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	29,000	32,003	33,603	35,284	37,048
DRWF/DATS/OPA	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533
Irvine Desalter	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309
Wells 21 & 22	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329
<u>Supplies Under Development</u>					
Future Potable	1,118	4,469	13,352	13,352	13,352
Maximum Supply Capability	79,288	85,643	96,126	97,806	99,571
Baseline Demand	68,128	75,229	82,872	86,942	89,274
Demand with Project	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
WRMP Build-out Demand	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
Reserve Supply with Project	11,161	10,179	12,665	10,276	9,708

Notes: Supplies identical to Normal-Year based on Metropolitan's Regional Urban Water Management Plan and usage of groundwater under drought conditions (OCWD Master Plan). Demands increased 7% from Normal-Year. By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

\*For illustration purposes, IRWD has shown MWD Imported Supplies as estimated under a short-term 10% allocation, Shortage Stage 2 in all of the 5-year increments. However, it is likely that such a scenario would only be temporary. Under a MWD Allocation, IRWD could supplement supplies with groundwater production which can exceed applicable basin percentages on a short-term basis or transfer water from IRWD's water bank. IRWD may also reduce demands by implementing shortage contingency measures as described in the UWMP. Under a MWD allocation, the Baker WTP supplies (under "Future Potable") will be limited to available native water only.

**Figure 3a  
IRWD Multiple Dry-Year Supply & Demand - Potable Water  
Under Temporary MWD Allocation\***



(in acre-feet per year)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>Current Potable Supplies</b>					
MWD Imported (EOCF#2, AMP, OCF)	29,000	32,003	33,603	35,284	37,048
DRWF/DATS/OPA	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533	37,533
Irvine Desalter	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309	5,309
Wells 21 & 22	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329	6,329
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>					
Future Potable	1,118	4,469	13,352	13,352	13,352
Maximum Supply Capability	79,288	85,643	96,126	97,806	99,571
Baseline Demand	68,128	75,229	82,872	86,942	89,274
Demand with Project	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
WRMP Build-out Demand	68,128	75,464	83,461	87,530	89,862
Reserve Supply with Project	11,161	10,179	12,665	10,276	9,708

Notes: Supplies identical to Normal-Year based on Metropolitan's Regional Urban Water Management Plan and usage of groundwater under drought conditions (OCWD Master Plan). Demands increased 7% from Normal-Year. By agreement, IRWD is required to count the production from the Irvine Subbasin in calculating available supplies for TIC developments (see Potable Supply-Groundwater).

\*For illustration purposes, IRWD has shown MWD Imported Supplies as estimated under a short-term 10% allocation, Shortage Stage 2 in all of the 5-year increments. However, it is likely that such a scenario would only be temporary. Under a MWD Allocation, IRWD could supplement supplies with groundwater production which can exceed applicable basin percentages on a short-term basis or transfer water from IRWD's water bank. IRWD may also reduce demands by implementing shortage contingency measures as described in the UWMP. Under a MWD allocation, the Baker WTP supplies (under "Future Potable") will be limited to available native water only.

## 2. Information concerning supplies

(a)(1) Existing sources of identified water supply for the proposed project: IRWD does not allocate particular supplies to any project, but identifies total supplies for its service area, as updated in the following table:

	Max Day (cfs)	Avg. Annual (AFY)	Annual by Category (AFY)
<b>Current Supplies</b>			
<b>Potable - Imported</b>			
East Orange County Feeder No. 2	41.4	16,652	1
Allen-McColloch Pipeline*	64.7	26,024	1
Orange County Feeder	18.0	7,240	1
			49,916
<b>Potable - Groundwater</b>			
Dyer Road Wellfield	80.0	28,000	2
OPA Well	1.4	914	
Deep Aquifer Treatment System-DATS	12.5	8,618	2
Wells 21 & 22	10.9	6,329	2
Irvine Desalter	9.5	5,309	3
			49,170
Total Potable Current Supplies	238.4		99,086
<b>Nonpotable - Reclaimed Water</b>			
MWRP (18 mgd)	23.9	17,340	4
LAWRP (5.5 mgd)	8.3	5,975	4
			23,315
<b>Nonpotable - Imported</b>			
Baker Aqueduct	52.7	12,221	5
Irvine Lake Pipeline	65.0	9,000	6
			21,221
<b>Nonpotable - Groundwater</b>			
Irvine Desalter-Nonpotable	5.4	3,514	7
			3,514
<b>Nonpotable Native</b>			
Irvine Lake	4.2	3,048	8
			3,048
Total Nonpotable Current Supplies	159.5		51,098
Total Combined Current Supplies	397.9		150,185
<b>Supplies Under Development</b>			
<b>Potable Supplies</b>			
Well 106	2.0	1,118	
Well 53	5.6	3,658	
Future OPA Wells	8.0	5,225	
Baker Water Treatment Plant	10.5	6,858	
Wells 51 & 52	3.6	2,351	
Total Potable Under Development Supplies	29.7	19,211	19,211
<b>Nonpotable Supplies: MWRP&amp;LAWRP Reclaimed</b>			
	20.0	14,450	9
Total Under Development	49.7		33,661
<b>Total Supplies</b>			
Potable Supplies	268.1		118,297
Nonpotable Supplies	179.4		65,548
Total Supplies (Current and Under Development)	447.5		183,846

1 Based on converting maximum day capacity to average by dividing the capacity by a peaking factor of 1.8 (see Footnote 4, page 22).

2 Contract amount - See Potable Supply-Groundwater(iii).

3 Contract amount - See Potable Supply-Groundwater (iv) and (v). Maximum day well capacity is compatible with contract amount.

4 MWRP 18.0 mgd treatment capacity (17,400 AFY RW production) and LAWRP 5.5 mgd tertiary treatment capacity (5,975 AFY)

5 By 2020, Baker capacity will be allocated to Baker Water Treatment Plant (WTP) participants and IRWD will own 46.50 cfs in Baker Aqueduct after Baker WTP, of which 10.5 cfs will be for potable treatment. IRWD will have 35 cfs remaining capacity for non-potable uses. The nonpotable average use is based on converting maximum day capacity to average by dividing the capacity by a peaking factor of 2.5 (see Footnote 8, page 25).

