

Watershed Recycled Water Demands and Projections

By: Elizabeth Lovsted, Eastern Municipal Water District

Facilities

The agencies in the Santa Ana River (SAR) Watershed engaged in wastewater treatment and/or water recycling, listed alphabetically, are discussed below.

Big Bear Area Regional Wastewater Agency (BBARWA)

In July 1973, individual subsurface sewage disposal systems (septic tank leach field systems) were found by the Regional Board to be no longer adequate to serve the growing needs of the Big Bear Valley.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), along with the City of Big Bear Lake, Big Bear City Community Services District (BCCSD), and the County of San Bernardino, determined that consolidating the region's wastewater treatment facilities would be the best approach to protecting the valley's abundant natural resources and handling wastewater treatment and disposal. BBARWA was formed to decide how this process would be achieved and to take advantage of Federal Clean Water Act funds. The regional wastewater treatment plant owned and operated by BBARWA began operation in March 1974. The treatment plant is located within 93.5 acres, adjacent to Baldwin Lake. It provides wastewater conveyance, treatment, and disposal for the residents of the Big Bear Valley.

The service area for BBARWA includes the entire Big Bear Valley (79,000 acres) and is served by three separate collection systems: the City of Big Bear Lake, representing approximately 47% of the total flow; BCCSD, representing approximately 48% of the total flow; and the County of San Bernardino Service Area 53B, representing approximately 5% of the total. Each underlying agency maintains and operates its own wastewater collection system, and delivers wastewater to the BBARWA's interceptor system for transport to the regional plant.

City of Anaheim

Anaheim indirectly participates in regional water recycling through the Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS) by the Orange County Water District (OCWD) and Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD). The City has also been purchasing the GWRS water for use at its newly constructed Canyon Power Plant (CPP) since 2011. This water is used to control and/or reduce air emissions and for landscape irrigation at the CPP. GWRS water will also be used for cooling tower make up water, toilet flushing, and landscape irrigation at the Anaheim Regional Transportation Intermodal Center (ARTIC), which is currently under construction.

Anaheim recently completed a water sustainability campus including a phased 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) water recycling demonstration facility at the City Hall complex. The facility, which consists of a Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) wastewater treatment plant, treats wastewater taken from a nearby sewer line to Title 22 standards for toilet and urinal flushing and landscape irrigation uses. The project is expected to ultimately save approximately 110 AFY of potable water.

Anaheim has also developed several recycled water project alternatives through its citywide water recycling study. The study analyzed using recycled/non-potable water from various sources for potential reuse opportunities throughout the city, and defined and prioritized feasible water recycling projects. The potential recycled water users include parks, golf courses, school yards, homeowners associations, and freeway/street landscaping.

In 2012, Anaheim completed a feasibility study for delivering recycled/non-potable water to Disneyland and Platinum Triangle area. The potential sources of water include GWRS pipeline and local shallow groundwater. The potential customers include Disneyland, Anaheim Resort, and the Platinum Triangle, and potential customers along Ball Road. The recycled water would supply cooling towers, commercial laundry facilities, toilet and urinal flush water in new dual plumbing buildings, and parks, schools, and streetscape/landscape irrigation.

City of Beaumont and Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD)

Beaumont's wastewater treatment plant serves an area entirely within the service area of the BCVWD, but the City of Beaumont is responsible for the collection and treatment of wastewater. BCVWD and the City of Beaumont coordinate on recycled water projects for reuse of treated wastewater. The City of Beaumont presently is making modifications and enhancements to the plant to increase plant capacity. It is planned that the community of Cherry Valley will be sewerred to the City of Beaumont's treatment plant through BCVWD's latent wastewater power. The City of Beaumont previously expanded and upgraded its treatment plant to a full reclamation facility. This was in response to a Regional Board request to upgrade the level of treatment to allow continued discharge to Cooper's Creek, a tributary to San Timoteo Creek. In lieu of discharging effluent to the creek, the City of Beaumont and BCVWD, through a two party cooperative agreement, agreed to implement a water recycling project, since the effluent limits for discharge to the creek currently are equivalent to that required for water recycling. The City of Beaumont will operate the treatment facility and deliver treated water to BCVWD for recycling.

City of Colton Public Works Department

An abundant local water supply is one of Colton's greatest assets. The City of Colton sits on one of the largest potable aquifers in the State of California; therefore, 100% of the City of Colton's water comes from deep water wells.

The Colton Water Reclamation Facility provides both primary and secondary treatment. The reclaimed water is then sent to the Rapid Infiltration and Extraction (RIX) Facility in San Bernardino (See below under City of San Bernardino). All of the City of Colton's flows are sent to RIX Facility for treatment, except when the river allows a 20:1 dilution for their secondary treated waters. No recycled water is sold by the City of Colton for use by customers.

City of Corona

The City of Corona owns and operates three Water Reclamation Facilities with a combined treatment capacity of 15.5 million gallons per day (MGD). The original plant was constructed in 1968, and since then, two new treatment facilities have been added with several million dollars in upgrades and modifications to meet growth and new regulatory requirements. The City of Corona is now supplying

reclaimed water for dual plumbed facilities, local street sweeping, and the irrigation of City parks, local golf courses, and landscape maintenance districts.

The City of Corona has developed a water reclamation system which has the capacity to meet its projected growth to 2030. The City has already constructed \$44,000,000 worth of pumping and distribution facilities. The reclamation system will provide non-potable service throughout a majority of the City. The remaining portion of the construction plans will provide greater flexibility in the distribution of reclaimed water and the ability to use an existing debris basin for groundwater recharge.

Water Reclamation Facility No. 1 currently discharges secondary treated water to local percolation ponds. The tertiary treated water is discharged to the Temescal Creek or the reclaimed reservoir which supplies the reclaimed system. Water Reclamation Facility No. 3 produces tertiary treated water which is discharged to the Temescal Creek or directly to the reclaimed system. Water Reclamation Facility No. 2 currently produces secondary treated water, which is discharged to the percolation ponds. However, the City is under a Time Schedule Order which requires all the facilities to achieve tertiary treatment levels by May 2014.

