



AGENDA

**REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
112 N. FIRST STREET, LA PUENTE, CALIFORNIA
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2025, AT 4:30 PM**

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

3. ROLL CALL OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President Escalera____ Vice President Barajas____ Director Argudo____

Director Hernandez____ Director Rojas____

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

Anyone wishing to discuss items on the agenda or pertaining to the District may do so now. The Board may allow additional input during the meeting. A five-minute limit on remarks is requested.

5. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Each item on the Agenda shall be deemed to include an appropriate motion, resolution or ordinance to take action on any item. Materials related to an item on this agenda submitted after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public review at the District office, located at the address listed above.

6. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR

There will be no separate discussion of Consent Calendar items as they are considered to be routine by the Board of Directors and will be adopted by one motion. If a member of the Board, staff, or public requests discussion on a particular item, that item will be removed from the Consent Calendar and considered separately.

- A. Approval of Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 27, 2025.
- B. Receive and File PVOU-IZ Monthly Operations Reports for September 2025.
- C. Receive and File PVOU-SZ Monthly Operations Reports for September 2025.
- D. Approval of District's Expenses for the Month of October 2025.

- E. Approval of City of Industry Waterworks System Expenses for the Month of October 2025.
- F. Receive and File the District's Water Sales for October 2025.
- G. Receive and File the City of Industry Waterworks System's Water Sales Report for October 2025.
- H. Receive and File the Report on Director Expenses for the 3rd Quarter of 2025.

7. ACTION / DISCUSSION ITEMS

- A. Consideration of Resolution No. 313 Adopting the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Recommendation: Adopt Resolution No. 313, adopting the 2025 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan – Base Plan and La Puente Valley County Water District Annex, and authorize Emergency Planning Consultants to forward the resolution of adoption to FEMA for issuance of a Final Letter of Approval. Upon receipt, the Final Letter of Approval will be included in the Final Plan.

- B. Consideration of Resolution No. 314 Establishing Banking Services with Rize Credit Union.

Recommendation: Adopt Resolution No. 314.

- C. Introduction of Ordinance No. 2025-02 Prohibiting Potable Water from being used to Irrigate Certain Areas of Non-Functional Turf.

Recommendation: Consider the Introduction of Ordinance No. 2025-02.

- D. Discussion Regarding the December 8, 2025, Regular Board Meeting.

Recommendation: Board Discretion

- E. Consideration of Cancellation of the December 22, 2025, Regular Board Meeting.

Recommendation: Board Discretion

8. OPERATIONS AND TREATMENT REPORT

Recommendation: Receive and File.

9. ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

10. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

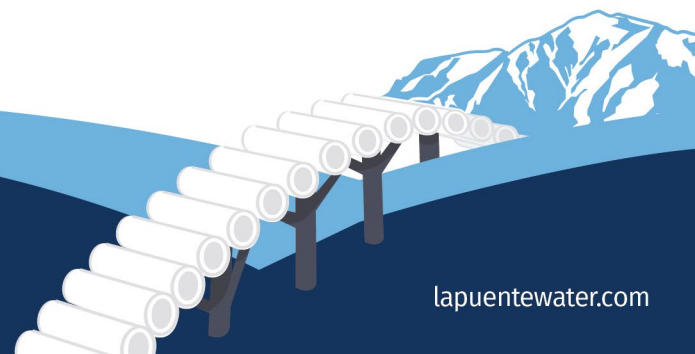
11. OTHER ITEMS

- A. Upcoming Events.
- B. Information Items.

12. ATTORNEY'S COMMENTS

13. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

- A. Report on Events Attended.



B. Other Comments.

14. CLOSED SESSION

- A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
[Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(2)]
Significant Exposure to Litigation Pursuant Subdivision (D)(2) of Government
Code Section 54956.9: One Case

15. CLOSED SESSION REPORT

16. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

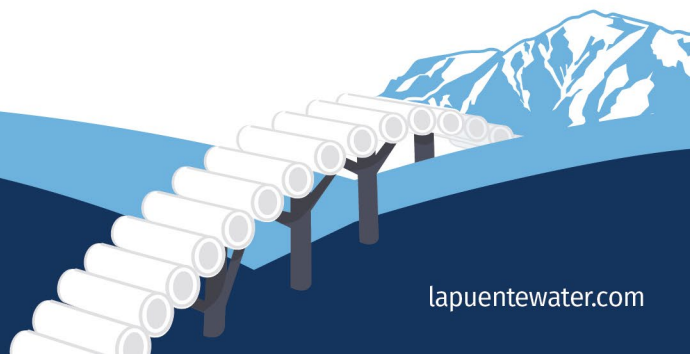
17. ADJOURNMENT

POSTED: November 6, 2025.

President John P. Escalera, Presiding.

Any qualified person with a disability may request a disability-related accommodation as needed to participate fully in this public meeting. In order to make such a request, please contact Mr. Roy Frausto, Board Secretary, at (626) 330-2126 in sufficient time prior to the meeting to make the necessary arrangements.

Note: Agenda materials are available for public inspection at the District office or visit the District's website at www.lapuentewater.com.





MINUTES

**REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
112 N. FIRST STREET, LA PUENTE, CALIFORNIA
MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2025, AT 4:30 PM**

1. CALL TO ORDER

President Escalera called the meeting to order at 4:30 pm.

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

President Escalera led the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. ROLL CALL OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President Escalera	Vice President Barajas	Director Argudo	Director Hernandez	Director Rojas
Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present

Director Argudo was not present during roll call, but entered the meeting at 4:32pm.

OTHERS PRESENT

Staff and Counsel: General Manager & Board Secretary, Roy Frausto; Operations & Treatment Superintendent, Cesar Ortiz; Customer Service & Accounting Supervisor, Shaunte Maldonado, HR Coordinator/Admin Assistant, Angelina Padilla; and District Counsel, Reid Miller was present.

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

5. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Motion: Adopt Agenda

1st: Director Rojas

2nd: Director Hernandez

	President Escalera	Vice President Barajas	Director Argudo	Director Hernandez	Director Rojas
Vote	Yes	Yes	Absent	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 4 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 1 Absent.

6. PUBLIC HEARING ON PROPOSED CHANGES TO RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING WATER SERVICE

A. Open Public Hearing

President Escalera opened the Public Hearing at 4:31 pm.

B. Staff Presentation

Ms. Maldonado presented the staff report on this item and was available for any questions.

C. Public Comments

No members of the public were present, therefore no public comments were made during this period.

D. Close Public Hearing

Director Escalera closed the Public Hearing at 4:33pm.

E. Consideration of Approval and Adoption of Ordinance No. 2025-01 Updating the Rules and Regulations Governing Water Service

Motion: Approve and Adopt Ordinance No. 2025-01

1st: Vice President Barajas

2nd: Director Rojas

	President Escalera	Vice President Barajas	Director Argudo	Director Hernandez	Director Rojas
Vote	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 4 Yes, 0 No, 1 Abstain, 0 Absent.

7. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR

Motion: Adopt the Consent Calendar

1st: President Escalera

2nd: Director Argudo

	President Escalera	Vice President Barajas	Director Argudo	Director Hernandez	Director Rojas
Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 5 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 0 Absent.

8. FINANCIAL REPORTS

A. Summary of the District's Cash and Investments as of September 30, 2025.

Mr. Frausto provided a summary of the balances in each account and was available for any questions.

Motion: Receive and File

1st: Vice President Barajas

2nd: Director Argudo

	President Escalera	Vice President Barajas	Director Argudo	Director Hernandez	Director Rojas
Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 5 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 0 Absent.

B. Statement of District's Revenue and Expenses as of September 30, 2025.

Ms. Maldonado provided a summary of the District's revenues and expenses and was available for any questions.

Motion: Receive and File

1st: Director Argudo

2nd: Director Rojas

	President Escalera	Vice President Barajas	Director Argudo	Director Hernandez	Director Rojas
Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 5 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 0 Absent.

C. Statement of the Industry Public Utilities Water Operations Revenue and Expenses as of September 30, 2025.

Ms. Maldonado provided a summary of IPU revenues and expenses and was available for any questions.

Motion: Receive and File

1st: Director Argudo

2nd: Vice President Barajas

	President Escalera	Vice President Barajas	Director Argudo	Director Hernandez	Director Rojas
Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 5 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 0 Absent.

9. ACTION / DISCUSSION ITEMS

A. Consideration of Proposal from Global Urban Strategies, Inc. for Grant Writing and Research Services.

Mr. Frausto presented the staff report for this item and was available for any questions. Director Argudo recused himself from the discussion and vote due to potential conflict of interest.

Motion: Authorize the General Manager to enter into a Professional Services Agreement with Global Urban Strategies, Inc.

1st: Vice President Barajas

2nd: Director Rojas

	President Escalera	Vice President Barajas	Director Argudo	Director Hernandez	Director Rojas
Vote	Yes	Yes	<i>Recused</i>	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 4 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 0 Absent 1 Recused.

B. Consideration of the Proposal from Wigen Water Technologies (WWT) for the Removal and Installation of Newly Procured RO Membranes.

Mr. Frausto presented the staff report on this item and was available for any questions.

Motion: Authorize the General Manager to proceed with Wigen Water Technologies for removal and installation of membranes for the Shallow Zone – South Treatment Systems

1st: Director Argudo

2nd: Vice President Barajas

	President Escalera	Vice President Barajas	Director Argudo	Director Hernandez	Director Rojas
Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 5 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 0 Absent.

C. **Consideration of Proposal from Karbonous for the Replacement of (3) 5,000 lbs. liquid-phase granular activated carbon (LGAC) Vessels for the Shallow Zone Treatment System.**

Mr. Frausto presented the staff report on this item and was available for any questions.

Motion: Authorize the General Manager to enter into an Agreement with Karbonous

1st: Director Argudo

2nd: Director Rojas

	President Escalera	Vice President Barajas	Director Argudo	Director Hernandez	Director Rojas
Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 5 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 0 Absent.

10. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

Mr. Frausto provided an update on the Golden Mussel issue. Director Argudo requested additional clarification regarding the agreement with Los Angeles County and asked that the related documents be provided by the General Manager. Mr. Frausto stated he would verify whether copies of the documents are available.

11. OTHER ITEMS

A. **Upcoming Events**

Ms. Padilla went over the upcoming events with the Board and confirmed their attendance to these events.

B. **Information Items**

None.

12. ATTORNEY'S COMMENTS

None.

13. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

A. **Report on Events Attended**

Vice President Barajas reported on his attendance to the Watersmart Conference.

B. **Other Comments**

None.

14. CLOSED SESSION

The Board recessed into closed session at 5:02 pm to discuss the following item:

- A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION [Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(2)]
Significant Exposure to Litigation Pursuant Subdivision (D)(2) of Government Code Section 54956.9: One Case

15. CLOSED SESSION REPORT

The Board reconvened at 5:04 pm and Mr. Miller made the following closed session report; the Board voted 5-0 to accept the property damage portion of the claim and to reject the personal injury portion of the claim.

16. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

None.

17. ADJOURNMENT

President Escalera adjourned the meeting at 5:05 pm.

Attest:

John P. Escalera, Board President

Roy Frausto, Board Secretary

PVOU-IZ Operations Report



Date: October 23, 2025
To: Michael Shannon, Northrop Grumman Systems
Cc: Roy Frausto, General Manager
From: Davis To, Field Operations Engineer
Subject: PVOU-IZ Operations Monthly Report (September 2025)

In accordance with our Agreement for Operational Services of a Water Treatment Facility between the Northrop Grumman Systems (the "NG") and the La Puente Valley County Water District (the "District"), the District is providing a monthly operations report for September 2025. The report represents operational information along with the current status of various items listed under the appropriate heading.

PVOU-IZ Plant Operations Snapshot

Production Well	Current Well Operations	Well GPM
IZ-1	INTERMITTENT	145
MZ-1	INTERMITTENT	285
IZ-2	OFFLINE	0
MZ-2	INTERMITTENT	300
MZ-3	INTERMITTENT	285
IZ-East	INTERMITTENT	380-420
IZ-West	INTERMITTENT	420
TOTAL COMBINED WELL GPM		705*

Treatment Component	Current Operations	Flow GPM
LGAC System	INTERMITTENT	680
SPIX System	INTERMITTENT	680
UV System	INTERMITTENT	680
RO System	INTERMITTENT	680

*Extraction Wells operated in different combinations and flow rates during treatment plant operation to balance flow and collect sample data.



Is Treatment Plant in Normal Operation Yes / No	No	As of what date:	7/31/2025
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Brief description below:

The Intermediate Zone Treatment System was taken out of normal continuous operation per direction from Stantec by email on July 31, 2025. On August 7, 2025, additional TPH sampling was conducted as directed by Stantec due to J-flag detection from the monthly NPDES results. Results were distributed to the team on August 12, and after review, Stantec concluded that the data was inconclusive. On August 18, Stantec directed the District to proceed with LGAC change-out for the four lead vessels. During the month, the District operated the IZ System to primarily for routine flushes to maintain system wetness and volume exchange. All operational water was discharged to sewer, with no surface water discharges occurring in the month.

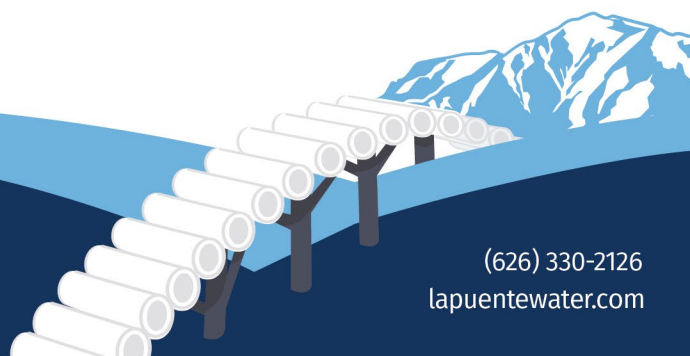
Extraction Wells - Online	Treatment Plant – Online	Extraction Wells – Offline	Treatment Plant – Offline
18.0 Hours	17.0 Hours	702.0 Hours	703.0 Hours
0.75 Days	0.71 Days	29.25 Days	29.29 Days

Summary: The IZ Treatment System was mostly offline during the month of September as noted above. The system will remain offline until LGAC procurement and replacement can take place. The system was operated in the month of September for routine periodic flushes to maintain system wetness and volume exchange.

Permitting

- **SWRCB – DDW: LPVCWD Drinking Water Supply Permit Amendment**

- As a result of the ongoing TPH issue, DDW is requiring a sampling plan to address sampling of all PVOU components (GAC, IX, UV, RO, etc.) for all the constituents each component is designed to treat along with TPH and PFAS. This sampling must be conducted prior to initiating operations once the permit amendment is fully completed.
- NG and the District have collaborated to address the comments and questions from the previous DDW Engineering Report revision. DDW has updated the Engineering Report and Appendices. The District is working on the review process and coordinating a meeting date to discuss public hearing and timelines.



Supply and Production

- PVOU-IZ Monthly Well Production/Total Water Extracted**

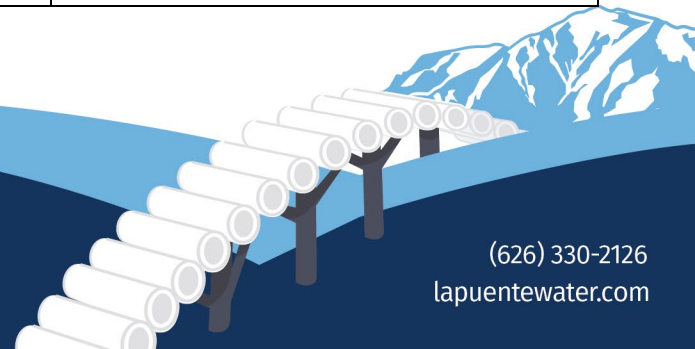
Well	Beginning Read 9/1/2025 (Kgals)	Ending Read 10/1/2025 (Kgals)	Units Produced (Kgals)	Production (Acre Feet)
IZ-1	288723	289071	348	0.11
MZ-1	271067	271998	931	0.29
IZ-2	16031	16031	0	0.00
MZ-2	338083	338430	347	0.11
MZ-3	615470	616450	980	0.30
IZ-East	762526	764487	1,961	0.60
IZ-West	552271	554152	1,881	0.58
Total IZ Production			6,448	1.98

- PVOU-IZ Well Levels (Sonder)**

Well	Static Water Level (ft)	Pumping Water Level (ft)	Drawdown (ft)
IZ-1	62.8	78	15.2
MZ-1	55.6	-	-
IZ-2	58.8	-	-
MZ-2	52.9	100.1	47.2
MZ-3	51.3	-	-
IZ-East	68.8	-	-
IZ-West	64.2	76.7	12.5

- PVOU-IZ Monthly Water Volume Processed**

IZ-Raw Water Flow Meter	Timeframe	Total Flow (MG)
FQIT-1002	9/1/25 – 9/30/25	0.693



- **PVOU-IZ Monthly Metered Deliveries**

System	Beginning Read (Kgals)	Ending Reads (Kgals)	Average GPM	Units Produced	Deliveries in Acre Feet
LPVCWD	0	0	0	0	0
SWS	0	0	0	0	0
CIWS	0	0	0	0	0
Surface Water	2,034,753	2,034,753	-	0	0
Total Deliveries				0	0

- **Total Production (Extraction Wells) Vs. Total Deliveries**

Total Production in Acre Feet	Total Deliveries in Acre Feet	Total Water Loss in Acre Feet
1.98	0	-1.98

- **Water Discharged to Waste/Brine Discharged (IZ & SZ)**

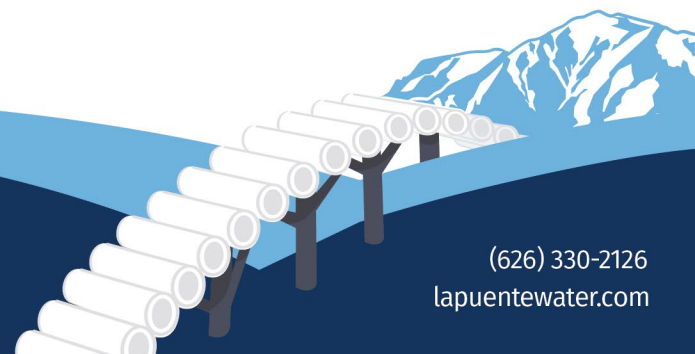
Wastewater Discharge Flow Meter	Beginning Read 9/1/2025 (Kgals)	Ending Read 10/1/2025 (Kgals)	Units Produced (Kgals)	Wastewater (Acre Feet)
*FQIT-3301	1,032,242	1,040,325	8,083	2.48

*Please note – The wastewater flow meter (FQIT-3301) total flow captures all wastewater from IZ & SZ operations that is discharged to the brine transmission line.

- **Chemicals Consumed**

Chemical Type	9/1/25 (Data from Round Sheets) - Gals.	9/30/25 (Data from Round Sheets) - Gals.	Total Consumed – Gals.
Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	1309	1282	27
Hydrogen Peroxide (H ₂ O ₂)	3943	3903	40
*Sodium Bisulfite (NaHSO ₃)	182	182	-
Scale Inhibitor	605	599	6
Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH)	646	630	16
*Sodium Hypochlorite (NaOCl)	-	-	-

*Chemicals currently not being used in September 2025.



Water Quality

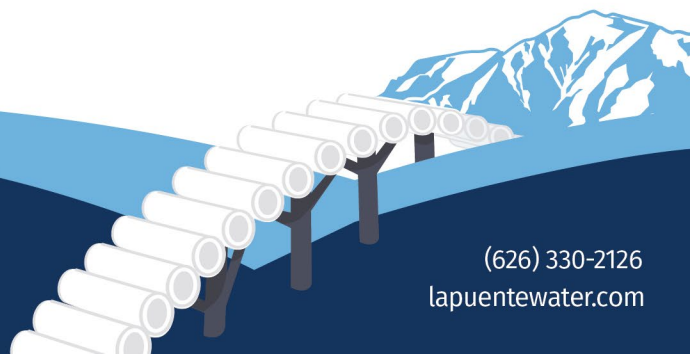
- **IZ Drinking Water Monitoring (DDW)** – District Staff did not collect any DDW permit water quality samples from the IZ system for the month of September.
- **IZ Surface Water Discharge Monitoring (NPDES)** - District Staff did not collect any NPDES discharge samples from the IZ system for the month of September.
- **IZ Sewer Discharge Monitoring (LACSD)** - District Staff collected required discharge samples from the IZ system for the month of September; 26 samples were collected for bi-weekly surcharge monitoring.
Attachment A: Final COA Report from September 3, 19, 25, 2025, sample events.
- **IZ Air Monitoring (SCAQMD)** - District Staff did not collect any SCAQMD permit samples from the IZ system for the month of September.
- **IZ Other Samples** – No other samples were collected for the month of September.

Compliance Reporting

- **IZ Drinking Water Monitoring (DDW)** – District Staff submitted no DDW water quality reports pertaining to the PVOU-IZ during September.
- **IZ Surface Water Discharge Reporting (NPDES)** - District Staff submitted no NPDES water quality reports pertaining to the PVOU-IZ (and SZ) during September.
- **IZ Sewer Discharge Reporting (LACSD)** - District Staff submitted no LACSD water quality reports pertaining to the PVOU-IZ during September.

Repair/Replace/Optimization Activities

- **Repairs**
 - Removed Flow Meter Displays/Registers not being utilized on IZ RO skids, placed in storage building as potential spares.
 - SP Ion Exchange – Continued replacement of equipment to retrofit and mitigate dissimilar metal corrosion. Sample ports are functional and differential pressures are providing reliable readings. See photos below:





- AIT-2360 (Conductivity Analyzer) – Operators troubleshoot and repaired analyzer board.