6 Based on IRWD's proportion of Irvine Lake imported water storage; Actual ILP capacity would allow the use of additional imported water from MWD through the Santiago Lateral.

7 Contract amount - See Nonpotable Supply-Groundwater (i) and (ii). Maximum day well capacity (cfs) is compatible with contract amount.

8 Based on 70+ years historical average of Santiago Creek Inflow into Irvine Lake. By 2020, native water will be treated through Baker WTP.

9 Future estimated MWRP & LAWRP reclaimed water production.

\*64.7 cfs is current assigned capacity; based on increased peak flow, IRWD can purchase 10 cfs more (see page 23 (b)(1)(iii))

(b) Required information concerning currently available and under-development water supply entitlements, water rights and water service contracts:

(1) Written contracts or other proof of entitlement.<sup>4 5</sup>

•POTABLE SUPPLY - IMPORTED<sup>6</sup>

***Potable imported water service connections (currently available).***

(i) Potable imported water is delivered to IRWD at various service connections to the imported water delivery system of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California ("MWD"): service connections CM-01A and OC-7 (Orange County Feeder); CM-10, CM-12, OC-38, OC-39, OC-57, OC-58, OC-63 (East Orange County Feeder No. 2); and OC-68, OC-71, OC-72, OC-73/73A, OC-74, OC-75, OC-83, OC-84, OC-87 (Allen-McColloch Pipeline). IRWD's entitlements regarding service from the MWD delivery system facilities are described in the following paragraphs and summarized in the above Table ((2)(a)(1)). IRWD receives imported water service through Municipal Water District of Orange County ("MWDOC"), a member agency of MWD.

***Allen-McColloch Pipeline ("AMP") (currently available).***

(ii) Agreement For Sale and Purchase of Allen-McColloch Pipeline, dated as of July 1, 1994 (Metropolitan Water District Agreement No. 4623) ("AMP Sale Agreement"). Under the AMP Sale Agreement, MWD purchased the Allen-McColloch Pipeline (formerly known as the "Diemer Intertie") from MWDOC, the MWDOC Water Facilities Corporation and certain agencies, including IRWD and Los Alisos Water District ("LAWD"),<sup>7</sup> identified as "Participants" therein. Section 5.02 of the AMP Sale Agreement obligates MWD to meet IRWD's and the other Participants' requests for deliveries and specified minimum hydraulic grade lines at each connection serving a Participant, subject to availability of water. MWD

<sup>4</sup> In some instances, the contractual and other legal entitlements referred to in the following descriptions are stated in terms of flow capacities, in cubic feet per second ("cfs"). In such instances, the cfs flows are converted to volumes of AFY for purposes of analyzing supply sufficiency in this assessment, by dividing the capacity by a peaking factor of 1.8 (potable) or 2.5 (nonpotable), consistent with maximum day peaking factors used in the WRMP. The resulting reduction in assumed available annual AFY volumes through the application of these factors recognizes that connected capacity is provided to meet peak demands and that seasonal variation in demand and limitations in local storage prevent these capacities from being utilized at peak capacity on a year-round basis. However, the application of these factors produces a conservatively low estimate of annual AFY volumes from these connections; additional volumes of water are expected to be available from these sources.

<sup>5</sup> In the following discussion, contractual and other legal entitlements are characterized as either potable or nonpotable, according to the characterization of the source of supply. Some of the nonpotable supplies surplus to nonpotable demand could potentially be rendered potable by the addition of treatment facilities; however, except where otherwise noted, IRWD has no current plans to do so.

<sup>6</sup> See Imported Supply - Additional Information, below, for information concerning the availability of the MWD supply.

<sup>7</sup> IRWD has succeeded to LAWD's interests in the AMP and other LAWD water supply facilities and rights mentioned in this assessment, by virtue of the consolidation of IRWD and LAWD on December 31, 2000.

agrees to operate the AMP as any other MWD pipeline. MWD has the right to operate the AMP on a “utility basis,” meaning that MWD need not observe capacity allocations of the Participants but may use available capacity to meet demand at any service connection.

The AMP Sale Agreement obligates MWD to monitor and project AMP demands and to construct specified pump facilities or make other provision for augmenting MWD’s capacity along the AMP, at MWD’s expense, should that be necessary to meet demands of all of the Participants (Section 5.08).

*(iii)* Agreement For Allocation of Proceeds of Sale of Allen-McColloch Pipeline, dated as of July 1, 1994 (“AMP Allocation Agreement”). This agreement, entered into concurrently with the AMP Sale Agreement, provided each Participant, including IRWD, with a capacity allocation in the AMP, for the purpose of allocating the sale proceeds among the Participants in accordance with their prior contractual capacities adjusted to conform to their respective future demands. IRWD’s capacity under the AMP Allocation Agreement (including its capacity as legal successor agency to LAWD) is 64.69 cfs at IRWD’s first four AMP connections, 49.69 cfs at IRWD’s next five downstream AMP connections and 35.01 and 10.00 cfs, respectively at IRWD’s remaining two downstream connections. The AMP Allocation Agreement further provides that if a Participant’s peak flow exceeds its capacity, the Participant shall “purchase” additional capacity from the other Participants who are using less than their capacity, until such time as MWD augments the capacity of the AMP. The foregoing notwithstanding, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the allocated capacities do not alter MWD’s obligation under the AMP Sale Agreement to meet all Participants’ demands along the AMP, and to augment the capacity of the AMP if necessary. Accordingly, under these agreements, IRWD can legally increase its use of the AMP beyond the above-stated capacities, but would be required to reimburse other Participants from a portion of the proceeds IRWD received from the sale of the AMP.

*(iv)* Improvement Subleases (or “FAP” Subleases) [MWDOC and LAWD; MWDOC and IRWD], dated August 1, 1989; 1996 Amended and Restated Allen-McColloch Pipeline Subleases [MWDOC and LAWD; MWDOC and IRWD], dated March 1, 1996. IRWD subleases its AMP capacity, including the capacity it acquired as successor to LAWD. To facilitate bond financing for the construction of the AMP, it was provided that the MWDOC Water Facilities Corporation, and subsequently MWDOC, would have ownership of the pipeline, and the Participants would be sublessees. As is the case with the AMP Sale Agreement, the subleases similarly provide that water is subject to availability.