City of Norco

The City of Norco's Sewer Maintenance Division provides for the continued maintenance and operation of the City of Norco's sanitary sewer system as well as for the annual cost of effluent treatment. This division has the primary responsibility of providing scheduled routine maintenance of the sanitary sewer system, operation and maintenance of the ten lift stations as well as providing for emergency maintenance repair response.

The City of Norco's Recycled Water Piping Project resulted in the installation of over seven miles of pipeline, a small reservoir, and pump station to create a new recycled water distribution system to deliver up to 895 AFY of recycled water.

The City of Norco does not operate a treatment plant; they are served by the Western Riverside County Wastewater Authority.

City of Redlands

Originally built in the early 1960's, the City of Redlands' Wastewater Treatment Facility operated for decades as a secondary treatment facility, percolating effluent into the groundwater basin. In 2000, a more stringent discharge requirement for total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) and the opportunity to offset potable water use spurred the City of Redlands to upgrade the plant to provide tertiary treatment. They negotiated with a local power generator to provide high quality recycled water that the power company would purchase for use as cooling water. After studying alternatives, the City of Redlands decided on an upgrade that resourcefully combines the solids separations process of submerged membranes with the biological nitrification/de-nitrification process to supply high quality recycled water, while using less expensive traditional secondary treatment technology to treat a portion of the flow for percolation.

To meet basin plan requirements, the upgraded facility removes nitrogen from 9.5 MGD of wastewater to a level of less than 10 mg/L of TIN. The membrane bioreactor (MBR) train treats up to six MGD of the

total flow to meet or exceed Title 22 requirements for low-turbidity, disinfected effluent. The plant's conventional train can treat the remaining 3.5 MGD to a lower quality for percolation in existing ponds.

In 2004, the plant began producing high quality tertiary effluent as the largest MBR facility in the United States.

The new recycled water treatment facility allows the City of Redlands to recover some of the costs of treatment through the sale of effluent and provides the area with a new source of water, leaving the local groundwater and imported water supplies for domestic use.

City of Rialto

Serving the City of Rialto, the Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant handles waste from a community of approximately 75,000 people – treating approximately two billion gallons of wastewater per year. The City of Rialto maintains over 150 miles of sewer mains. The new treatment plant is expected to be fully operational at the start of the new fiscal year. The plant soon will be powered by used kitchen grease, waste sludge, and a hydrogen fuel cell, making it the nation's first system to power a hydrogen fuel cell using methane gas from decomposing greases and sewage wastes.

City of Riverside

The Regional Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP) is located on a 121-acre site in Riverside, south of the SAR. It consists of two secondary treatment plants, one tertiary treatment plant, and sludge handling facilities that treat wastewater from Riverside and three community service districts: Edgemont, Jurupa, and Rubidoux. Fall of 2012 RWQCP will begin a major upgrade and expansion project. This will include converting 20 MGD activated sludge plant to 26 MGD Membrane Bioreactors treatment process.

City of San Bernardino

The SBMWD has operated its Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) since 1973. The WRP is a 33 MGD Regional Secondary Treatment facility that provides wastewater treatment services for the City of San Bernardino, Loma Linda, East Valley, San Bernardino International Airport, Patton State Hospital, and unincorporated San Bernardino County areas.

The RIX Facility receives approximately 29 MGD of secondary treated wastewater from the WRP and the City of Colton's Wastewater Reclamation Facility. Natural bio-filtration is employed through the use of percolation basins and ultra-violet disinfection is used to meet the State of California Title 22 tertiary standards in addition to the discharge standards specified in a separate NPDES permit issued to the RIX facility (conventional filtration was added to maintain treatment capacity during wet weather). RIX treated wastewater consistently meets or exceeds required discharge standards and is often superior in quality to effluent produced through conventional tertiary facilities.

The SBMWD is investigating alternatives to reduce the hydraulic loading to its RIX facility by utilizing enhanced tertiary treatment methods at its secondary water reclamation plant. This effort will allow the SBMWD to reuse a large portion of its recycled water for groundwater recharge and direct delivery uses in the Upper SAR Basin. The Upper SAR Basin is dependent upon the recycled water from this regional plant to meet future water demands.

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD)

EMWD has been treating wastewater within its service area since the 1960's. Originally, treated effluent was disposed of through on-site percolation/evaporation ponds. As flows increased, the District began marketing recycled water to local farmers for the irrigation of feed and fodder crops and began extending transmission facilities to deliver this recycled water to these new customers.

In 1991, EMWD applied for and received funding through the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to develop a recycled water “backbone” transmission system, which greatly expanded the District's ability to deliver recycled water to a growing customer base. Subsequent facility improvements in the recycled water system are now in place linking all of the District's regional water reclamation facilities (RWRf). System pressurization projects also have been implemented to provide the level of service required for municipal and industrial customers throughout the majority of the recycled water system.

Within its 555-square mile service area, EMWD operates four RWRfs, three of which are located in the SAR Watershed. A network of pipelines extends for nearly 1,200 miles, supported by 35 lift (pumping) stations. The nearly \$50,000,000 “backbone” recycled water distribution system links the five RWRfs in order to move recycled water supplies to areas of demand. The RWRfs are:

- The ***San Jacinto Valley RWRf***, a 255-acre facility west of the City of San Jacinto, serves a growing population living within its 167-square mile service area. Recently converted to tertiary treatment, the facility provides recycled water to dairies and other agricultural customers as well as the 10,000 acre California Department of Fish and Game’s San Jacinto Wildlife Area (SJWA) adjacent to Lake Perris.
- The ***Moreno Valley RWRf*** provides water reclamation for most of the ever-expanding Moreno Valley. In addition to providing recycled water for agriculture, this plant provides recycled water for greenbelt and median strip irrigation at the Moreno Valley Ranch development.
- The ***Perris Valley RWRf***, centrally located in EMWD’s service area, receives sewage from a 120-square mile area including Perris, Sun City, Romoland, Homeland, and a portion of Moreno Valley.
- Although located in the Santa Margarita River Watershed, the ***Temecula Valley RWRf*** does pump reclaimed water ten miles north to the Winchester Ponds in the San Jacinto Watershed when additional storage is required or for other operational reasons.