- **Maintenance Work**

- Recalibrate analyzers – As-Needed
- Chemical Spill Kits – Placed near designated chemical areas as noted in Health and Safety Plan (HASP).
- Record static water levels and pumping water levels at Extraction Wells.
- IZ-East Flow Meter Testing – Met with Golden Meters for flow meter testing.
- Installed cap or plugs to all spare electrical conduit openings per Stantec's request.
- Assisted with Eyewash/Safety Shower work as needed.

- **Housekeeping:**

- Clean work areas following AIS/Safety Shower work
- Cleaned analyzer site glasses
- General site cleaning

- **Optimizations**

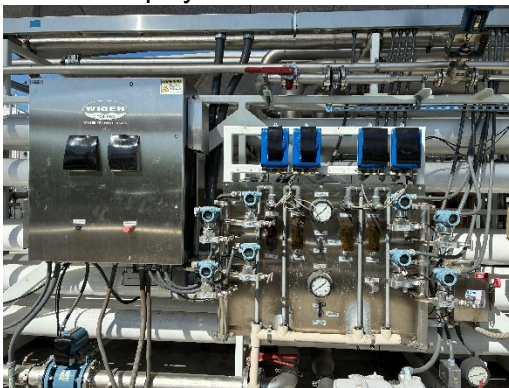
- Operations - Rotating Extraction Wells regularly during flushes.
- Operations - Rotating LGAC System 1100 (VOCs).
- Operations – Tested Wastewater communication to SZ Ignition system.
- Maintenance – Temporary shade covers for displays subject to extensive UV exposure.

Upcoming Repair/Replace Activities

- **IZ LGAC Pre Filter 3500B** – The District provided an email to NG detailing the issues of the LGAC Pre Filter 3500B on April 23, 2025. NG responded with additional background information and indicated that they are further evaluating the root cause of the issue. Stantec on behalf of NG sent a technical memo that outlines a scope of work to address the issue on July 10, 2025. LPVCWD has reached out to contractors to review and provide bids on the SOW. See photos below:



- **Multimedia Filter System** –
 - MMF FCV-2005-2 – Valve not responding to SCADA. The District scheduled Valve King (local valve representative) to evaluate. The Valve King technician was not able to resolve, will need to return to site to resolve. The District is reaching out to another Electric and Controls Contractor for feedback regarding this issue.
 - FE/FIT-2000-1 & 2 – Display is not reading correctly or responding to system. The District and Golden Meters discussed installing replacement meters with remote setup to avoid previous direct sunlight issue. The Purchase Orders (PO's) have been signed by the District and are awaiting scheduling confirmation from the vendor.
- **Reverse Osmosis System**
 - RO Skid 5 – Displays for flow meters and conductivity displays are damaged from extended sun exposure. The District to evaluate temporary and permanent solutions for protection.
 - Temporary solution – The District utilized light-blocking door strips to place over the displays that have been subject to sun damage. The District has observed that the product appears to protect the display screens which will increase its useful life. See photos below:



- RO Program Changes/Optimization – The District in communication with Wigen (RO Vendor) to discuss programming optimizations such as rotation of RO Trains and Multimedia Filters, enabling autoflush when the system is offline, RO startup/shutdown sequencing, etc. The District has received a quote from Wigen for the proposed programming optimizations. Due to workload in the remainder of 2025, the IZ RO Programming modifications will be forecasted to be revisited in 2026.
- **IZ Analyzers** – District met with HACH Representative to discuss replacement of ATI analyzers with HACH analyzers to benefit overall reliability of the water analyzers at the treatment system as well as suitability for setting up one service contract for all analyzers at the plant. HACH followed up with quote, the District reviewed and is moving forward with ordering the replacement analyzers and electrical installation in phases, the first phase will include and is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2025:
 - Pre-RO Panel. See photo below:
 - pH Analyzer – AIT-1001



- **IZ – LGAC and LPGAC Air Vacs** – The District has observed leak issues with the air vacuum valves at the top of the LGAC vessels and LPGAC vessels. The District had previously replaced the Multimedia Filters air vacs with ARI D-040 and have not experienced any major leak issues following installation. The District uses the ARI D-040 in several instances and view them as best fit to replace current air vacuum valves at the LGAC and LPGAC vessels to resolve the issue. The District is in the process of determining a path forward to replace the air vacs with the AIR D-040 and tie-in with the existing system components.
- **Backwash Supply Pumps** – The District has been in contact with a vendor as the backwash supply pump mechanical seal has been observed to be leaking. The vendor has provided a quote and the District is reviewing and looking to move forward with the repair work.

NG Requested Upgrades

- **IZ and SZ Level PLC Upgrade** – Frank's Industrial Services was on site in September to conduct the hardware installation for communication of the Wastewater Tank (T-3300) between the IZ & SZ systems. The installation and setup were completed by FIS. LPVCWD assisted FIS with testing that the SZ system shuts down on a Hi-Hi alarm on the Wastewater Tank.

- **Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Development** – The District has received appropriate approvals to move forward with the scope of work. Contract documents have been set up and the District will be meeting with the Engineering consultant for the initial site visit and walkthrough in October 2025.
- **LGAC Carbon Changeout** – Following NPDES results and a team discussion, the District was directed to move forward with procurement of LGAC carbon replacement for the four (4) lead vessels of the LGAC 1100 system in response to J-Flag detections of TPH in the NPDES sampling results. The District has prepared and RFP and received bids in September. The bid was awarded to the lowest bidding vendor. The carbon changeout is anticipated to take place in October 2025.
- **IZ-2/MZ-2 Well Vault Lids** – The District contracted the SOW with a Contractor to replace the IZ-2/MZ-2 well vault lids. The Contractor completed the work in September 2025. See photos below:



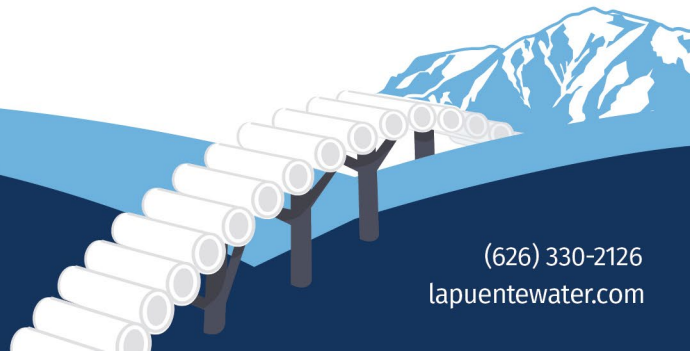
- **Cybersecurity** – Stantec on behalf of Northrop Grumman issued a SOW for Cybersecurity upgrades at the PVOU Plant. The District has been in communication with firms recommended in the scope but will need Stantec's assistance to answer technical questions with the firms. Stantec is now taking over the effort of communicating with alternative firms and communicating technical details.

Outages

- No outages or anomalies to report occurred during September 2025.

Capital Improvement Items

- **Secondary SWS Interconnection** – NG consultants provided an alternative conceptual design for this work. Alternative design was reviewed by LPVCWD and there was one key issue. The District provided a response with their stance via e-mail on June 10, 2025. Northrop Grumman provided a response with their stance via response letter dated July 2, 2025. Both teams agree to continue meeting and conferring in good faith to further discuss at a later time. The District prepared a memo to compare the cost of the secondary interconnection work to the potential alternative of purchasing replacement water based on scenario probabilities. The memo was distributed to NG on September 5th, 2025, via e-mail for review and consideration.

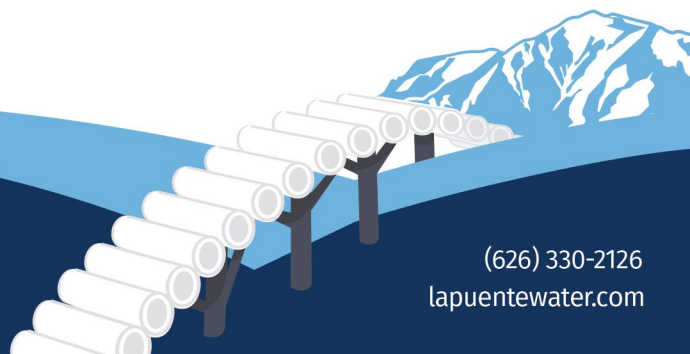


Performance Contracts

- **Wigen Reverse Osmosis System (Preventative Maintenance)** – The District scheduled Wigen to be onsite for assessment and preventative maintenance work on a quarterly basis for the IZ & SZ-S Systems. The quarterly scheduled preventative maintenance visit was conducted on the week of August 25, 2025.
 - The District is following up with Wigen to discuss equipment replacement and scope to address items noted on preventative maintenance visit.
- **Trojan UV/AOP System (Preventative Maintenance)** – The District scheduled Trojan to be onsite for assessment and preventative maintenance work on a quarterly basis for the IZ & SZ-S Systems. The quarterly scheduled preventative maintenance visit was conducted on the week of August 18th, 2025.

Other

- **Standard Operating Procedures SOPs** – The following SOPs have been developed for the use of the District's Operation Staff:
 - Sampling for Bacteriological Contaminants – Training conducted
 - Sampling for VOCs
 - Sampling for SOCs
 - Sampling for Radionuclides
 - Sampling for PFAS
 - Chemical Safety Awareness – Training conducted
 - Operations – Cartridge Filter Changeout
 - Operations – Chemical Calibration Drawdowns





ATTACHMENT A

Work Orders: 5H25024

Project: LACSD Bi-Monthly

Attn: Cesar Ortiz

Client: La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
La Puente, CA 91744

Report Date: 9/17/2025

Received Date: 9/3/2025

Turnaround Time: Normal

Phones: (626) 330-2126

Fax: (626) 330-2679

P.O. #:

Billing Code:

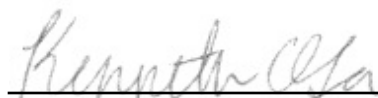
DoD-ELAP ANAB #ADE-2882 • DoD-ISO ANAB # • ELAP-CA #1132 • EPA-UCMR #CA00211 • LACSD #10143

This is a complete final report. The information in this report applies to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain-of-custody document. Results are related only to the items tested. Weck Laboratories certifies that the test results meet all requirements of TNI unless noted by qualifiers or written in the Case Narrative. The report may include analytes that are not currently accreditable by some state agencies or accrediting bodies. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

Dear Cesar Ortiz,

Enclosed are the analytical results for the samples submitted under the attached Chain of Custody document. All analyses adhered to the method criteria, except where noted in the case narrative, sample condition checklist, and/or data qualifiers.