***East Orange County Feeder No. 2 (“EOCF#2”) (currently available).***

*(v)* Agreement For Joint Exercise of Powers For Construction, Operation and Maintenance of East Orange County Feeder No. 2, dated July 11, 1961, as amended on July 25, 1962 and April 26, 1965; Agreement Re Capacity Rights In Proposed Water Line, dated September 11, 1961 (“IRWD MWDOC Assignment Agreement”); Agreement Regarding Capacity Rights In the East Orange County Feeder No. 2, dated August 28, 2000 (“IRWD Coastal Assignment Agreement”). East Orange County Feeder No. 2 (“EOCF#2”), a feeder linking Orange County

with MWD's feeder system, was constructed pursuant to a joint powers agreement among MWDOC (then called Orange County Municipal Water District), MWD, Coastal Municipal Water District ("Coastal"), Anaheim and Santa Ana. A portion of IRWD's territory is within MWDOC and the remainder is within the former Coastal (which was consolidated with MWDOC in 2001). Under the IRWD MWDOC Assignment Agreement, MWDOC assigned 41 cfs of capacity to IRWD in the reaches of EOCF#2 upstream of the point known as Coastal Junction (reaches 1 through 3), and 27 cfs in reach 4, downstream of Coastal Junction. Similarly, under the IRWD Coastal Assignment Agreement, prior to Coastal's consolidation with MWDOC, Coastal assigned to IRWD 0.4 cfs of capacity in reaches 1 through 3 and 0.6 cfs in reach 4 of EOCF#2. Delivery of water through EOCF#2 is subject to the rules and regulations of MWD and MWDOC, and is further subject to application and agreement of IRWD respecting turnouts.

***Orange County Feeder (currently available)***

(vi) Agreement, dated March 13, 1956. This 1956 Agreement between MWDOC's predecessor district and the Santa Ana Heights Water Company ("SAHWC") provides for delivery of MWD imported supply to the former SAHWC service area. SAHWC's interests were acquired on behalf of IRWD through a stock purchase and IRWD annexation of the SAHWC service area in 1997. The supply is delivered through a connection to MWD's Orange County Feeder designated as OC-7.

(vii) Agreement For Transfer of Interest In Pacific Coast Highway Water Transmission and Storage Facilities From The Irvine Company To the Irvine Ranch Water District, dated April 23, 1984; Joint Powers Agreement For the Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Sections 1a, 1b and 2 of the Coast Supply Line, dated June 9, 1989; Agreement, dated January 13, 1955 ("1955 Agreement"). The jointly constructed facility known as the Coast Supply Line ("CSL"), extending southward from a connection with MWD's Orange County Feeder at Fernleaf Street in Newport Beach, was originally constructed pursuant to a 1952 agreement among Laguna Beach County Water District ("LBCWD"), The Irvine Company (TIC) and South Coast County Water District. Portions were later reconstructed. Under the above-referenced transfer agreement in 1984, IRWD succeeded to TIC's interests in the CSL. The CSL is presently operated under the above-referenced 1989 joint powers agreement, which reflects IRWD's ownership of 10 cfs of capacity. The 1989 agreement obligates LBCWD, as the managing agent and trustee for the CSL, to purchase water and deliver it into the CSL for IRWD. LBCWD purchases such supply, delivered by MWD to the Fernleaf connection, pursuant to the 1955 Agreement with Coastal (now MWDOC).

***Baker Water Treatment Plant (under development)***

IRWD has begun construction of the Baker Water Treatment Plant project (the Baker WTP) in partnership with El Toro Water District, Moulton-Niguel Water District, Santa Margarita Water District and Trabuco Canyon Water District. The Baker WTP will be supplied with untreated imported water from MWD and native Irvine Lake water supply. IRWD will own 10.5 cfs of treatment capacity rights in

the Baker WTP.<sup>8</sup>

#### •POTABLE SUPPLY - GROUNDWATER

(i) Orange County Water District Act, Water Code App., Ch. 40 ("Act"). IRWD is an operator of groundwater-producing facilities in the Orange County Groundwater Basin (the "Basin"). Although the rights of the producers within the Basin vis a vis one another have not been adjudicated, they nevertheless exist and have not been abrogated by the Act (§40-77). The rights consist of municipal appropriators' rights and may include overlying and riparian rights. The Basin is managed by OCWD under the Act, which functions as a statutorily-imposed physical solution. The Act empowers OCWD to impose replenishment assessments and basin equity assessments on production and to require registration of water-producing facilities and the filing of certain reports; however, OCWD is expressly prohibited from limiting extraction unless a producer agrees (§ 40-2(6) (c)) and from impairing vested rights to the use of water (§ 40-77). Thus, producers may install and operate production facilities under the Act; OCWD approval is not required. OCWD is required to annually investigate the condition of the Basin, assess overdraft and accumulated overdraft, and determine the amount of water necessary for replenishment (§40-26). OCWD has studied the Basin replenishment needs and potential projects to address growth in demand until 2020. This is described in detail in the OCWD Master Plan Report, dated April, 1999. OCWD's analysis has been expanded and updated through 2025 in its Final Draft Long-Term Facilities Plan (January, 2006).

(ii) *Irvine Ranch Water District v. Orange County Water District*, OCSC No. 795827. A portion of IRWD is outside the jurisdictional boundary of OCWD. IRWD is eligible to annex the Santa Ana River Watershed portion of this territory to OCWD, under OCWD's current annexation policy (Resolution No. 86-2-15, adopted on February 19, 1986 and reaffirmed on June 2, 1999), and anticipates doing so. However, this September 29, 1998, Superior Court ruling indicates that IRWD is entitled to deliver groundwater from the Basin to the IRWD service area irrespective of whether such area is also within OCWD.