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD)

Long plagued with severe seasonal evaporation losses, Lake Elsinore is a natural recreational lake that annually loses about 14,000 AF (approximately 4.7 feet depth) of water to evaporation. In January 2002, the Regional Water Quality Control Board granted EVMWD a permit to discharge recycled water via its Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant into Lake Elsinore for two years under a pilot project to research the effects of recycled water on the lake — the treatment plant discharged four MGD of tertiary treated water into Temescal Creek. On June 28, 2002, members of the Recycled Water Task Force, the EVMWD Board of Directors and staff, and Lake Elsinore City officials joined to celebrate the first release of

recycled water into Lake Elsinore. This was the first time that recycled water had been released into a recreational lake in California. About 2,000 AF of recycled water was released in the remaining six months of 2002. The addition of recycled water to the Lake Elsinore resumed in late 2007 and between 2007 through 2011, a total of about 21,140 AF was added to the Lake.

In 1984, EVMWD purchased the City of Lake Elsinore's aging sewer system. That same year, they received State and Federal loans and grants to fund a new regional sewer system under the Clean Water Act. The Railroad Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant was completed and online serving the Canyon Lake Community the same year. In 2011, about 556 AF/year of recycled water from the Railroad Canyon Plant was used for irrigation for golf course, medians and parks. In 1986, the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant with a two MGD capacity was dedicated and in operation. In 2005, the facilities secondary biological process was expanded to 8 mgd capacity and upgraded to achieve a TIN of less than 10 mg/L.

The Horsethief Canyon Wastewater Reclamation Plant provided approximately 218 AF/year of recycled water in 2011 that was utilized in parks, green belts, and median strips throughout the community. The Alberhill Regional Wastewater Facility is planned for future development in the area.

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA)

IEUA currently operates five regional wastewater treatment plants, all producing tertiary treated water meeting full body contact recreation standards that is ultimately discharged to the SAR. They are:

- Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 1 (RP-1) has been in operation since 1948 and serves the cities of Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, Montclair, Fontana and an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County.
- Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 2 (RP-2) has been in operation since 1960. In 2004, IEUA's RP-2 stopped processing wastewater, but continues to treat solids from Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 5 (RP-5) and the Carbon Canyon Wastewater Recycling Facility (CCWRF).
- Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 4 (RP-4) is located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga at the intersection of 6th Street and Etiwanda Avenue. The plant serves both the Cucamonga Valley Water District and the City of Fontana. An eight-mile, 30-inch pipeline transports the final effluent to the Cucamonga Flood Control Channel at Regional Plant No. 1. The flood control channel is tributary to the SAR.
- RP-5 is located immediately east of IEUA's Administrative Headquarters in the City of Chino and began operation in March 2004. Wastewater treatment at RP-2 was relocated to this facility that serves both the City of Chino and the City of Chino Hills.
- The CCWRF, located in the City of Chino, has been in operation since May 1992. The facility serves the areas of Chino, Chino Hills, Montclair, and Upland.

The five treatment plants provide the source of recycled water for rapidly increasing uses such as landscape irrigation, power generation and groundwater replenishment. In the recently completed IEUA platinum LEED headquarters building, recycled water is used for toilet flushing and landscape irrigation. Adjacent to the headquarters building, IEUA has constructed a water education park with wetlands that process recycled water.

An extensive network of piping has been installed by IEUA to allow distribution of recycled water to municipal and industrial customers and several recharge sites are now percolating recycled water for underground storage. The regional distribution network continues to be expanded and new customers are continually being added. Future projects call for additional piping, storage, and pumping capabilities.

Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD)

Michelson Water Reclamation Plant in Irvine and the Los Alisos Water Reclamation Plant in Lake Forest treat wastewater collected within the IRWD service area using advanced, or tertiary, treatment. The recycled water distribution system, which is comprised of over 450 miles of pipeline and 15 storage facilities including three open reservoirs, provides recycled water to over 4,800 sites including fields and orchards planted with a variety of fruits, vegetables, and nursery products. Recycled water also is used to irrigate landscapes including parks, schools, golf courses, streetscapes, and open space managed by many community associations. About 575 estate-sized residential lots also use this water for front and backyard irrigation. Many water features such as the lake at Mason Park are filled with recycled water.

Wastewater flows from the Michelson Plant that are greater than what is needed for reuse or storage are sent to OCSO for treatment and ocean disposal. Flows from the Los Alisos Plant that are greater than what is needed for reuse are treated to secondary levels and discharged for ocean disposal through South Orange County Wastewater Authority's system. With minor exceptions, tertiary treated wastewater is not discharged to the ocean.

In 1991, IRWD became the first water district in the nation to obtain health department permits for the interior use of recycled water from a community system. Recycled water is used for toilet flushing in IRWD's facilities as well as over 50 commercial office buildings constructed with dual piping systems, and for cooling towers and industrial uses such as composting and concrete batching. Potable demands in these buildings have dropped by as much as 75 percent due to the use of recycled water.

In 2010, IRWD began serving recycled water to schools for flushing toilets and urinals. The first fully dual-plumbed school was Crean Lutheran High School followed by Jeffrey Trail Middle School. Irvine Valley College is currently constructing its first dual-plumbed building, the Life Science Building. IRWD is also serving public community centers. In 2012 IRWD began serving the Cypress Recreational Center, a public facility, the first such dual-plumbed facility in IRWD's service area.