Reviewed by:



Kenneth C. Oda For Valerie I. Ayo
Project Manager



Project Number: LACSD Bi-Monthly

Project Manager: Cesar Ortiz

Reported:
09/17/2025 12:24

Sample Condition

Temperature	23.10 C	
COC present	✓	COC completed properly ✓
COC matches sample labels	✓	Wet ice
Blue ice	✓	Sample(s) intact ✓
Sample(s) using proper containers	✓	Sample(s) have sufficient sample volume ✓
Sample(s) received within hold time	✓	Sample(s) labels have correct preservation ✓
Sample(s) have acceptable pH	✓	Sample(s) have acceptable Cl

Sample Summary

Sample Name	Sampled By	Lab ID	Matrix	Sampled	Qualifiers
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South)	Jordan Navarro	5H25024-01	Water	09/03/25 11:20	

Sample Results

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South)

Sampled: 09/03/25 11:20 by Jordan Navarro

5H25024-01 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods							
Method: EPA 410.4				Instr: UVVIS05			
Batch ID: W5I1024		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/12/25 10:00		Analyst: jls	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	3.2	2.9	5.0	mg/l	1	09/15/25	
Method: SM 2540D				Instr: OVEN18			
Batch ID: W5I0377		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/04/25 17:14		Analyst: mes	
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l	1	09/05/25	

Quality Control Results

Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limit	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W510377 - SM 2540D											
Blank (W510377-BLK1)											
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l							
LCS (W510377-BS1)											
Total Suspended Solids	60.8	5	5	mg/l	59.1		103	90-110			
Duplicate (W510377-DUP1)											
				Source: 5I03153-30							
Total Suspended Solids	200	5	5	mg/l		212			6	10	
Batch: W511024 - EPA 410.4											
Blank (W511024-BLK1)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ND	2.9	5.0	mg/l							
LCS (W511024-BS1)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	190	12	20	mg/l	200		95	90-110			
LCS (W511024-BS2)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	1960	12	20	mg/l	2000		98	90-110			
Duplicate (W511024-DUP1)											
				Source: 5H27004-01							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	960	2.9	5.0	mg/l		1030			7	15	
Matrix Spike (W511024-MS1)											
				Source: 5H25024-01							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	188	12	20	mg/l	200	ND	94	90-110			
Matrix Spike (W511024-MS2)											
				Source: 5I08005-02							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2320	12	20	mg/l	2000	492	91	90-110			
Matrix Spike Dup (W511024-MSD1)											
				Source: 5H25024-01							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	185	12	20	mg/l	200	ND	92	90-110	2	15	
Matrix Spike Dup (W511024-MSD2)											
				Source: 5I08005-02							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2360	12	20	mg/l	2000	492	94	90-110	2	15	

Project Number: LACSD Bi-Monthly

Project Manager: Cesar Ortiz

Reported:
09/17/2025 12:24

Notes and Definitions

Item	Definition
%REC	Percent Recovery
Dil	Dilution
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MRL	Method Reporting Limit (MRL) is the minimum levels, concentrations, or quantities of a target variable (e.g., target analyte) that can be reported with a specified degree of confidence. The MRL is also known as Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)
ND	NOT DETECTED at or above the Method Reporting Limit (MRL). If Method Detection Limit (MDL) is reported, then ND means not detected at or above the MDL.
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
Source	Sample that was matrix spiked or duplicated.

Any remaining sample(s) will be disposed of one month from the final report date unless other arrangements are made in advance.

All results are expressed on wet weight basis unless otherwise specified.

All samples collected by Weck Laboratories have been sampled in accordance to laboratory SOP Number MIS002.

Work Orders: 5108028

Report Date: 9/30/2025

Received Date: 9/19/2025

Project: PVOU - LACSD Surcharge - Bi-Weekly

Turnaround Time: Normal

Phones: (626) 330-2126

Fax: (626) 330-2679

P.O. #:

Attn: Roy Frausto

Billing Code:

Client: La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
La Puente, CA 91744

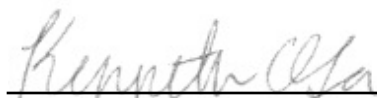
ELAP-CA #1132 • EPA-UCMR #CA00211 • LACSD #10143

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Dear Roy Frausto,

Enclosed are the analytical results for the samples submitted under the attached Chain of Custody document. All analyses adhered to the method criteria, except where noted in the case narrative, sample condition checklist, and/or data qualifiers.

Reviewed by:



Kenneth C. Oda For Valerie I. Ayo
Project Manager



Project Number: PVOU - LACSD Surcharge - Bi-Weekly

Reported:
09/30/2025 15:29

Project Manager: Roy Frausto

Sample Condition

Temperature	10.80 C	
COC present	✓	COC completed properly ✓
COC matches sample labels	✓	Wet ice
Blue ice	✓	Sample(s) intact ✓
Sample(s) using proper containers	✓	Sample(s) have sufficient sample volume ✓
Sample(s) received within hold time	✓	Sample(s) labels have correct preservation ✓
Sample(s) have acceptable pH	✓	Sample(s) have acceptable Cl

Sample Summary

Sample Name	Sampled By	Lab ID	Matrix	Sampled	Qualifiers
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South)	Jordan Navarro	5I08028-01	Water	09/19/25 13:26	

Sample Results

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South)

Sampled: 09/19/25 13:26 by Jordan Navarro

5I08028-01 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods							
Method: EPA 410.4				Instr: UVVIS05			
Batch ID: W5I2156		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/26/25 10:19		Analyst: jls	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ND	2.9	5.0	mg/l	1	09/26/25	
Method: SM 2540D				Instr: OVEN18			
Batch ID: W5I1741		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/22/25 09:58		Analyst: mes	
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l	1	09/24/25	

La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
La Puente, CA 91744

Project Number: PVOU - LACSD Surcharge - Bi-Weekly

Reported:
09/30/2025 15:29

Project Manager: Roy Frausto

Quality Control Results

Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limit	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I1741 - SM 2540D											
Blank (W5I1741-BLK1)											
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l							
LCS (W5I1741-BS1)											
Total Suspended Solids	69.6	5	5	mg/l	68.8		101	90-110			
Duplicate (W5I1741-DUP1)											
Source: 5I19089-01				Prepared: 09/22/25 Analyzed: 09/24/25							
Total Suspended Solids	89.3	5	5	mg/l		82.7			8	10	
Batch: W5I2156 - EPA 410.4											
Blank (W5I2156-BLK1)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ND	2.9	5.0	mg/l							
LCS (W5I2156-BS1)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	189	12	20	mg/l	200		94	90-110			
LCS (W5I2156-BS2)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2020	12	20	mg/l	2000		101	90-110			
Duplicate (W5I2156-DUP1)											
Source: 5G28031-01				Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	1100	2.9	5.0	mg/l		1080			3	15	
Matrix Spike (W5I2156-MS1)											
Source: 5I08028-01				Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	190	12	20	mg/l	200	ND	95	90-110			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2156-MSD1)											
Source: 5I08028-01				Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	184	12	20	mg/l	200	ND	92	90-110	3	15	

Notes and Definitions

Item	Definition
%REC	Percent Recovery
Dil	Dilution
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MRL	Method Reporting Limit (MRL) is the minimum levels, concentrations, or quantities of a target variable (e.g., target analyte) that can be reported with a specified degree of confidence. The MRL is also known as Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)
ND	NOT DETECTED at or above the Method Reporting Limit (MRL). If Method Detection Limit (MDL) is reported, then ND means not detected at or above the MDL.
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
Source	Sample that was matrix spiked or duplicated.

Any remaining sample(s) will be disposed of one month from the final report date unless other arrangements are made in advance.

All results are expressed on wet weight basis unless otherwise specified.

All samples collected by Weck Laboratories have been sampled in accordance to laboratory SOP Number MIS002.

Work Orders: 5I19009

Project: PVOU - LACSD Semi-Annual

Attn: Roy Frausto

Client: La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
La Puente, CA 91744

Report Date: 10/08/2025

Received Date: 9/25/2025

Turnaround Time: 5 workdays

Phones: (626) 330-2126

Fax: (626) 330-2679

P.O. #:

Billing Code:

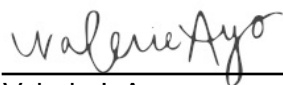
ELAP-CA #1132 • EPA-UCMR #CA00211 • LACSD #10143

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Dear Roy Frausto,

Enclosed are the analytical results for the samples submitted under the attached Chain of Custody document. All analyses adhered to the method criteria, except where noted in the case narrative, sample condition checklist, and/or data qualifiers.

Reviewed by:



Valerie I. Ayo
Project Manager



Project Number: PVOU - LACSD Semi-Annual

Project Manager: Roy Frausto

Reported:
10/08/2025 14:48

Sample Condition

Temperature	18.10 C	
COC present	✓	COC completed properly ✓
COC matches sample labels	✓	Wet ice
Blue ice	✓	Sample(s) intact ✓
Sample(s) using proper containers	✓	Sample(s) have sufficient sample volume ✓
Sample(s) received within hold time	✓	Sample(s) labels have correct preservation ✓
Sample(s) have acceptable pH	✓	Sample(s) have acceptable Cl ✓

Sample Summary

Sample Name	Sampled By	Lab ID	Matrix	Sampled	Qualifiers
SP-3301 (22237 PVOU IZ & SZ South Composite)	Jordan Navarro	5I19009-01	Water	09/25/25 10:54	
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 1	Jordan Navarro	5I19009-02	Water	09/25/25 10:57	
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 2	Jordan Navarro	5I19009-03	Water	09/25/25 11:01	
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 3	Jordan Navarro	5I19009-04	Water	09/25/25 11:03	
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 4	Jordan Navarro	5I19009-05	Water	09/25/25 11:05	

Sample Results

Sample: SP-3301 (22237 PVOU IZ & SZ South Composite)

Sampled: 09/25/25 10:54 by Jordan Navarro

5119009-01 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
Anions by IC, EPA Method 300.0							
Method: EPA 300.0				Instr: LC12			
Batch ID: W5I2149		Preparation: _NONE (LC)		Prepared: 09/26/25 09:11		Analyst: CAM	
Chloride, Total	93	0.19	0.50	mg/l	1	09/26/25	
Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods							
Method: EPA 410.4				Instr: UVVIS05			
Batch ID: W5I2269		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/29/25 09:46		Analyst: jls	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ND	2.9	5.0	mg/l	1	10/01/25	
Method: SM 2320B				Instr: AA02			
Batch ID: W5I2119		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/25/25 15:38		Analyst: mes	
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	240	7.2	20	mg/l	1	09/25/25	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃	290	8.8	24	mg/l	1	09/25/25	
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l	1	09/25/25	
Hydroxide Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l	1	09/25/25	
Method: SM 2540C				Instr: OVEN17			
Batch ID: W5I2122		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/25/25 16:10		Analyst: ism	
Total Dissolved Solids	810	4.0	10	mg/l	1	09/25/25	
Method: SM 2540D				Instr: OVEN18			
Batch ID: W5I2271		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/29/25 09:47		Analyst: cmz	
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l	1	09/30/25	
Metals by EPA 200 Series Methods							
Method: [CALC]				Instr: [CALC]			
Batch ID: [CALC]		Preparation: [CALC]		Prepared: 09/29/25 12:10		Analyst: kvm	
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	302	0.0599	1.25	mg/l		10/01/25	
Hardness as CaCO ₃ , Total	466	0.264	3.31	mg/l		10/01/25	
Method: EPA 200.7				Instr: ICP03			
Batch ID: W5I2290		Preparation: EPA 200.2		Prepared: 09/29/25 12:10		Analyst: kvm	
Calcium, Total	121	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	1	10/01/25	
Magnesium, Total	39.8	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	1	10/01/25	
Perchlorate by EPA 314.0							
Method: EPA 314.0				Instr: LC08_Channel1			
Batch ID: W5I2116		Preparation: _NONE (LC)		Prepared: 09/25/25 15:05		Analyst: cam	
Perchlorate	ND	0.26	1.0	ug/l	1	09/27/25	