#### ***Dyer Road Wellfield (DRWF) / Deep Aquifer Treatment System (DATS) (currently available)***

(iii) Agreement For Water Production and Transmission Facilities, dated March 18, 1981, as amended May 2, 1984, September 19, 1990 and November 3, 1999 (the "DRWF Agreement"). The DRWF Agreement, among IRWD, OCWD and Santa Ana, concerns the development of IRWD's Dyer Road Wellfield ("DRWF"), within the Basin. The DRWF consists of 16 wells pumping from the non-colored water zone of the Basin and 2 wells (with colored-water treatment facilities) pumping from the deep, colored-water zone of the Basin (the colored-water

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<sup>8</sup> The Baker WTP shall be supplied nonpotable imported water through the existing Baker Pipeline. IRWD's existing Baker Pipeline capacity (see Section 2(b)(1) NONPOTABLE SUPPLY – IMPORTED) shall be apportioned to the Baker WTP participants based on Baker WTP capacity ownership, and IRWD shall retain 10.5 cfs of pipeline capacity through the Baker WTP for potable supply and shall retain 36 cfs in Reach 1U of the Baker Pipeline capacity for nonpotable supply.

portion of the DRWF is sometimes referred to as the Deep Aquifer Treatment System or "DATS".) Under the DRWF Agreement, an "equivalent" basin production percentage (BPP) has been established for the DRWF, currently 28,000 AFY of non-colored water and 8,000 AFY of colored water, provided any amount of the latter 8,000 AFY not produced results in a matching reduction of the 28,000 AFY BPP. Although typically IRWD production from the DRWF does not materially exceed the equivalent BPP, the equivalent BPP is not an extraction limitation; it results in imposition of monetary assessments on the excess production. The DRWF Agreement also establishes monthly pumping amounts for the DRWF. With the addition of the Concentrated Treatment System (CATS), IRWD has increased the yield of DATS.

***Irvine Subbasin / Irvine Desalter (currently available)***

***(iv)*** First Amended and Restated Agreement, dated March 11, 2002, as amended June 15, 2006, restating May 5, 1988 agreement ("Irvine Subbasin Agreement"). TIC has historically pumped agricultural water from the Irvine Subbasin. (As in the rest of the Basin of which this subbasin is a part, the groundwater rights have not been adjudicated, and OCWD provides governance and management under the Act.) The 1988 agreement between IRWD and TIC provided for the joint use and management of the Irvine Subbasin. The 1988 agreement further provided that the 13,000 AFY annual yield of the Irvine Subbasin would be allocated 1,000 AFY to IRWD and 12,000 AFY to TIC. Under the restated Irvine Subbasin Agreement, the foregoing allocations were superseded as a result of TIC's commencement of the building its Northern Sphere Area project, with the effect that the Subbasin production capability, wells and other facilities, and associated rights have been transferred from TIC to IRWD, and IRWD has assumed the production from the Subbasin. In consideration of the transfer, IRWD is required to count the supplies attributable to the transferred Subbasin production in calculating available supplies for the Northern Sphere Area project and other TIC development and has agreed that they will not be counted toward non-TIC development.

A portion of the existing Subbasin water production facilities produce water which is of potable quality. IRWD could treat some of the water produced from the Subbasin for potable use, by means of the Desalter and other projects. Although, as noted above, the Subbasin has not been adjudicated and is managed by OCWD, TIC reserved water rights from conveyances of its lands as development over the Subbasin has occurred, and under the Irvine Subbasin Agreement TIC has transferred its rights to IRWD.

***(v)*** Second Amended and Restated Agreement Between Orange County Water District and Irvine Ranch Water District Regarding the Irvine Desalter Project, dated June 11, 2001, and other agreements referenced therein. This agreement provides for the extraction and treatment of subpotable groundwater from the Irvine Subbasin, a portion of the Basin. As is the case with the remainder of the Basin, IRWD's entitlement to extract this water is not adjudicated, but the use of the entitlement is governed by the OCWD Act. (See also, discussion of Irvine Subbasin in the preceding paragraph.) A portion of the product water has been delivered into the IRWD potable system, and the remainder has been delivered into the IRWD nonpotable system.

***Orange Park Acres (currently available)***

On June 1, 2008, through annexation and merger, IRWD acquired the water system of the former Orange Park Acres Mutual Water company, including well [OPA Well]. The well is operated within the Orange County Groundwater Basin.

***Wells 21 and 22 (currently available)***

IRWD completed construction of treatment facilities, pipelines and wellhead facilities for Wells 21 and 22. Water supplied through this project became available in 2013. The wells are operated within the Orange County Groundwater Basin.

***Irvine Wells (under development)***

(vi) IRWD is pursuing the installation of production facilities in the west Irvine, Tustin Legacy and Tustin Ranch portions of the Basin. These groundwater supplies are considered to be under development; however, four wells have been drilled and have previously produced groundwater, three wells have been drilled but have not been used as production wells to date, a site for an additional well and treatment facility has been acquired by IRWD. The production facilities can be constructed and operated under the Act; no statutory or contractual approval is required to do so. Appropriate environmental review would be conducted for each facility. See discussion of the Act under Potable Supply - Groundwater, paragraph (i), above.

**•NONPOTABLE SUPPLY - RECLAIMED**

***Water Reclamation Plants (currently available)***

Water Code Section 1210. IRWD supplies its own reclaimed water from wastewater collected by IRWD and delivered to IRWD's Michelson Water Reclamation Plant (MWRP) and Los Alisos Water Reclamation Plant (LAWRP). MWRP currently has a permitted capacity of 18 million gallons per day (MGD) and LAWRP currently has a permitted capacity of 5.5 MGD. Water Code Section 1210 provides that the owner of a wastewater treatment plant operated for the purposes of treating wastes from a sanitary sewer system holds the exclusive right to the treated effluent as against anyone who has supplied the water discharged into the sewer system. IRWD's permits for the operation of MWRP and LAWRP allow only irrigation and other customer uses of reclaimed water, and do not permit stream discharge of reclaimed water; thus, no issue of downstream appropriation arises, and IRWD is entitled to deliver all of the effluent to meet contractual and customer demands.

***Water Reclamation Plant Expansion (current available)***

IRWD is completing construction of the Michelson Water Reclamation Plant Phase 2 Capacity Expansion Project later in 2015. With this expansion, IRWD will increase its capacity on the existing MWRP site to produce sufficient reclaimed water to meet the projected demand in the year 2035. Additional

reclamation capacity will augment local nonpotable supplies and improve reliability.