Lee Lake Water District (LLWD)

LLWD is a California Water District formed in 1965 in order to provide water and wastewater services to the residents of the Temescal Valley between the Cities of Lake Elsinore and Corona. LLWD is within the service area of the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD), who is a member of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC). LLWD obtains its water from MWDSC, who imports it from northern California. The water then is treated at the Henry J. Mills Water Filtration Plant in Riverside.

LLWD operates the Lee Lake Water Reclamation Facility located just east of the Wild Rose Business Park. During the most recent expansion of the Reclamation Facility, the capacity was increased to treat 1.575

MGD of raw sewage and produce tertiary reclaimed water usable for landscape irrigation and other non-consumptive purposes. Currently, LLWD reclaims 100% of the plant flow during the summer months for the Retreat Golf Course irrigation demands and landscaping within the Wild Rose Business Park.

Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD)

OCSD operates the third largest wastewater agency west of the Mississippi River. For over 50 years, they have collected, treated, and disposed of and/or reclaimed the wastewater generated by 2.5 million people living and working in central and northwestern Orange County.

OCSD has two operating facilities that treat wastewater from residential, commercial, and industrial sources in central and northwest Orange County. OCSD releases treated water into the ocean through a 120-inch diameter offshore pipeline that extends 4.5 miles from shore to the discharge point approximately 200 feet below the ocean surface. A 78-inch diameter emergency standby pipeline stretches one mile from shore. An abundance of marine life has taken up residence along both pipelines.

In 2008, OCSD and OCWD began operation the Ground Water Replenishment System. This water supply project reuses 72,000 AFY of advanced treated wastewater. The project purifies highly-treated wastewater that would otherwise be released to the ocean. Using advanced water treatment facilities, the water is purified through microfiltration, reverse osmosis and ultraviolet disinfection to levels that far exceed drinking water standards. The purified water is recharged into the Orange County Groundwater Basin either by injection along the coast as a barrier to protect the basin from seawater intrusion or by percolation in ponds in Anaheim.

Orange County Water District (OCWD)

OCWD's primary responsibility is managing the vast groundwater basin under north and central Orange County that supplies water to more than 20 cities and water agencies, serving more than two million Orange County residents. Since 1933, OCWD has replenished and maintained the groundwater basin at safe levels while more than doubling the basin's annual yield. This important source of water provides local groundwater producers with a reliable supply of high-quality water.

OCWD primarily recharges the basin with water from the SAR and to a lesser extent with imported water purchased from the MWDSC. Per the Orange County Judgment, the parties above Riverside Narrows must deliver a minimum quantity of baseflow (12,420 AFY) downstream. The cumulative requirement is 42,000 AFY at Prado Dam. This water along with stormflow enters the groundwater basin via settling or percolation ponds in the cities of Anaheim and Orange. Behind Prado Dam (constructed and owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for flood prevention), OCWD owns 2,400 acres in Riverside County, which OCWD uses for water conservation, water quality improvement, and environmental enhancement.

The GWRS discussed above is a joint project of OCSD and OCWD. Additionally, the Green Acres Project is a water recycling effort that provides recycled water for landscape irrigation at parks, schools and golf courses as well as for industrial uses. Since 1991, the Green Acres Project has provided an alternate source of water in the Cities of Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach and Santa Ana.

Western Municipal Water District (WMWD)

WMWD provides wastewater service to areas of unincorporated Riverside County north and east of Lake Mathews within its retail water service boundary. This area is served by the Western Water Recycling Facility (WWRF), which currently is a three MGD wastewater treatment facility producing tertiary treated recycled water.

The WWRF currently provides recycled water to the Riverside National Cemetery and the General Archie J. Old Golf Course for landscape irrigation. With the facility expansion completed, the recycled service area was expanded to the west providing recycled water for commercial and institutional irrigation use.

WMWD is a member agency of the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA) and the contract operator of the WRCRWA Wastewater Treatment Plant, an eight MGD plant capable of producing tertiary treated recycled water. The plant currently operates with a live stream discharge to the SAR, but with a recycled water distribution system, can provide recycled water to the City of Norco and to the Jurupa Community Services District service area. The WRCRWA is in the early planning stages of an expansion project to 11-14 MGD capacity. They are in the final planning stages of providing recycled water to the City of Norco, but distribution infrastructure is required in the City (see City of Norco discussion above).

WMWD also operates a 3.5-mile pipeline and pump station capable of delivering up to 500 AFY of treated groundwater from the March Air Reserve Base Groundwater Recovery Project used to irrigate the Riverside National Cemetery and the General Archie J. Old Golf Course.

Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD)

The H. N. Wochholz Regional Water Recycling Facility (WRWRF) was originally constructed in 1986 with a capacity of three MGD. In 1992, YVWD expanded the treatment facility and added a tertiary treatment process. In 2008, the YVWD completed a treatment enhancement and expansion project that increased capacity at the facility to over six MGD with microfiltration and ultraviolet disinfection to produce high quality recycled water. The enhancement also included facilities necessary to meet YVWD's maximum benefit obligations implemented by the Regional Board in the 2004 Basin Plan. Recycled water from the WRWRF can be used to irrigate crops, orchards, and golf courses, in addition to being used as high quality water for cooling, boiler-feed, or other industrial process purposes.

The YVWD operates a Non-Potable Water Distribution System that currently provides over 1,000 AF of non-potable water per year. This system will be expanded in the future to provide individual homes with recycled water for front yard and rear yard irrigation. This program is expected to reduce the potable water demand at a new home by 50%-60%.

To further enhance the quality of the recycled water, the YVWD is in the process of constructing a brine line facility that will remove salinity in the recycled water supply from 500mg/L to about 300 mg/L. Additional treatment with reverse osmosis membranes will provide YVWD with the ability to perform groundwater injection of ultra-pure recycled water to augment long-term groundwater supplies.