La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
La Puente, CA 91744

Project Number: PVOU - LACSD Semi-Annual

Reported:
10/08/2025 14:48

Project Manager: Roy Frausto

Sample Results

(Continued)

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 1

Sampled: 09/25/25 10:57 by Jordan Navarro

5119009-02 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
1,4-Dioxane Low Level by isotopic dilution SPME-GC/MS							
Method: EPA 8270M				Instr: GCMS11			
Batch ID: W5I2239		Preparation: SPME		Prepared: 09/28/25 17:05		Analyst: mld	
1,4-Dioxane	ND	0.17	0.50	ug/l	1	09/29/25	

Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods

Method: SM 4500S2-D				Instr: _ANALYST			
Batch ID: W5I2428		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/30/25 12:44		Analyst: mes	
Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l	1	09/30/25	

Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS

Method: EPA 624.1				Instr: GCMS21			
Batch ID: W5I2146		Preparation: EPA 5030B		Prepared: 09/26/25 09:14		Analyst: ADM	
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
Trichloroethene	ND	0.34	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	

Surrogate(s)

1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	104%	Conc: 51.9	82-125	09/26/25
4-Bromofluorobenzene	99%	Conc: 49.5	88-108	09/26/25
Toluene-d8	100%	Conc: 50.1	92-112	09/26/25

Sample Results

(Continued)

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 2

Sampled: 09/25/25 11:01 by Jordan Navarro

5119009-03 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods							
Method: SM 4500S2-D				Instr: _ANALYST			
Batch ID: W5I2428		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/30/25 12:44		Analyst: mes	
Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l	1	09/30/25	

Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS

Method: EPA 624.1				Instr: GCMS21			
Batch ID: W5I2146		Preparation: EPA 5030B		Prepared: 09/26/25 09:14		Analyst: ADM	
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
Trichloroethene	ND	0.34	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	

Surrogate(s)

1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	106%	Conc: 53.0	82-125	09/26/25
4-Bromofluorobenzene	100%	Conc: 49.8	88-108	09/26/25
Toluene-d8	100%	Conc: 50.2	92-112	09/26/25

Sample Results

(Continued)

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 3

Sampled: 09/25/25 11:03 by Jordan Navarro

5119009-04 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods							
Method: SM 4500S2-D				Instr: _ANALYST			
Batch ID: W5I2428	Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)			Prepared: 09/30/25 12:44	Analyst: mes		
Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l	1	09/30/25	

Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS

Method: EPA 624.1				Instr: GCMS21			
Batch ID: W5I2146	Preparation: EPA 5030B			Prepared: 09/26/25 09:14	Analyst: ADM		
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
Trichloroethene	ND	0.34	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
<i>Surrogate(s)</i>							
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	104%	Conc: 52.2	82-125	09/26/25			
4-Bromofluorobenzene	102%	Conc: 50.8	88-108	09/26/25			
Toluene-d8	100%	Conc: 49.8	92-112	09/26/25			

Sample Results

(Continued)

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 4

Sampled: 09/25/25 11:05 by Jordan Navarro

5119009-05 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods							
Method: SM 4500S2-D				Instr: _ANALYST			
Batch ID: W5I2428	Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)			Prepared: 09/30/25 12:44	Analyst: mes		
Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l	1	09/30/25	

Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS

Method: EPA 624.1				Instr: GCMS21			
Batch ID: W5I2146	Preparation: EPA 5030B			Prepared: 09/26/25 09:14	Analyst: ADM		
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
Trichloroethene	ND	0.34	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
<i>Surrogate(s)</i>							
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	106%	Conc: 52.8	82-125	09/26/25			
4-Bromofluorobenzene	99%	Conc: 49.5	88-108	09/26/25			
Toluene-d8	101%	Conc: 50.5	92-112	09/26/25			

Quality Control Results

1,4-Dioxane Low Level by isotopic dilution SPME-GC/MS

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limits	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2239 - EPA 8270M											
Blank (W5I2239-BLK1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/28/25						
1,4-Dioxane	ND	0.17	0.50	ug/l							
LCS (W5I2239-BS1)					Prepared: 09/28/25 Analyzed: 09/29/25						
1,4-Dioxane	9.95	0.17	0.50	ug/l	10.0		99	70-130			
Matrix Spike (W5I2239-MS1)					Source: 5I19009-02 Prepared: 09/28/25 Analyzed: 09/29/25						
1,4-Dioxane	10.3	0.17	0.50	ug/l	10.0	ND	103	70-130			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2239-MSD1)					Source: 5I19009-02 Prepared: 09/28/25 Analyzed: 09/29/25						
1,4-Dioxane	9.92	0.17	0.50	ug/l	10.0	ND	99	70-130	4	30	

Quality Control Results

Anions by IC, EPA Method 300.0

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limits	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2149 - EPA 300.0											
Blank (W5I2149-BLK1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	ND	0.19	0.50	mg/l							
LCS (W5I2149-BS1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	9.71	0.19	0.50	mg/l	10.0		97	90-110			
Matrix Spike (W5I2149-MS1)					Source: 5G28046-01 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	125	1.9	5.0	mg/l	100	20.3	105	76-118			
Matrix Spike (W5I2149-MS2)					Source: 5G28046-03 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	133	1.9	5.0	mg/l	100	28.3	105	76-118			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2149-MSD1)					Source: 5G28046-01 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	134	1.9	5.0	mg/l	100	20.3	114	76-118	7	20	
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2149-MSD2)					Source: 5G28046-03 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	133	1.9	5.0	mg/l	100	28.3	105	76-118	0.3	20	

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Quality Control Results

(Continued)

Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2119 - SM 2320B										
Blank (W5I2119-BLK1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l						
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃	ND	8.8	24	mg/l						
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l						
Hydroxide Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l						
LCS (W5I2119-BS1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	160	7.2	20	mg/l	161		99 94-108			
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃	195	8.8	24	mg/l	196		99 95-108			
Duplicate (W5I2119-DUP1)					Source: 5H14010-01 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	227	7.2	20	mg/l		227		0.2	15	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃	273	8.8	24	mg/l		273		0.1	15	
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l		ND			200	
Hydroxide Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l		ND			200	
Batch: W5I2122 - SM 2540C										
Blank (W5I2122-BLK1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Total Dissolved Solids	ND	4.0	10	mg/l						
LCS (W5I2122-BS1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Total Dissolved Solids	50.0	4.0	10	mg/l	50.0		100 97-103			
Duplicate (W5I2122-DUP1)					Source: 5I24104-01 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Total Dissolved Solids	1340	4.0	10	mg/l		1320		2	10	
Batch: W5I2269 - EPA 410.4										
Blank (W5I2269-BLK1)					Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ND	2.9	5.0	mg/l						
LCS (W5I2269-BS1)					Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	186	12	20	mg/l	200		93 90-110			
LCS (W5I2269-BS2)					Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	1930	12	20	mg/l	2000		97 90-110			
Duplicate (W5I2269-DUP1)					Source: 5I18013-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2670	23	40	mg/l		2780		4	15	
Matrix Spike (W5I2269-MS1)					Source: 5I19042-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	206	12	20	mg/l	200	16.1	95 90-110			
Matrix Spike (W5I2269-MS2)					Source: 5I23042-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2430	12	20	mg/l	2000	515	96 90-110			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2269-MSD1)					Source: 5I19042-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	197	12	20	mg/l	200	16.1	90 90-110	4	15	
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2269-MSD2)					Source: 5I23042-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2430	12	20	mg/l	2000	515	96 90-110	0	15	

Batch: W5I2271 - SM 2540D

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Quality Control Results

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Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods (Continued)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limits	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2271 - SM 2540D (Continued)											
Blank (W5I2271-BLK1)				Prepared: 09/29/25		Analyzed: 09/30/25					
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l							
LCS (W5I2271-BS1)				Prepared: 09/29/25		Analyzed: 09/30/25					
Total Suspended Solids	63.5	5	5	mg/l	62.7		101	90-110			
Duplicate (W5I2271-DUP1)				Source: 5I26059-01		Prepared: 09/29/25		Analyzed: 09/30/25			
Total Suspended Solids	200	5	5	mg/l		218			9	10	
Batch: W5I2428 - SM 4500S2-D											
Blank (W5I2428-BLK1)				Prepared & Analyzed: 09/30/25							
Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l							
LCS (W5I2428-BS1)				Prepared & Analyzed: 09/30/25							
Sulfide, Soluble	0.10	0.050	0.10	mg/l	0.100		100	90-110			
Duplicate (W5I2428-DUP1)				Source: 5I25061-02		Prepared & Analyzed: 09/30/25					
Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l		ND				20	
Matrix Spike (W5I2428-MS1)				Source: 5I19009-02		Prepared & Analyzed: 09/30/25					
Sulfide, Soluble	0.20	0.050	0.10	mg/l	0.200	ND	100	80-120			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2428-MSD1)				Source: 5I19009-02		Prepared & Analyzed: 09/30/25					
Sulfide, Soluble	0.20	0.050	0.10	mg/l	0.200	ND	100	80-120	0	20	

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Metals by EPA 200 Series Methods

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limit	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2290 - EPA 200.7											
Blank (W5I2290-BLK1)						Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	ND	0.0240	0.500	mg/l							
Magnesium, Total	ND	0.0495	0.500	mg/l							
LCS (W5I2290-BS1)						Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	48.3	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	50.2		96	85-115			
Magnesium, Total	50.6	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	50.2		101	85-115			
Matrix Spike (W5I2290-MS1)						Source: 5I19009-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	167	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	50.2	121	92	70-130			
Magnesium, Total	90.6	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	50.2	39.8	101	70-130			
Matrix Spike (W5I2290-MS2)						Source: 5I19096-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	62.4	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	50.2	14.2	96	70-130			
Magnesium, Total	69.2	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	50.2	18.2	102	70-130			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2290-MSD1)						Source: 5I19009-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	167	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	50.2	121	91	70-130	0.1	30	
Magnesium, Total	90.2	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	50.2	39.8	100	70-130	0.5	30	
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2290-MSD2)						Source: 5I19096-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	62.9	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	50.2	14.2	97	70-130	0.7	30	
Magnesium, Total	69.7	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	50.2	18.2	103	70-130	0.7	30	