•NONPOTABLE SUPPLY - IMPORTED<sup>9</sup>

***Baker Pipeline (currently available)***

Santiago Aqueduct Commission Joint Powers Agreement, dated September 11, 1961, as amended December 20, 1974, January 13, 1978, November 1, 1978, September 1, 1981, October 22, 1986, and July 8, 1999 (the "SAC Agreement"); Agreement Between Irvine Ranch Water District and Carma-Whiting Joint Venture Relative to Proposed Annexation of Certain Property to Irvine Ranch Water District, dated May 26, 1981 (the "Whiting Annexation Agreement"). Service connections OC-13/13A, OC-33/33A. The imported untreated water pipeline initially known as the Santiago Aqueduct and now known as the Baker Pipeline was constructed under the SAC Agreement, a joint powers agreement. The Baker Pipeline is connected to MWD's Santiago Lateral. IRWD's capacity in the Baker Pipeline includes the capacity it subleases as successor to LAWD, as well as capacity rights IRWD acquired through the Whiting Annexation Agreement. (To finance the construction of AMP parallel untreated reaches which were incorporated into the Baker Pipeline, replacing original SAC untreated reaches that were made a part of the AMP potable system, it was provided that the MWDOC Water Facilities Corporation, and subsequently MWDOC, would have ownership, and the participants would be sublessees.) IRWD has 52.70 cfs in the first reach, 12.50 cfs in each of the second, third and fourth reaches and 7.51 cfs in the fifth reach of the Baker Pipeline. Water is subject to availability from MWD.

•NONPOTABLE SUPPLY - NATIVE

***Irvine Lake (currently available)***

(i) Permit For Diversion and Use of Water (Permit No. 19306) issued pursuant to Application No. 27503; License For Diversion and Use of Water (License 2347) resulting from Application No. 4302 and Permit No. 3238; License For Diversion and Use of Water (License 2348) resulting from Application No. 9005 and Permit No. 5202. The foregoing permit and licenses, jointly held by IRWD (as successor to The Irvine Company (TIC) and Carpenter Irrigation District (CID)) and Serrano Water District (SWD), secure appropriative rights to the flows of Santiago Creek. Under Licenses 2347 and 2348, IRWD and SWD have the right to diversion by storage at Santiago Dam (Irvine Lake) and a submerged dam, of a total of 25,000 AFY. Under Permit No. 19306, IRWD and SWD have the right to diversion by storage of an additional 3,000 AFY by flashboards at Santiago Dam (Irvine Lake). (Rights under Permit No. 19306 may be junior to an OCWD permit to divert up to 35,000 AFY of Santiago Creek flows to spreading pits downstream of Santiago Dam.) The combined total of native water that may be diverted to storage under these licenses and permit is 28,000 AFY. A 1996 amendment to

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<sup>9</sup> See Imported Supply - Additional Information, below, for information concerning the availability of the MWD supply.

License Nos. 2347, 2348 and 2349 [replaced by Permit No. 19306 in 1984] limits the withdrawal of water from the Lake to 15,483 AFY under the licenses. This limitation specifically references the licenses and doesn't reference water stored pursuant to other legal entitlements. The use and allocation of the native water is governed by the agreements described in the next paragraph.

**(ii)** Agreement, dated February 6, 1928 ("1928 Agreement"); Agreement, dated May 15, 1956, as amended November 12, 1973 ("1956 Agreement"); Agreement, dated as of December 21, 1970 ("1970 Agreement"); Agreement Between Irvine Ranch Water District and The Irvine Company Relative to Irvine Lake and the Acquisition of Water Rights In and To Santiago Creek, As Well As Additional Storage Capacity in Irvine Lake, dated as of May 31, 1974 ("1974 Agreement"). The 1928 Agreement was entered into among SWD, CID and TIC, providing for the use and allocation of native water in Irvine Lake. Through the 1970 Agreement and the 1974 Agreement, IRWD acquired the interests of CID and TIC, leaving IRWD and SWD as the two co-owners. TIC retains certain reserved rights. The 1928 Agreement divides the stored native water by a formula which allocates to IRWD one-half of the first 1,000 AF, plus increments that generally yield three-fourths of the amount over 1,000 AF.<sup>10</sup> The agreements also provide for evaporation and spill losses and carryover water remaining in the Lake at the annual allocation dates. Given the dependence of native water on rainfall, for purposes of this assessment only a small portion of IRWD's share of the 28,000 AFY of native water rights (4,000 AFY in normal years and 1,000 AFY in single and multiple-dry years) is shown in currently available supplies, based on averaging of historical data. However, IRWD's ability to supplement Irvine Lake storage with its imported untreated water supplies, described herein, offsets the uncertainty associated with the native water supply.

#### •NONPOTABLE SUPPLY - GROUNDWATER

##### ***Irvine Subbasin / Irvine Desalter (currently available)***

**(i)** IRWD's entitlement to produce nonpotable water from the Irvine Subbasin is included within the Irvine Subbasin Agreement. See discussion of the Irvine Subbasin Agreement under Potable Supply - Groundwater; paragraph (iv), above.

**(ii)** See discussion of the Irvine Desalter project under Potable Supply - Groundwater, paragraph (v), above. The Irvine Desalter project will produce nonpotable as well as potable water.

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<sup>10</sup> The 1956 Agreement provides for facilities to deliver MWD imported water into the Lake, and grants storage capacity for the imported water. By succession, IRWD owns 9,000 AFY of this 12,000 AFY imported water storage capacity. This storage capacity does not affect availability of the imported supply, which can be either stored or delivered for direct use by customers.

•IMPORTED SUPPLY - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

As described above, the imported supply from MWD is contractually subject to availability. To assist local water providers in assessing the adequacy of local water supplies that are reliant in whole or in part on MWD's imported supply; MWD has provided information concerning the availability of the supplies to its entire service area. In its most recently adopted RUWMP, MWD has extended its planning timeframe out through 2035 to ensure that MWD's 2010 RUWMP may be used as a source document for meeting requirements for sufficient supplies. In addition, the RUWMP includes "Justifications for Supply Projections" (Appendix A-3) that details the planning, legal, financial, and regulatory basis for including each source of supply in the plan. The RUWMP summarizes MWD's planning initiatives over the past ten years, which includes the Integrated Resources Plan (IRP), the IRP Update, the Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan, Strategic Plan and Rate Structure. The reliability analysis in MWD's IRP Update (October 2010) showed that MWD can maintain reliable supplies under the conditions that have existed in past dry periods throughout the period 2015 through 2035. The RUWMP includes tables that show the region can provide reliable supplies under both the single driest year (1977) and multiple dry years (1990-92) through 2035. MWD has also identified buffer supplies, including additional State Water Project groundwater storage and transfers that could serve to supply the additional water needed.