Plant Capacities & Recycled Water Use

Water reclamation facilities operating in the Watershed are shown in **Table 5a.1** along with effluent water quality [Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Total Nitrogen) and sources of supply. Sources of supply indicated in the table include State Project Water (SPW), Colorado Aqueduct (CA), local groundwater (LGW), and others (OT). The data were provided by the agencies listed in the table.

In the watershed, recycled water is used for industrial and municipal uses; lake stabilization; habitat creation, enhancement, and other environmental uses; conjunctive use and groundwater recharge; and agricultural irrigation. In the City of Riverside, recycled water is used in the Hidden Valley Wetlands prior to live stream discharge into the SAR.

Table 5.a.1 Current (2010) Reclamation Plant Capacities, Flows, and Water Quality

Agency/Facility	Plant Capacity AFY	Plant Flow AFY	Quality mg/L		Source(s) of Supply ¹
			TDS	TIN	
Big Bear Area Reg. Wastewater Agency	5,489	3,114			
City of Beaumont WWTP #1	4,480	No Data Received			
City of Colton Water Reclamation Facility					
City of Corona-Both Treatment Plants	17,360	15,796	670	6.04	SPW, CA, LGW
City of Redlands WWTP	0	4	431	4	SPW, CA, LGW
City of Rialto WW Treatment Plant	0	0	0	0	
City of Riv. Reg. Water Qual.Cntrl.Plant	44,804	175	600	9	LGW
City of San Bernardino WRP	37,000	26,500	550	13	LGW
EMWD – Moreno Valley RWRF	17,900	8,812	584	10	SPW, CA, LGW
EMWD – Perris Valley RWRF	16,800	0			SPW, CA, LGW
EMWD – San Jacinto Valley RWRF	12,300	0			SPW, CA, LGW
EMWD – Temecula Valley RWRF	20,200	0			SPW, CA, LGW
EVMWD – Reg. WW Reclamation Plant	8,968	6,731	735	3	SPW, CA, LGW
EVMWD – Railroad Canyon WWRP	1,457	614	780	6	SPW, CA, LGW
EVMWD – Horsethief Canyon WWRP	560	430	597	No data ²	SWP
IEUA – all treatment plants combined	96,000	61,655	498	6	LGW, SWP
Irvine Ranch Water District – all plants ³	25,004	21,629	709(MWRP) 933(GW)	10.1(MWRP) 10.4(GW)	SPW, CA, LGW, OT
Lee Lake Water District	0	0	0	0	SPW
OCS D Plant No. 1	203,880	99,700	950	Unknown	
OCS D Plant No. 2	168,033	132,410	3,000	Unknown	
San Bernardino/Colton RIX Facility	45,000	32,600	510	10	LGW
Western Water Recycling Facility	3,360	952	0	0	SPW
W. Riv. Co. Reg. WW Authority WWTP					
YVWD H. N. Wochholz RWRF	7,500	4,130			SPW, LGW
Totals	731,615	415,252	Acre Feet / Year		

NOTES:

1. Sources of Supply: LGW= Local groundwater, SPW= State Project Water, OT = Other
2. EVMWD Horsethief TIN is likely to be defined in the new WDR permit. The permit limit is expected to be received in the near future.
3. MWRP=Michelson Water Reclamation Plant, Los Alisos Water reclamation Plant (LAWRP), OT = Other. LAWRP did not produce recycled water in 2010. Treated GW NO2/NO3 only, NH3 not analyzed

Table 5a.2 demonstrates how the different agencies in the watershed dispose of recycled water. The types of disposal indicated in the table include:

- LSD = Live Stream Discharge
- OD = Ocean Discharge
- DP = Disposal Pond
- OT = Other

In addition, flows from the City of Colton Water Reclamation Facility and San Bernardino Water Reclamation plant go to the San Bernardino/Colton RIX Facility.

Table 5a.2

Current (2010) Recycled Water Uses

Agency/Facility:	Amount Recycled (AFY)							Total Disposal	Type Disposal
	Industrial Use	Municipal Use	Other	Habitat/ Environ.	Conjunctive Use/GW Recharge	Agri- culture	Total		
Big Bear A. R. W. Agency						3,114	3,114	0	
City of Beaumont WWTP #1									
City of Colton Water Rec.Fac.									
City of Corona- Both Treatment Plants	0	1,265	0	0	0	1,962	3,227	12,570	LSD, DP, OT
City of Redlands WWTP	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61		
City of Rialto Wastewater TP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
City of Riv. Reg. WQCP	1	0	0	0	0	174	175	33,832	LSD
City of San Bernardino WRP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,500	To RIX Facility
EMWD – all treatment plants	461	3,245	---	1,950	11,970	14,987	32,613	4,902	LSD
EVMWD Reg. WW Recl. Plant	0	0	5,481	0	0	0	5,481	729	LSD
EVMWD – Railroad Canyon	0	0	109	0	0	474	584	0	None
EVMWD – Horsethief Canyon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	228	DP
IEUA – all treatment plants	1,123	7,372	N/A	N/A	8,302	7,349	24,146	37,509	LSD
IRWD – all treatment plants	37	18,984	343	0	0	2,265	21,629	0	
Lee Lake Water District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OCSD- all Plants	2,500	0	0	0	70,000	2,500	75,000	157,000	OD
San Bern./Colton RIX Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,600	LSD
Western Water Recycling Facility	0	0	0	0	500	1,000	1,500		
W. Riv. Co. Reg. WW Auth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Yucaipa Valley Water District	0	1,064	0	0	0	0	1,064	2,016	
Enhanced Groundwater Management					100,000		100,000	(100,000)	

Total	4,183	31,930	5,934	1,950	190,772	30,913	265,682	207,885	
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Table 5.a.3 Recycled Water Storage Facility Capacity