Quality Control Results

(Continued)

Perchlorate by EPA 314.0

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limit	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2116 - EPA 314.0											
Blank (W5I2116-BLK1)						Prepared: 09/25/25 Analyzed: 09/27/25					
Perchlorate	ND	0.26	1.0	ug/l							
LCS (W5I2116-BS1)						Prepared: 09/25/25 Analyzed: 09/27/25					
Perchlorate	10.4	0.26	1.0	ug/l	10.0		104	85-115			
Matrix Spike (W5I2116-MS1)						Source: 5I19009-01 Prepared: 09/25/25 Analyzed: 09/27/25					
Perchlorate	9.14	0.26	1.0	ug/l	10.0	ND	91	80-120			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2116-MSD1)						Source: 5I19009-01 Prepared: 09/25/25 Analyzed: 09/27/25					
Perchlorate	9.63	0.26	1.0	ug/l	10.0	ND	96	80-120	5	15	

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Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limit	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2146 - EPA 624.1											
Blank (W5I2146-BLK1)						Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	0.14	1.0	ug/l							
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.38	1.0	ug/l							
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	0.13	1.0	ug/l							
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	0.32	1.0	ug/l							
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	0.39	1.0	ug/l							
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	0.26	1.0	ug/l							
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	0.15	1.0	ug/l							
2-Butanone	ND	0.96	5.0	ug/l							
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	0.926	0.59	1.0	ug/l							J
2-Hexanone	ND	1.7	5.0	ug/l							
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	1.8	5.0	ug/l							
Acetone	ND	1.6	5.0	ug/l							
Acrolein	ND	1.2	5.0	ug/l							
Acrylonitrile	ND	0.63	2.0	ug/l							
Benzene	ND	0.10	1.0	ug/l							
Bromodichloromethane	ND	0.18	1.0	ug/l							
Bromoform	ND	0.27	1.0	ug/l							
Bromomethane	ND	0.93	1.0	ug/l							
Carbon Disulfide	ND	0.33	1.0	ug/l							
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	0.28	1.0	ug/l							
Chlorobenzene	ND	0.11	1.0	ug/l							
Chloroethane	ND	0.38	1.0	ug/l							
Chloroform	ND	0.28	1.0	ug/l							
Chloromethane	ND	0.59	1.0	ug/l							
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.36	1.0	ug/l							
Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.35	1.0	ug/l							
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	ND	0.30	1.0	ug/l							
Ethylbenzene	ND	0.41	1.0	ug/l							
m-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.39	1.0	ug/l							
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	ND	0.40	1.0	ug/l							
Methylene chloride	ND	0.39	1.0	ug/l							
o-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.16	1.0	ug/l							
p-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l							
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l							
Toluene	ND	0.090	1.0	ug/l							
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.27	1.0	ug/l							
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.33	1.0	ug/l							
Trichloroethene	ND	0.34	1.0	ug/l							
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	0.45	1.0	ug/l							

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Quality Control Results

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Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS (Continued)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2146 - EPA 624.1 (Continued)										
Blank (W5I2146-BLK1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
Vinyl chloride	ND	0.31	1.0	ug/l						
<i>Surrogate(s)</i>										
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	52.5			ug/l	50.0		105	82-125		
4-Bromofluorobenzene	50.6			ug/l	50.0		101	88-108		
Toluene-d8	49.7			ug/l	50.0		99	92-112		
LCS (W5I2146-BS1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	19.7	0.14	1.0	ug/l	20.0		98	52-162		
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	18.0	0.38	1.0	ug/l	20.0		90	46-157		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	19.3	0.13	1.0	ug/l	20.0		96	52-150		
1,1-Dichloroethane	20.1	0.32	1.0	ug/l	20.0		101	59-155		
1,1-Dichloroethene	20.1	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0		101	0.1-234		
1,2-Dichloroethane	20.4	0.26	1.0	ug/l	20.0		102	49-155		
1,2-Dichloropropane	19.3	0.15	1.0	ug/l	20.0		97	0.1-210		
2-Butanone	20.5	0.96	5.0	ug/l	20.0		102	67-136		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	14.5	0.59	1.0	ug/l	20.0		73	0.1-305		
2-Hexanone	19.9	1.7	5.0	ug/l	20.0		100	76-133		
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	19.2	1.8	5.0	ug/l	20.0		96	74-132		
Acetone	214	1.6	5.0	ug/l	200		107	60-147		
Acrolein	20.1	1.2	5.0	ug/l	20.0		101	49-152		
Acrylonitrile	21.0	0.63	2.0	ug/l	20.0		105	74-127		
Benzene	19.4	0.10	1.0	ug/l	20.0		97	37-151		
Bromodichloromethane	19.8	0.18	1.0	ug/l	20.0		99	35-155		
Bromoform	19.4	0.27	1.0	ug/l	20.0		97	45-169		
Bromomethane	20.5	0.93	1.0	ug/l	20.0		103	0.1-242		
Carbon Disulfide	20.1	0.33	1.0	ug/l	20.0		100	79-118		
Carbon tetrachloride	20.9	0.28	1.0	ug/l	20.0		105	70-140		
Chlorobenzene	18.7	0.11	1.0	ug/l	20.0		94	37-160		
Chloroethane	21.5	0.38	1.0	ug/l	20.0		108	14-230		
Chloroform	19.7	0.28	1.0	ug/l	20.0		99	51-138		
Chloromethane	18.6	0.59	1.0	ug/l	20.0		93	0.1-273		
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	19.7	0.18	1.0	ug/l	20.0		99	85-121		
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	19.9	0.36	1.0	ug/l	20.0		100	0.1-227		
Dibromochloromethane	19.9	0.35	1.0	ug/l	20.0		100	53-149		
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	20.0	0.30	1.0	ug/l	20.0		100	67-126		
Ethylbenzene	19.7	0.41	1.0	ug/l	20.0		99	37-162		
m,p-Xylene	21.8	0.29	1.0	ug/l	20.0		109	81-121		
m-Dichlorobenzene	19.2	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0		96	59-156		
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	81.6	0.40	1.0	ug/l	80.0		102	80-128		
Methylene chloride	20.1	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0		101	0.1-221		

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Quality Control Results

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Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS (Continued)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2146 - EPA 624.1 (Continued)										
LCS (W5I2146-BS1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
o-Dichlorobenzene	19.2	0.16	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	18-190			
o-Xylene	22.2	0.29	1.0	ug/l	20.0	111	84-121			
p-Dichlorobenzene	19.3	0.42	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	18-190			
Tert-butyl alcohol	77.7	2.0	5.0	ug/l	80.0	97	53-144			
Tetrachloroethene	19.3	0.42	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	64-148			
Toluene	19.4	0.090	1.0	ug/l	20.0	97	47-150			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	19.5	0.27	1.0	ug/l	20.0	97	54-156			
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	20.8	0.33	1.0	ug/l	20.0	104	17-183			
Trichloroethene	19.3	0.34	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	71-157			
Trichlorofluoromethane	20.5	0.45	1.0	ug/l	20.0	102	17-181			
Vinyl chloride	19.7	0.31	1.0	ug/l	20.0	99	0.1-251			
<i>Surrogate(s)</i>										
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	52.3			ug/l	50.0	105	82-125			
4-Bromofluorobenzene	52.1			ug/l	50.0	104	88-108			
Toluene-d8	50.1			ug/l	50.0	100	92-112			
LCS Dup (W5I2146-BSD1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	19.3	0.14	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	52-162	2	25	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	19.1	0.38	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	46-157	6	25	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	19.7	0.13	1.0	ug/l	20.0	99	52-150	2	25	
1,1-Dichloroethane	19.6	0.32	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	59-155	3	25	
1,1-Dichloroethene	20.1	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0	101	0.1-234	0.2	25	
1,2-Dichloroethane	20.6	0.26	1.0	ug/l	20.0	103	49-155	1	25	
1,2-Dichloropropane	19.9	0.15	1.0	ug/l	20.0	99	0.1-210	3	25	
2-Butanone	20.5	0.96	5.0	ug/l	20.0	103	67-136	0.3	25	
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	15.4	0.59	1.0	ug/l	20.0	77	0.1-305	6	25	
2-Hexanone	20.4	1.7	5.0	ug/l	20.0	102	76-133	2	25	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	19.7	1.8	5.0	ug/l	20.0	98	74-132	2	25	
Acetone	221	1.6	5.0	ug/l	200	110	60-147	3	25	
Acrolein	22.5	1.2	5.0	ug/l	20.0	112	49-152	11	25	
Acrylonitrile	21.9	0.63	2.0	ug/l	20.0	109	74-127	4	25	
Benzene	19.3	0.10	1.0	ug/l	20.0	97	37-151	0.3	25	
Bromodichloromethane	20.1	0.18	1.0	ug/l	20.0	101	35-155	1	25	
Bromoform	20.8	0.27	1.0	ug/l	20.0	104	45-169	7	25	
Bromomethane	21.8	0.93	1.0	ug/l	20.0	109	0.1-242	6	25	
Carbon Disulfide	20.1	0.33	1.0	ug/l	20.0	101	79-118	0.2	25	
Carbon tetrachloride	20.4	0.28	1.0	ug/l	20.0	102	70-140	3	25	
Chlorobenzene	18.8	0.11	1.0	ug/l	20.0	94	37-160	0.2	25	
Chloroethane	21.1	0.38	1.0	ug/l	20.0	105	14-230	2	25	
Chloroform	19.6	0.28	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	51-138	0.5	25	