It is anticipated that MWD will revise its regional supply availability analysis periodically to supplement its RUWMP in years when the RUWMP is not being updated.

IRWD is permitted by the statute to rely upon the water supply information provided by the wholesaler concerning a wholesale water supply source, for use in preparing its UWMPs. In turn, the statute provides for the use of UWMP information to support water supply assessments and verifications. In accordance with these provisions, IRWD is entitled to rely upon the conclusions of the MWD RUWMP. As referenced above under Summary of Results of Demand-Supply Comparisons - Recent Actions on Delta Pumping, MWD has provided additional information on its imported water supply.

MWD's reserve supplies, together with the fact that IRWD relies on MWD supplies as supplemental supplies that need not be used to the extent IRWD operates currently available and under-development local supplies, build a margin of safety into IRWD's supply availability.

(2) Adopted capital outlay program to finance delivery of the water supplies.

All necessary delivery facilities currently exist for the use of the *currently available* and *under-development* supplies assessed herein, with the exception of future groundwater wells, MWRP expansion and IRWD sub-regional and developer-dedicated conveyance facilities necessary to complete the local distribution systems for the Project. IRWD's turnout at each MWD connection and IRWD's regional delivery facilities are sufficiently sized to deliver all of the supply to the sub-regional and local distribution systems.

With respect to future groundwater wells (PR Nos. 11405, 11473), the MWRP Phase 2 expansion (PR. Nos. 20214 and 30214), and Baker WTP (PR No. 11218), IRWD adopted its fiscal year 2014-15 capital budget on June 9, 2014 (Resolution No. 2014-29), budgeting portions of the funds for such projects. (A copy is available from IRWD on request.) For these facilities, as well as unbuilt IRWD sub-regional conveyance facilities, the sources of funding are previously authorized general obligation bonds, revenue-supported certificates of participation and/or capital funds held by IRWD Improvement Districts. IRWD has maintained a successful program for the issuance of general obligation bonds and certificates of participation on favorable borrowing terms, and IRWD has received AAA public bond ratings. IRWD has approximately \$615.2 million (water) and \$784.8 million (wastewater) of unissued, voter-approved bond authorization. Certificates of participation do not require voter approval. Proceeds of bonds and available capital funds are expected to be sufficient to fund all IRWD facilities for delivery of the supplies under development. Tract-level conveyance facilities are required to be donated to IRWD by the Applicant or its successor(s) at time of development.

See also *MWD's RUWMP*, Appendix A.3 Justifications for Supply Projections with respect to capital outlay programs related to MWD's supplies.

(3) Federal, state and local permits for construction of delivery infrastructure.

Most IRWD delivery facilities are constructed in public right-of-way or future right-of-way. State statute confers on IRWD the right to construct works along, under or across any stream of water, watercourse, street, avenue, highway, railway, canal, ditch or flume (Water Code Section 35603). Although this right cannot be denied, local agencies may require encroachment permits when work is to be performed within a street. If easements are necessary for delivery infrastructure, IRWD requires the developer to provide them. The crossing of watercourses or areas with protected species requires federal and/or state permits as applicable.

See also *MWD's RUWMP*, Appendix A.3 Justifications for Supply Projections with respect to permits related to MWD's supplies.

(4) Regulatory approvals for conveyance or delivery of the supplies.

See response to preceding item (3).

See also *MWD's RUWMP*, Appendix A.3 Justifications for Supply Projections with respect to regulatory approvals related to MWD's supplies.

**3. Other users and contractholders (identified supply not previously used).**

For each of the water supply sources identified by IRWD, if no water has been received from that source(s), IRWD is required to identify other public water systems or water service contractholders that receive a water supply from, or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights and water service contracts to, that source(s):

Water has been received from all listed sources. A small quantity of Subbasin water is used by Woodbridge Village Association for the purpose of supplying its North and South Lakes. There are no other public water systems or water service contractholders that receive a water supply from, or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights and water service contracts to, the Irvine Subbasin.

**4. Information concerning groundwater included in the supply identified for the Project:**

(a) Relevant information in the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP):

See Irvine Ranch Water District 2010 UWMP, sections 4-D through 4-J.

(b) Description of the groundwater basin(s) from which the Project will be supplied:

The Orange County Groundwater Basin ("Basin") is described at pages 3-1 through 3-14 of the OCWD Master Plan Report, dated April, 1999 ("MPR") and in the more recent Groundwater Management Plan ("GMP") at pages 2-1 through 6-33<sup>11</sup>. The rights of the producers within the Basin vis a vis one another have not been adjudicated. The Basin is managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD) for the benefit of municipal, agricultural and private groundwater producers. OCWD is responsible for the protection of water rights to the Santa Ana River in Orange County as well as the management and replenishment of the Basin. Current production from the Basin is approximately 332,000 AFY.

The Department of Water Resources has not identified the Basin as overdrafted in its most current bulletin that characterizes the condition of the Basin, Bulletin 118 (2003). The efforts being undertaken by OCWD to eliminate long-term overdraft in the Basin are described in the OCWD MPR, including in particular, Chapters 4, 5, 6, 14 and 15 of the MPR. In addition to Orange County Water District (OCWD) reports listed in the Assessment Reference List, OCWD has also prepared a Long Term Facilities Plan ("LTFP") which provides updated information and was received by the OCWD Board in July 2009. The LTFP Chapter 3 describes the efforts being undertaken by OCWD to eliminate long-term overdraft in the Basin.

Although the water supply assessment statute (Water Code Section 10910(f)) refers to elimination of "long-term overdraft," overdraft includes conditions which may be managed for optimum basin storage, rather than eliminated. OCWD's Act defines annual groundwater overdraft to be the quantity by which production exceeds the natural replenishment of the Basin. Accumulated overdraft is defined in the OCWD Act to be the quantity of water needed in the groundwater basin forebay to prevent landward movement of seawater into the fresh groundwater body. However, seawater intrusion control facilities have been constructed by OCWD since the Act was written, and have been effective in preventing landward movement of seawater. These facilities allow greater utilization of the storage capacity of the Basin.

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<sup>11</sup> OCWD has also prepared a Long Term Facilities Plan which provides updated information which was received and filed by its Board in July 2009.