Agency Owning and/or Operating Storage Ponds	Existing Storage (AF)	Proposed Storage (AF)
Big Bear Area Reg. Wastewater Agency	---	---
City of Beaumont	No Data Received	
City of Colton	0	0
City of Corona	21.48	21
City of Redlands	0.00	0.00
City of Rialto	0.00	0.00
City of Riverside	0.00	0.00
City of San Bernardino	0.00	0.00
EMWD - Moreno Valley	17,900	17,900
EMWD - Perris	16,800	28,000
EMWD - San Jacinto	12,300	15,700
EMWD - Temecula	20,200	25,800
EVMWD RWRC		0
EVMWD RCWRP	14	0
EVMWD HCWRP	0.52	0.00
Inland Empire Utilities Agency	48	63
Irvine Ranch Water District	4,150	8,500
Lee Lake Water District	0	0
Orange County Sanitation District	25,000	25,000
San Bernardino/Colton RIX Facility	0	0
Western Municipal Water District	40	650
Western Riverside County Regional WWTP	0	0
Yucaipa Valley Water District	0	0
Total Recycled Water Storage Capacity (AF)	96,474	121,634

Storage Facilities

Recycled water supplies are fairly constant year round, but demands are seasonal in many areas; therefore, storage plays an important role in recycled water management. Currently, agencies within the Watershed maintain more than 96,000 AF of storage capacity in ponds, reservoirs, and other impoundments. More storage is planned for the future.

Projected Plant Capacities & Recycled Water Use

Future water supply projections indicate a shift from reliance on groundwater and imported water to increases in the use of recycled water and surface water. Given the imbalance between water pumped and water recharged, it should not be surprising that, under such intense settlement pressures and water demands, future water supplies will depend upon increased groundwater recharge. Future water supply planning includes increased groundwater recharge and measures to reduce impacts to native aquatic communities, while meeting increased water demands due to regional population growth.

Table 5a.4 provides projections for reclamation facility capacities and flows in the years 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035, and **Table 5a.5** provides water quality projections and sources of supply for those same years. **Tables 5a.7 to 5a.11** provide projections for types of recycled water use.

Table 5a.5 Projected Treatment Plant Capacities and Flows

Agency/Facility	Design Capacity AFY					Flow AF				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Big Bear ARWA	5,489	5,489	5,489	5,489	5,489	3,237	3,361	3,484	3,607	3,730
Beaumont, City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colton, City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Corona-Both Treatment Plants	17,942	18,670	19,398	20,126	20,854	16,326	16,988	17,651	18,313	18,975
Corona WWTP 2										
Redlands, City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rialto, City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside RWQCP	44,804	49,071	49,071	49,071	49,071	38,000	41,000	44,000	0	0
San Bernardino	37,000	44,800	44,800	56,000	56,000	28,800	31,500	34,300	37,400	40,800
EMWD MVRWRF	17,900	17,900	17,900	17,900	17,900	11,670	12,396	13,062	13,728	14,356
EMWD PVRWRF		28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	14,769	18,055	21,074	24,093	26,935
EMWD SJRWRF	15,700	15,700	15,700	15,700	15,700	10,742	12,222	13,582	14,942	16,222
EMWD TVRWRF ¹	20,200	25,800	25,800	25,800	25,800	18,918	20,812	22,553	24,294	25,932
EVMWD RWRC	13,451	17,935	17,935	26,903	26,903	10,054	13,266	15,115	17,010	18,904
EVMWD RCWRP	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	683	753	824	894	0
EVMWD HCWRP	560	560	560	560	560	433	434	435	436	437
IEUA	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	66,200	70,000	74,000	79,000	83,000
IRWD	35,644	35,644	40,964	40,964	40,964	24,472	26,600	28,728	30,856	31,920
Lee Lake WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OCSD No. 1	203,880	203,880	203,880	203,880	203,880	136,555	141,932	N/A	152,574	N/A
OCSD No. 2	168,033	168,033	168,033	168,033	168,033	109,670	129,721	N/A	159,631	N/A
SB/Colton RIX	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	32,800	28,900	25,300	22,000	19,100
WMWD	3,360	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	1,500	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
WRCRWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YVWD	7,500				11,200	6,136	7,121	8,309	9,572	10,736
Totals	733,922	779,540	785,588	806,484	818,412	530,532	577,626	325,981	611,914	314,610

1. EMWD TVRWRF is in the Santa Margarita Watershed, but some recycled water is used in the Santa Ana Watershed

Table 5a.6 Projected Treatment Plant Water Quality

Agency/Facility	Water Quality - TDS mg/L					Water Quality - TIN mg/L					Source(s) of Supply ³
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	
Big Bear ARWA											
Beaumont, City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colton, City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of Corona-Both Treatment Plants ⁴	670	670	670	670	670	7	7	6	6	6	SWP, CA. LGW
Redlands, City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rialto, City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Riverside RWQCP	<630	<630	<630	<630	<630	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	
San Bernardino	550	550	550	550	550	13	13	13	13	13	
EMWD MVRWRF	500	500	500	500	500	8	8	8	8	8	
EMWD PVRWRF	650	650	650	650	650	11	11	11	11	11	
EMWD SJRWRF	600	600	600	600	600	10	10	10	10	10	
EMWD TVRWRF ¹	700	700	700	700	700	8	8	8	8	8	
EVMWD RWRC	745	745	745	745	745	3	3	3	3	3	SWP, CA. LGW
EVMWD RCWRP	780	780	780	780	780	6	6	6	6	7	SWP, CA. LGW
EVMWD HCWRP	600	600	600	600	600	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	SWP
IJUA	477	477	477	477	477	6	6	6	6	6	WasteWater
IRWD-MWRP	710	714	728	743	759	Note 6	Note 6	Note 6	Note 6	Note 6	
IRWD-LAWRP ⁷	750	788	826	865	903	31	31	30	30	30	
IRWD-Treated Groundwater ⁵	912	908	905	902	898	10	9	8	7	6	
Lee Lake WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OCSD No. 1	950	950	950	950	950	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
OCSD No. 2	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Secondary Effluent
OCSD/OCWD GRS											
OCWD Grn.Acres											
SB/Colton RIX	510	510	510	510	510	10	10	10	10	10	
WMWD	550	550	550	550	550	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	
WRRCWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YVWD											