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Quality Control Results

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Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS (Continued)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2146 - EPA 624.1 (Continued)										
LCS Dup (W5I2146-BSD1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
Chloromethane	19.5	0.59	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	0.1-273	5	25	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	19.6	0.18	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	85-121	0.8	25	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	20.2	0.36	1.0	ug/l	20.0	101	0.1-227	1	25	
Dibromochloromethane	20.5	0.35	1.0	ug/l	20.0	103	53-149	3	25	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	19.0	0.30	1.0	ug/l	20.0	95	67-126	5	25	
Ethylbenzene	19.6	0.41	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	37-162	0.6	25	
m,p-Xylene	21.1	0.29	1.0	ug/l	20.0	106	81-121	3	25	
m-Dichlorobenzene	19.5	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	59-156	2	25	
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	82.9	0.40	1.0	ug/l	80.0	104	80-128	2	25	
Methylene chloride	20.9	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0	104	0.1-221	4	25	
o-Dichlorobenzene	19.1	0.16	1.0	ug/l	20.0	95	18-190	0.5	25	
o-Xylene	20.4	0.29	1.0	ug/l	20.0	102	84-121	8	25	
p-Dichlorobenzene	19.3	0.42	1.0	ug/l	20.0	97	18-190	0.4	25	
Tert-butyl alcohol	79.6	2.0	5.0	ug/l	80.0	99	53-144	2	25	
Tetrachloroethene	18.6	0.42	1.0	ug/l	20.0	93	64-148	4	25	
Toluene	19.2	0.090	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	47-150	1	25	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	19.2	0.27	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	54-156	1	25	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	20.7	0.33	1.0	ug/l	20.0	104	17-183	0.5	25	
Trichloroethene	18.4	0.34	1.0	ug/l	20.0	92	71-157	5	25	
Trichlorofluoromethane	20.5	0.45	1.0	ug/l	20.0	103	17-181	0.2	25	
Vinyl chloride	19.3	0.31	1.0	ug/l	20.0	97	0.1-251	2	25	
<i>Surrogate(s)</i>										
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	52.2			ug/l	50.0	104	82-125			
4-Bromofluorobenzene	52.4			ug/l	50.0	105	88-108			
Toluene-d8	50.1			ug/l	50.0	100	92-112			

Notes and Definitions

Item	Definition
J	Estimated conc. detected <MRL and >MDL.
%REC	Percent Recovery
Dil	Dilution
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MRL	Method Reporting Limit (MRL) is the minimum levels, concentrations, or quantities of a target variable (e.g., target analyte) that can be reported with a specified degree of confidence. The MRL is also known as Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)
ND	NOT DETECTED at or above the Method Reporting Limit (MRL). If Method Detection Limit (MDL) is reported, then ND means not detected at or above the MDL.
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
Source	Sample that was matrix spiked or duplicated.
[CALC]	An automated calculation using unrounded values then rounding the final result (scientific rounding rules). Calculations do not contain direct qualifiers; please refer to the individual components of the calculation for any qualifiers
Any remaining sample(s) will be disposed of one month from the final report date unless other arrangements are made in advance.	
All results are expressed on wet weight basis unless otherwise specified.	
All samples collected by Weck Laboratories have been sampled in accordance to laboratory SOP Number MIS002.	
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃ consist of the following components Calcium, Total	
Hardness as CaCO ₃ , Total consist of the following components Magnesium, Total; and Calcium, Total	

Analyses Accreditation Summary

Analyte	CAS #	Not By ELAP-CA	Not By NELAP OR	Not ANAB ISO 17025
EPA 624.1 in Water				
Chloromethane	74-87-3		●	
Bromomethane	74-83-9		●	
Chloroethane	75-00-3		●	
2-Hexanone	591-78-6	●		●
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	●		●
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	●		●
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	●		●
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4			●
EPA 8270M in Water				
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	●	●	●

This laboratory report may contain results for target analytes that are not currently certifiable by the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). ELAP is the state agency that accredits environmental testing laboratories in California <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/index.html>. ELAP certification is required for laboratories that perform testing for regulatory purposes, such as drinking water, wastewater, hazardous waste, and ambient water <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/apply.html>. However, ELAP does not certify all analytes or methods that a laboratory may offer. Therefore, some of the target analytes in this report may not have been tested under ELAP-approved methods or quality control procedures. The results for these analytes are provided for informational purposes only and should not be used for regulatory compliance or decision making. Please contact the laboratory if you have any questions or concerns about the report.

PVOU-SZ Operations Report



Date: October 23, 2025
To: Michael Shannon, Northrop Grumman Systems
Cc: Roy Frausto, General Manager
From: Davis To, Field Operations Engineer
Subject: PVOU-SZ Operations Monthly Report (September 2025)

In accordance with our Agreement for Operational Services of a Water Treatment Facility between the Northrop Grumman Systems (the “NG”) and the La Puente Valley County Water District (the “District”), the District is providing a monthly operations report for September 2025. The report represents operational information along with the current status of various items listed under the appropriate heading.

PVOU-SZ Plant Operations Snapshot

Production Well	Current Well Operations	Well GPM
EW-C	INTERMITTENT	90
EW-N	INTERMITTENT	35
TOTAL COMBINED WELL GPM		125

Treatment Component	Current Operations	Flow GPM
LGAC System	INTERMITTENT	92
UV System	INTERMITTENT	92
RO System	INTERMITTENT	78 Influent 14 Bypass

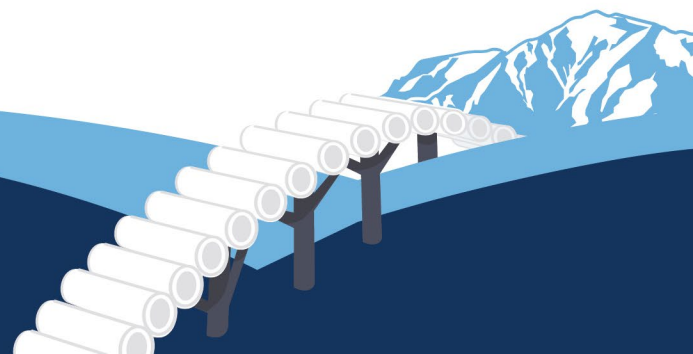
Is Treatment Plant in Normal Operations Yes / No	NO	<i>As of what date:</i>	2/24/2025
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Brief description below:

Due to the TPH issue, Shallow Zone – South Treatment Plant operation has been decreased to routine forward flushes for upkeep of system components and data collection. The SZ-S Plant is currently set up to discharge effluent/treated water to the wastewater tank for system flushes as a result of the ongoing TPH issue.

Extraction Wells - Online	Treatment Plant – Online	Extraction Wells – Offline	Treatment Plant – Offline
16.2 Hours	16.3 Hours	703.8 Hours	703.7 Hours
0.68 Days	0.68 Days	29.32 Days	29.32 Days

Summary: SZ-S Plant operation has been decreased to routine forward flushes during work regular working hours due to the TPH issue for upkeep of the system components and data collection.



Supply and Production

- PVOU-SZ Monthly Well Production**

Well	Beginning Read 9/1/2025 (Kgals)	Ending Reads 10/1/2025 (Kgals)	Units Produced (Kgals)	Production in Acre Feet
EW-C	229,357	230,334	977	0.30
EW-N	93,760	94,143	383	0.12
Total SZ Production			1,360	0.42

- PVOU-SZ Well Levels (Sounder)**

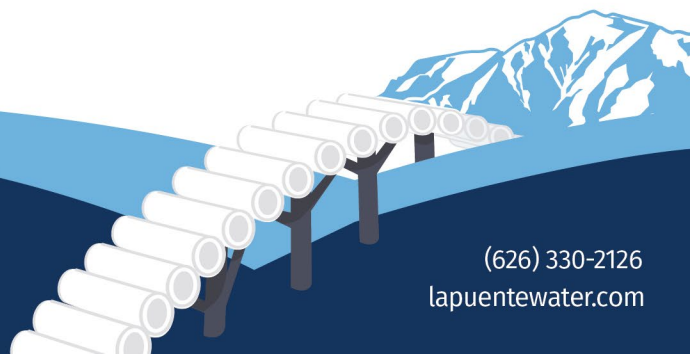
Well	Static Water Level	Pumping Water Level	Drawdown
EW-C	66.6'	-	-
EW-N	62.5'	-	-

- PVOU-SZ Monthly Water Volume Processed**

SZ-Raw Water Flow Meter	9/1/25 Total Flow Reading - Gals	10/1/25 Total Flow Reading – Gals	Water Processed - MG
FQIT-4251	32,690,446	32,810,212	0.120

- PVOU-SZ Monthly Metered Deliveries**

System	Total Discharge (Acre Feet)
NPDES	0
LACSD	0.318
Total Deliveries	0.318



- **Total Production Vs. Total Deliveries**

Total Production in Acre Feet	Total Deliveries in Acre Feet
0.42	0.341

- **Water Discharged to Wastewater Brine Line**

Flow Meter	9/1/25 Total Flow Reading - Gals	10/1/25 Total Flow Reading – Gals	Total Flow (Gallons)
FQIT-5011	6,717,009	6,744,772	27,763
FQIT-4951	25,121,160	25,204,354	83,194
SZ-S- Wastewater Discharge Total			110,957

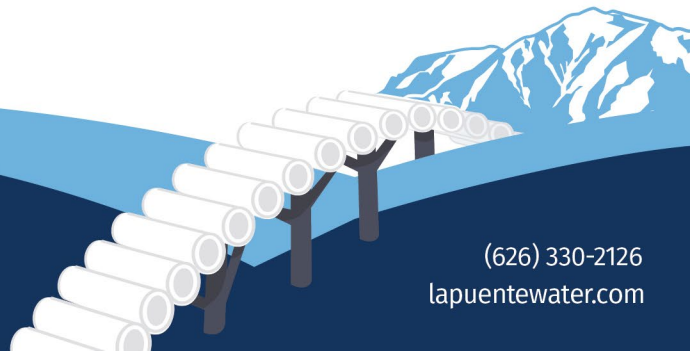
*In September 2025, due to TPH exceedance issue, SZ effluent water continues to be discharged as wastewater until further notice.

- **Chemicals Consumed**

Chemical Type	9/1/25 (Data from Round Sheets) - Gals.	9/30/25 (Data from Round Sheets) - Gals.	Total Consumed – Gals.
Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	505	495	10
Hydrogen Peroxide (H ₂ O ₂)	318	294	24
Scale Inhibitor	516	508	8
Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH)	1110	1100	10

Water Quality

- **SZ Surface Water Discharge Monitoring (NPDES)** - District Staff did not collect discharge samples from the SZ system for the month of September; due to the TPH issue.
- **SZ Sewer Discharge Monitoring (LACSD)** - District Staff collected required discharge samples from the IZ & SZ system for the month of September; 26 samples were collected for bi-weekly surcharge & semi-annual monitoring.
Attachment A: Final COA Report from September 3, 19, 25, 2025, sample events.
- **SZ Other Samples** - District Staff did not collect any other samples for the month of September.



Compliance Reporting

- **SZ Surface Water Discharge Reporting (NPDES)** - District Staff submitted no NPDES water quality report pertaining to the PVOU-SZ (and IZ) during September.
- **SZ Sewer Discharge Reporting (LACSD)** - District Staff submitted no LACSD water quality reports during September.

Repair/Replace/Optimization Activities

- **Repairs**
 - Sodium Hydroxide Skid – Replace feed tubing to pump (P-6650-2).
- **Maintenance Work**
 - Cleaned analyzer site glasses
 - Monthly site inspections for well sites
 - Chemical Spill Kits – Placed near designated chemical areas as noted in Health and Safety Plan (HASP), see photo below:



- Recalibrate analyzers – As-needed
 - Installed cap or plugs to all spare electrical conduit openings per Stantec's request
 - Assisted with eyewash/safety shower work as needed
 - ARV's – Maintenance, clear debris
 - Remove flow meter displays from RO Skids, place in storage as spares
- **Housekeeping**
 - General site cleaning
 - Rinse chemical containment areas
 - Remove pine needles in Treatment Area

Upcoming Repair/Replace/Optimization Activities

- **SZ-S Analyzers** – District met with HACH Representative to discuss replacement of ATI analyzers with HACH analyzers to benefit overall reliability of the water analyzers at the treatment system as well as suitability for setting up one service contract for all analyzers at the plant. HACH followed up with quote for replacement equipment.