OCWD has invested over \$250 million in seawater intrusion control (injection barriers), recharge facilities, laboratories, and Basin monitoring to effectively manage the Basin. Consequently, although the Basin is defined to be in an “overdraft” condition, it is actually managed to allow utilization of up to 500,000 acre-feet of storage capacity of the basin during dry periods, acting as an underground reservoir and buffer against drought. OCWD has an optimal basin management target of 100,000 acre-feet of accumulated overdraft provides sufficient storage space to accommodate increased supplies from one wet year while also provide enough water in storage to offset decreased supplies during a two- to three year drought. If the Basin is too full, artesian conditions can occur along the coastal area, causing rising water and water logging, an adverse condition. Since the formation of OCWD in 1933, OCWD has made substantial investment in facilities, Basin management and water rights protection, resulting in the elimination and prevention of adverse long-term “mining” overdraft conditions. OCWD continues to develop new replenishment supplies, recharge capacity and basin protection measures to meet projected production from the basin during normal rainfall and drought periods. (OCWD MPR and LTFP)

OCWD’s efforts include ongoing replenishment programs and planned capital improvements. It should be noted under OCWD’s management of overdraft to maximize its use for annual production and recharge operations, overdraft varies over time as the Basin is managed to keep it in balance over the long term. The Basin is not operated on an annual safe-yield basis. (OCWD MPR, section 3.2 and LTFP, section 6)

(c) Description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by IRWD from the Basin for the past five years:

The following table shows the amounts pumped, by groundwater source:

(In AFY)

<b>Year (ending 6/30)</b>	<b>DRWF/DATS/ OPA/21-22</b>	<b>Irvine Subbasin (IRWD)</b>	<b>Irvine Subbasin (TIC)</b>	<b>LAWD<sup>12</sup></b>
2014	42,424	10,995	0	376
2013	38,617	8,629	0	282
2012	37,059	7,059	0	0
2011	34,275	7,055	0	0
2010	37,151	8,695	0	3
2009	38,140	7,614	0	0
2008	36,741	4,539	0	16

<sup>12</sup> The water produced from IRWD’s Los Alisos wells is not included in this assessment. IRWD is presently evaluating the future use of these wells.

2007	37,864	5,407	0	6
2006	37,046	2,825	0	268
2005	36,316	2,285	628	357
2004	30,265	1,938	3,079	101
2003	24,040	2,132	4,234	598
2002	25,855	2,533	5,075	744

(d) Description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater projected to be pumped by IRWD from the Basin:

IRWD has a developed groundwater supply of 35,200 AFY from its Dyer Road Wellfield (including the Deep Aquifer Treatment System), in the main portion of the Basin.

Although TIC's historical production from the Subbasin declined as its use of the Subbasin for agricultural water diminished, OCWD's and other historical production records for the Subbasin show that production has been as high as 13,000 AFY. Plans are also underway to expand IRWD's main Orange County Groundwater Basin supply (characterized as *under-development* supplies herein). (See Section 2 (a) (1) herein). IRWD anticipates the development of additional production facilities within both the main Basin and the Irvine Subbasin. However, such additional facilities have not been included or relied upon in this assessment. Additional groundwater development will provide an additional margin of safety as well as reduce future water supply costs to IRWD.

The following table summarizes future IRWD groundwater production from currently available and under-development supplies.

(In AFY)

Year (ending 6/30)	DRWF <sup>13</sup>	Future GW <sup>14</sup>	IDP (Potable)	IDP (Nonpotable)
2015	43,300	0	5,640	3,898
2020	43,300	3,469	5,640	3,898
2025	43,300	12,352	5,640	3,898
2035	43,300	12,352	5,640	3,898

(e) If not included in the UWMP, analysis of the sufficiency of groundwater projected to be pumped by IRWD from the Basin to meet to meet the projected water demand of the Project:

<sup>13</sup> See Potable Supply - Groundwater, paragraph (iii), above. DRWF non-colored production above 28,000 AFY and colored water production above 8,000 AFY are subject to contractually-imposed assessments. In addition, seasonal production amounts apply. This also includes 1,000 AFY for the OPA well and 6,300 for Wells 21&22.

<sup>14</sup> Under development.

See responses to 4(b) and 4(d).

The OCWD MPR and LTFP examined future Basin conditions and capabilities, water supply and demand, and identified projects to meet increased replenishment needs of the basin. With the implementation of OCWD's preferred projects, the Basin yield in the year 2025 would be up to 500,000 AF. The amount that can be produced will be a function of which projects will be implemented by OCWD and how much increased recharge capacity is created by those projects, total demands by all producers, and the resulting Basin Production Percentage ("BPP") that OCWD sets based on these factors.<sup>15</sup> Sufficient replenishment supplies are projected by the OCWD MPR to be available to OCWD to meet the increasing demand on the Basin. These supplies include capture of increasing Santa Ana River flows, purchases of replenishment water from MWD, and development of new local supplies. OCWD has completed its replenishment supply project, the Groundwater Replenishment System project ("GWRS"). The OCWD MPR indicates that the GWRS will produce over 100,000 AFY of new replenishment supply from recycled water.

Production of groundwater can exceed applicable basin production percentages on a short-term basis, providing additional reliability during dry years or emergencies. Additional groundwater production is anticipated by OCWD in the Basin in dry years, as producers reduce their use of imported supplies, and the Basin is "mined" in anticipation of the eventual availability of replenishment water. (OCWD MPR, section 14.6.)

See also, Figures 1-8. IRWD assesses sufficiency of supplies on an aggregated basis, as neither groundwater nor other supply sources are allocated to particular projects or customers. Under the Irvine Subbasin Agreement, IRWD is contractually obligated to attribute the Subbasin supply only to TIC development projects for assessment purposes; however, the agreement does not allocate or assign rights in the Subbasin supply to any project.

***Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.*** Pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the DWR has designated the Orange County groundwater basin as a medium priority basin for purposes of groundwater management. By January 31, 2017, local groundwater producers must establish or designate an entity (referred to as a groundwater sustainability agency, or "GSA"), subject to DWR's approval, to manage each high and medium priority groundwater basin. The SGMA specifically calls for OCWD, which regulates the Orange County groundwater basin, to serve as the GSA for such basin.