Notes:

1. EMWD TVRWRF is in the Santa Margarita Watershed, but some recycled water is used in the Santa Ana Watershed
2. EVMWD Horsetheif TIN is likely to be defined in the new WDR permit. The permit limit is expected to be received in the near future.
3. SPW = State Project Water; CA = Colorado River Aqueduct; LGW = Local Groundwater
4. Corona: The TDS values cannot be projected based on current information. The levels are affected by the surrounding area and supply water.
5. IRWD Treated GW NO2/NO3 only, NH3 not analyzed
6. IRWD Recent changes in chemical dosing and planned start-up of new treatment processes beginning 2013 make projecting future TIN trends uncertain
7. IRWD 3 LAWRP NH3 only, NO2/NO3 not analyzed, monitored prior to

Table 5a.7

Projected 2015 Plant Flows, Recycled Water Use, and Disposal (AF)

Facility:	2015	Recycled Water Use						Disposal		
	Plant Flows	Industrial	Municipal	Habitat/ Environ.	Conj Use/GW Rechg	AG/ Irrigation	Other ³	Total Recycled	Total Disposal ¹	Type of Disposal ²
Big Bear ARWA	3,237									
City of Beaumont										
City of Colton										
City of Corona WWTP 1	16,326	0	1,306	0	0	2,028	0	3,334	12,992	LSD, DP, OT
City of Redlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
City of Rialto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
City of Riverside RWQCP	38,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	2,600	4,600	33,400	
City of San Bernardino	28,800	0	0	0	0	2,800	0	2,800	26,000	To RIX
EMWD	56,100	5,800	5,100	2,600	15,800	15,200	0	44,500		
EVMWD RWRC	10,054	0	0	0	0	0	10,054	10,054	560	LSD
EVMWD RCWRP	683	0	0	0	0	543	109	652	0	0
EVMWD HCWRP	433	0	0	0	0	216		216	216	DP
IEUA	135,641	15,000	10,035	0	14,000	7,300	N/A	46,335	89,306	Creek Discharge
IRWD	24,472	42	21,479	0	0	1,699	388	23,608		
Lee Lake WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
OCSO -All	246,225	2,500	0	0	102,000	2,500	0	107,000	139,225	Ocean discharge
SB/Colton RIX	32,800	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	2,800		
WMWD	1,500	0	0	0	500	1,000	0	1,500		
WRCRWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
YVWD	6,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,136	0	
Enhanced Groundwater Management					100,000				-100,000	
Totals	600,407	23,342	37,920	2,600	133,300	34,285	15,952	247,399		

1. Includes discharge to RIX facility.

2. Types of Disposal: Live Stream Discharge (LSD), Ocean Discharge (OD), Disposal Pond (DP), Other (OT).

3. Other Uses: San Bernardino/Colton RIX - Excess flows sold to other agencies for reuse, EVMWD - Lake Stabilization

Table 5a.8 Projected 2020 Plant Flows, Recycled Water Use, and Disposal (AF)

Facility:	2020	Recycled Water Use							Disposal	
	Plant Flows	Industrial	Municipal	Habitat/ Environ.	Conj Use/GW Rechg	AG/ Irrigation	Other ³	Total Recycled	Total Disposal ¹	Type of Disposal ²
Big Bear ARWA	3,361									
City of Beaumont										
City of Colton										
City of Corona WWTP 1	16,988	0	1,359	0	0	2,110	0	3,469	13,519	LSD, DP, OT
City of Redlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of Rialto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of Riverside RWQCP	44,000	0	0	0	5,500	1,300	0	5,500	38,500	
City of San Bernardino	31,500	0	0	0	7,000	2,900	0	9,900	21,600	To RIX
EMWD	63,500	5,800	8,100	2,600	15,800	17,700	0	50,000	13,500	
EVMWD RWRC	13,266	0	0	0	0	0	12,577	12,577	560	LSD
EVMWD RCWRP	753	0	0	0	0	613	109	722	0	
EVMWD HCWRP	434	0	0	0	0	217		217	217	DP
IEUA	170,392	2,000	22,700	N/A	21,000	7,300	N/A	53,000	117,392	Creek Discharge
IRWD	26,600	46	24,858	0	0	1,274	422	26,600	0	
Lee Lake WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OCSA All	271,653	2,500	0	0	102,000	2,500	0	107,000	164,653	Ocean discharge
SB/Colton RIX	28,900	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	2,800	26,100	LSD
WMWD	3,000	0	0	0	1,500	1,500	0	3,000	0	
WRCRWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YVWD	7,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,121	0	
Enhanced Groundwater Management					100,000				-100,000	
Totals	681,468	10,346	57,017	2,600	152,800	36,114	15,908	274,785	296,041	

1. Includes discharge to RIX facility.
2. Types of Disposal: Live Stream Discharge (LSD), Ocean Discharge (OD), Disposal Pond (DP), Other (OT).
3. Other Uses: San Bernardino/Colton RIX - Excess flows sold to other agencies for reuse, EVMWD - Lake Stabilization

Table 5a.9 Projected 2025 Plant Flows, Recycled Water Use, and Disposal (AF)