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<sup>15</sup> OCWD has adopted a basin production percentage of 72% for 2014-15. In prior years OCWD has maintained a basin production percentage that is higher than the current percentage, and IRWD anticipates that such reductions may occur from time to time as a temporary measure employed by OCWD to encourage lower pumping levels as OCWD implements other measures to reduce the current accumulated overdraft in the Basin. Any such reductions are not expected to affect any of IRWD's currently available groundwater supplies listed in this assessment, which are subject to a contractually-set equivalent basin production percentage as described, or are exempt from the basin production percentage.

5.  **This Water Supply Assessment is being completed for a project included in a prior water supply assessment. Check all of the following that apply:**

- Changes in the Project have substantially increased water demand.
- Changes in circumstances or conditions have substantially affected IRWD's ability to provide a sufficient water supply for the Project.
- Significant new information has become available which was not known and could not have been known at the date of the prior Water Supply Assessment.

## 6. **References**

*Water Resources Master Plan*, Irvine Ranch Water District, March, 2002 (supplemented January, 2004)

*2010 Urban Water Management Plan*, Irvine Ranch Water District, June, 2011

*Integrated Water Resources Plan Update*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, July, 2004

*Proposed Framework for Metropolitan Water District's Delta Action Plan*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, May 8, 2007

*Board Information Report*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, October 9, 2007

*2007 IRP Implementation Report*, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, October, 2007

*Master Plan Report*, Orange County Water District, April, 1999

*Groundwater Management Plan*, Orange County Water District, March, 2004

*Final Draft Long-Term Facilities Plan*, Orange County Water District, January 2006

*2008-2009 Engineer's Report on Groundwater Conditions, Water Supply and Basin Utilization in the Orange County Water District*, Orange County Water District

*2009-2010 Engineer's Report on Groundwater Conditions, Water Supply and Basin Utilization in the Orange County Water District*, Orange County Water District

*2012-2013 Engineer's Report on Groundwater Conditions, Water Supply and Basin Utilization in the Orange County Water District*, Orange County Water District

*Progress on Incorporating Climate Change into Management of California's Water Resources*, California Department of Water Resources, July 2006

*Section 15 of the Rules and Regulations – Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Program*, Irvine Ranch Water District, February 2009

*Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Irvine Ranch Water District, February 2009*

*2010 Integrated Resources Plan Update, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, October 2010*

*Regional Urban Water Management Plan, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, November 2010*

**Exhibit A**

Depiction of Project Area

# El Toro Development Plan



**Exhibit B**  
Uses Included in Project



County of Orange  
California

James Campbell  
Land Development Manager

January 22, 2015

Irvine Ranch Water District  
15600 Sand Canyon Avenue  
P.O. Box 57000  
Irvine, CA 92619-7000

**Re: Request for Water Supply Availability Assessment (Water Code §10910 et seq.)**

The County of Orange hereby requests an assessment of water supply availability for the below-described project. The County has determined that the project is a "project" as defined in Water Code §10912, and has determined that an environmental impact report is required for the project.

**Proposed Project Information**

Project Title: El Toro Development Plan

Location of project: On the former USMC El Toro Marine Base located southeast of the intersection of Marine Way and future Ridge Valley Drive, northeast of the SCRRA railroad right of way and southwest of the future extension of Marine Way and in the City of Irvine General Plan Planning Area 51.

(For projects requiring a new assessment under Water Code §10910 (h).) Previous Water Supply Assessment including this project was prepared on: \_\_\_\_\_ This application requests a new Water Supply Assessment, due to the following (check all that apply):

- Changes in the project have substantially increased water demand
- Changes in circumstances or conditions have substantially affected IRWD's ability to provide a sufficient water supply for the project
- Significant new information has become available which was not known and could not have been known at the date of the prior Water Supply Assessment (Enclose maps and exhibits of the project)

Type of Development:

- Residential: No. of dwelling units: 2103
- Shopping center or business: No. of employees TBD Sq. ft. of floor space 220,000
- Commercial office: No. of employees TBD Sq. ft. of floor space 1,876,000
- Hotel or motel: No. of rooms 242
- Industrial, manufacturing, processing or industrial park: No. of employees \_\_\_\_\_ No. of acres \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. ft. of floor space \_\_\_\_\_
- Mixed use (check and complete all above that apply)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Total acreage of project: 107.2 Acres

Acreage devoted to landscape:

Greenbelt 7.0 acres golf course None parks 4.0 Acres  
Agriculture None other landscaped areas 26.0 Acres

Number of schools None Number of public facilities None

County Executive Office  
333 W. Santa Ana Blvd.  
Third Floor  
Santa Ana, California  
92701-4062

Tel: (714) 227-1011  
Web: www.ocgov.com

Other factors or uses that would affect the quantity of water needed, such as peak flow requirements or potential uses to be added to the project to reduce or mitigate environmental impacts:

Low flow fixtures and a water efficient landscape irrigation system with drought tolerant landscape design

What is the current land use of the area subject to a land use change under the project?

Institutional

Is the project included in the existing General Plan? No If no, describe the existing General Plan Designation Institutional

The County acknowledges that IRWD's assessment will be based on the information hereby provided to IRWD concerning the project. If it is necessary for corrected or additional information to be submitted to enable IRWD to complete the assessment, the request will be considered incomplete until IRWD's receipt of the corrected or additional information. If the project, circumstances or conditions change or new information becomes available after the issuance of a Water Supply Assessment, the Water Supply Assessment may no longer be valid. The County will request a new Water Supply Assessment if it determines that one is required.

The County acknowledges that the Water Supply Assessment shall not constitute a "will-serve" or in any way entitle the project applicant to service or to any right, priority or allocation in any supply, capacity or facility, and that the issuance of the Water Supply Assessment shall not affect IRWD's obligation to provide service to its existing customers or any potential future customers including the project applicant. In order to receive service, the project applicant shall be required to file a completed Application(s) for Service and Agreement with the Irvine Ranch Water District on IRWD's forms, together with all fees and charges, plans and specifications, bonds and conveyance of necessary easements, and meet all other requirement as specified therein.

COUNTY OF ORANGE

By: 

REQUEST RECEIVED:

Date: Jan. 24, 2015

By: Kellie Wilson  
Irvine Ranch Water District

REQUEST COMPLETE:

Date: Jan. 28, 2015

By: Kellie Wilson  
Irvine Ranch Water District