Facility:	2025	Recycled Water Use							Disposal	
	Plant Flows	Industrial	Municipal	Habitat/ Environ.	Conj Use/GW Rechg	AG/ Irrigation	Other ³	Total Recycled	Total Disposal ¹	Type of Disposal ²
Big Bear ARWA	3,484	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	3,484	
City of Beaumont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of Colton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of Corona WWTP 1	17,651	0	1,412	0	0	2,192	0	3,604	14,046	LSD, DP, OT
City of Redlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of Rialto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of Riverside RWQCP										
City of San Bernardino	34,300	0	0	0	13,100	3,900	0	17,000	17,300	To RIX
EMWD	70,300	5,800	10,700	2,600	15,800	19,000	0	53,900	16,400	
EVMWD RWRC	15,115	0	0	0	0	0	14,426	14,426	560	LSD
EVMWD RCWRP	824	0	0	0	0	684	109	793	0	0
EVMWD HCWRP	435	0	0	0	0	218		218	217	DP
IEUA	205,143	2,000	25,700	N/A	21,000	7,300	N/A	56,000	149,143	Creek Discharge
IRWD	28,728	50	27,267	0	0	955	456	28,728	0	
Lee Lake WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OCSA -all	312,205	2,500	0	0	102,000	2,500	0	107,000	205,205	Ocean discharge
SB/Colton RIX	25,300	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	2,800	22,500	LSD
WMWD	4,000	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	4,000	0	
WRCRWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YVWD	8,309	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,309	0	
Enhanced Groundwater Management					100,000				-100,000	
Totals	725,794	10,350	65,079	2,600	153,900	38,750	17,791	288,470	328,855	

1. Includes discharge to RIX facility.
2. Types of Disposal: Live Stream Discharge (LSD), Ocean Discharge (OD), Disposal Pond (DP), Other (OT).
3. Other Uses: San Bernardino/Colton RIX - Excess flows sold to other agencies for reuse, EVMWD - Lake Stabilization

Table 5a.10 Projected 2030 Plant Flows, Recycled Water Use, and Disposal (AF)

Facility:	2030	Recycled Water Use							Disposal	
	Plant Flows	Industrial	Municipal	Habitat/ Environ.	Conj Use/GW Rechg	AG/ Irrigation	Other ³	Total Recycled	Total Disposal ¹	Type of Disposal ²
Big Bear ARWA	3,607									
City of Beaumont										
City of Colton										
City of Corona WWTP 1	18,313	0	1,465	0	0	2,274	0	3,740	14,573	LSD, DP, OT
City of Redlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of Rialto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of Riverside RWQCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of San Bernardino	37,400	0	0	0	19,600	4,500	0	24,100	13,300	To RIX
EMWD	77,100	5,800	13,100	2,600	15,800	17,600	0	54,900	22,200	
EVMWD RWRC	17,010	0	0	0	0	0	16,321	16,321	560	LSD
EVMWD RCWRP	894	0	0	0	0	755	109	864	0	0
EVMWD HCWRP	436	0	0	0	0	218	0	218	218	DP
IEUA	206,264	2,500	30,500	N/A	21,000	5,000	N/A	59,000	147,264	Creek Discharge
IRWD	30,856	53	29,596	0	0	717	490	30,856	0	
Lee Lake WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OCS D - All	312,205	2,500	0	0	102,000	2,500	0	107,000	205,205	Ocean discharge
SB/Colton RIX	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	2,800	19,200	LSD
WMWD	4,000	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	4,000	0	
WRCRWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YVWD	9,572	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,572	0	
Enhanced Groundwater Management					100,000			100,000	-100,000	
Totals	739,657	10,854	74,661	2,600	260,400	35,564	19,719	403,798	335,859	

1. Includes discharge to RIX facility.
2. Types of Disposal: Live Stream Discharge (LSD), Ocean Discharge (OD), Disposal Pond (DP), Other (OT).
3. Other Uses: San Bernardino/Colton RIX - Excess flows sold to other agencies for reuse, EVMWD - Lake Stabilization

Table 5a.11 Projected 2035 Plant Flows, Recycled Water Use, and Disposal (AF)

Facility:	2035	Recycled Water Use							Disposal	
	Plant Flows	Industrial	Municipal	Habitat/ Environ.	Conj Use/GW Rechg	AG/ Irrigation	Other ³	Total Recycled	Total Disposal ¹	Type of Disposal ²
Big Bear ARWA	3,730							3730.0		
City of Beaumont										
City of Colton										
City of Corona WWTP 1	18,975	0	1,518	0	0	2,357	0	3,875	15,100	LSD, DP, OT
City of Redlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of Rialto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
City of Riverside RWQCP										
City of San Bernardino	40,800	0	0	0	25,500	5,700	0	31,200	9,600	To RIX
EMWD	83,500	5,800	13,500	2,600	15,800	17,600	0	55,300	28,200	
EVMWD RWRC	18,904	0	0	0	0	0	18,215	18,215	560	LSD
EVMWD RCWRP	965	0	0	0	0	825	109	934	0	0
EVMWD HCWRP	437	0	0	0	0	219	0	219	218	DP
IEUA	207,385	2,500	36,500	N/A	21,000	3,000	N/A	63,000	144,385	Creek Discharge
IRWD	31,920	55	30,642	0	0	717	507	31,920	0	
Lee Lake WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OCS D -all	312,205	2,500	0	0	102,000	2,500	0	107,000	205,205	Ocean discharge
OCS D No. 2								0	0	
SB/Colton RIX	19,100	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	2,800	16,300	
WMWD	4,000	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	4,000	0	
WRCRWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YVWD	10,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,736	0	
Enhanced Groundwater Management					100,000			100,000	-100,000	
Totals	752,658	10,855	82,160	2,600	266,300	34,918	21,631	432,929	319,568	

1. Includes discharge to RIX facility.
2. Types of Disposal: Live Stream Discharge (LSD), Ocean Discharge (OD), Disposal Pond (DP), Other (OT).
3. Other Uses: San Bernardino/Colton RIX - Excess flows sold to other agencies for reuse, EVMWD - Lake Stabilization

Data Collection Process

Inquiries were sent to each agency along with sample blank tables containing space for data similar to that found in this chapter. The agencies were requested to reply via email with their completed tables and maps of their facilities. For general information about each agency or facility, agency and city Websites were searched and a brief write up about the agency was generated. These then were sent to the individual agencies for their review and comments. Multiple opportunities for review of the chapter were provided during the process.