The District is planning to move forward with the work in phases. See photos below:



- **SZ-S Equipment** – Displays are exhibiting signs of damage from extended sun exposure. The District to evaluate temporary and permanent solutions for protection.
 - Temporary solution – The District to utilize light blocking door strips similar to IZ RO Skid 5.
- **RO System Program Changes/Optimization** – The District in communication with Wigen (RO Vendor) to discuss programming optimizations such as rotation of RO Trains and Multimedia Filters, enabling autoflush when the system is offline, RO startup/shutdown sequencing, etc. The District has received a quote from Wigen and has distributed a memo to NG.

NG Requested Upgrades

- **IZ and SZ Level PLC Upgrade** – Frank's Industrial Services was on site in September to conduct the hardware installation for communication of the Wastewater Tank (T-3300) between the IZ & SZ systems. The installation and setup were completed by FIS. LPVCWD assisted FIS with testing that the SZ system shuts down on a Hi-Hi alarm on the Wastewater Tank. Hardware installed in both PLCs for communication, see photo below:



- **Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Development** – The District has received appropriate approvals to move forward with the scope of work. Contract documents have been set up and the District will be meeting with the Engineering consultant for the initial site visit and walkthrough in October 2025. The SZ-S Treatment System is anticipated to be conducted in Q1 of 2026.
- **Cybersecurity** – Stantec on behalf of Northrop Grumman issued a SOW for Cybersecurity upgrades at the PVOU Plant. The District has been in communication with firms recommended in the scope but will need Stantec's assistance to answer technical questions with the firms. Stantec is now taking over the effort of communicating with alternative firms and communicating technical details.

Safety Items

- **Eye Wash Station Volume Deficiency** – NG advised that this work will be directly procured, managed and implemented through NG. The scope of work to install a new mainline and hose bibs was conducted in September 2025 and is anticipated to be complete in October.

Outages

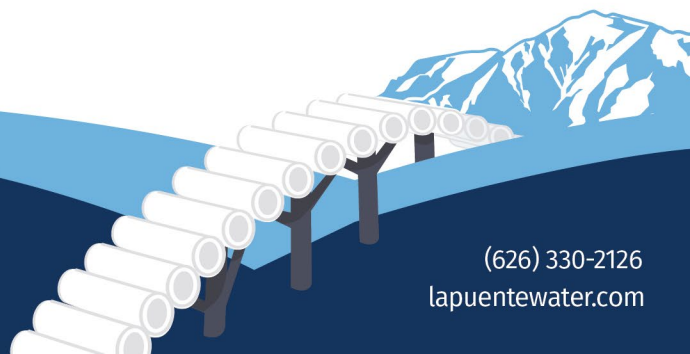
- No outages or anomalies to report occurred during September 2025 for the SZ-S Plant with limited operation.

Performance Contracts

- **Wigen Reverse Osmosis System (Preventative Maintenance)** – The District scheduled Wigen to be onsite for assessment and preventative maintenance work on a quarterly basis for the IZ & SZ-S Systems. The quarterly scheduled preventative maintenance visit was conducted on the week of August 25, 2025.
 - The District is following up with Wigen to discuss equipment replacement and scope to address items noted on preventative maintenance visit.
- **Trojan UV/AOP System (Preventative Maintenance)** – The District scheduled Trojan to be onsite for assessment and preventative maintenance work on a quarterly basis for the IZ & SZ-S Systems. The quarterly scheduled preventative maintenance visit was conducted on the week of August 18th, 2025.

Other

- **Standard Operating Procedures SOPs** – The following SOPs have been developed for the use of the District's Operation Staff:
 - Sampling for Bacteriological Contaminants – Training conducted
 - Sampling for VOCs
 - Sampling for SOCs
 - Sampling for Radionuclides
 - Sampling for PFAS
 - Chemical Safety Awareness – Training conducted
 - Operations – Cartridge Filter Changeout
 - Operations – Chemical Calibration Drawdowns





ATTACHMENT A

Work Orders: 5H25024

Project: LACSD Bi-Monthly

Attn: Cesar Ortiz

Client: La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
La Puente, CA 91744

Report Date: 9/17/2025

Received Date: 9/3/2025

Turnaround Time: Normal

Phones: (626) 330-2126

Fax: (626) 330-2679

P.O. #:

Billing Code:

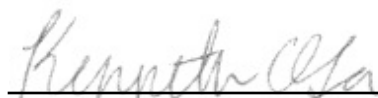
DoD-ELAP ANAB #ADE-2882 • DoD-ISO ANAB # • ELAP-CA #1132 • EPA-UCMR #CA00211 • LACSD #10143

This is a complete final report. The information in this report applies to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain-of-custody document. Results are related only to the items tested. Weck Laboratories certifies that the test results meet all requirements of TNI unless noted by qualifiers or written in the Case Narrative. The report may include analytes that are not currently accreditable by some state agencies or accrediting bodies. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

Dear Cesar Ortiz,

Enclosed are the analytical results for the samples submitted under the attached Chain of Custody document. All analyses adhered to the method criteria, except where noted in the case narrative, sample condition checklist, and/or data qualifiers.

Reviewed by:



Kenneth C. Oda For Valerie I. Ayo
Project Manager



Project Number: LACSD Bi-Monthly

Project Manager: Cesar Ortiz

Reported:
09/17/2025 12:24

Sample Condition

Temperature	23.10 C	
COC present	✓	COC completed properly ✓
COC matches sample labels	✓	Wet ice
Blue ice	✓	Sample(s) intact ✓
Sample(s) using proper containers	✓	Sample(s) have sufficient sample volume ✓
Sample(s) received within hold time	✓	Sample(s) labels have correct preservation ✓
Sample(s) have acceptable pH	✓	Sample(s) have acceptable Cl

Sample Summary

Sample Name	Sampled By	Lab ID	Matrix	Sampled	Qualifiers
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South)	Jordan Navarro	5H25024-01	Water	09/03/25 11:20	

Sample Results

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South)

Sampled: 09/03/25 11:20 by Jordan Navarro

5H25024-01 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods							
Method: EPA 410.4				Instr: UVVIS05			
Batch ID: W5I1024		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/12/25 10:00		Analyst: jls	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	3.2	2.9	5.0	mg/l	1	09/15/25	
Method: SM 2540D				Instr: OVEN18			
Batch ID: W5I0377		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/04/25 17:14		Analyst: mes	
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l	1	09/05/25	

Quality Control Results

Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limit	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W510377 - SM 2540D											
Blank (W510377-BLK1)											
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l							
LCS (W510377-BS1)											
Total Suspended Solids	60.8	5	5	mg/l	59.1		103	90-110			
Duplicate (W510377-DUP1)											
				Source: 5I03153-30							
Total Suspended Solids	200	5	5	mg/l		212			6	10	
Batch: W511024 - EPA 410.4											
Blank (W511024-BLK1)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ND	2.9	5.0	mg/l							
LCS (W511024-BS1)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	190	12	20	mg/l	200		95	90-110			
LCS (W511024-BS2)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	1960	12	20	mg/l	2000		98	90-110			
Duplicate (W511024-DUP1)											
				Source: 5H27004-01							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	960	2.9	5.0	mg/l		1030			7	15	
Matrix Spike (W511024-MS1)											
				Source: 5H25024-01							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	188	12	20	mg/l	200	ND	94	90-110			
Matrix Spike (W511024-MS2)											
				Source: 5I08005-02							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2320	12	20	mg/l	2000	492	91	90-110			
Matrix Spike Dup (W511024-MSD1)											
				Source: 5H25024-01							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	185	12	20	mg/l	200	ND	92	90-110	2	15	
Matrix Spike Dup (W511024-MSD2)											
				Source: 5I08005-02							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2360	12	20	mg/l	2000	492	94	90-110	2	15	

Notes and Definitions

Item	Definition
%REC	Percent Recovery
Dil	Dilution
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MRL	Method Reporting Limit (MRL) is the minimum levels, concentrations, or quantities of a target variable (e.g., target analyte) that can be reported with a specified degree of confidence. The MRL is also known as Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)
ND	NOT DETECTED at or above the Method Reporting Limit (MRL). If Method Detection Limit (MDL) is reported, then ND means not detected at or above the MDL.
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
Source	Sample that was matrix spiked or duplicated.

Any remaining sample(s) will be disposed of one month from the final report date unless other arrangements are made in advance.

All results are expressed on wet weight basis unless otherwise specified.

All samples collected by Weck Laboratories have been sampled in accordance to laboratory SOP Number MIS002.

Work Orders: 5108028

Report Date: 9/30/2025

Received Date: 9/19/2025

Project: PVOU - LACSD Surcharge - Bi-Weekly

Turnaround Time: Normal

Phones: (626) 330-2126

Fax: (626) 330-2679

Attn: Roy Frausto

P.O. #:

Client: La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
La Puente, CA 91744

Billing Code:

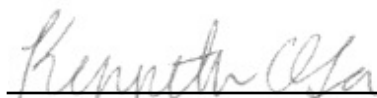
ELAP-CA #1132 • EPA-UCMR #CA00211 • LACSD #10143

This is a complete final report. The information in this report applies to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain-of-custody document. Results are related only to the items tested. Weck Laboratories certifies that the test results meet all requirements of TNI unless noted by qualifiers or written in the Case Narrative. The report may include analytes that are not currently accreditable by some state agencies or accrediting bodies. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

Dear Roy Frausto,

Enclosed are the analytical results for the samples submitted under the attached Chain of Custody document. All analyses adhered to the method criteria, except where noted in the case narrative, sample condition checklist, and/or data qualifiers.

Reviewed by:



Kenneth C. Oda For Valerie I. Ayo
Project Manager



Project Number: PVOU - LACSD Surcharge - Bi-Weekly

Reported:
09/30/2025 15:29

Project Manager: Roy Frausto

Sample Condition

Temperature	10.80 C	
COC present	✓	COC completed properly ✓
COC matches sample labels	✓	Wet ice
Blue ice	✓	Sample(s) intact ✓
Sample(s) using proper containers	✓	Sample(s) have sufficient sample volume ✓
Sample(s) received within hold time	✓	Sample(s) labels have correct preservation ✓
Sample(s) have acceptable pH	✓	Sample(s) have acceptable Cl

Sample Summary

Sample Name	Sampled By	Lab ID	Matrix	Sampled	Qualifiers
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South)	Jordan Navarro	5I08028-01	Water	09/19/25 13:26	

Sample Results

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South)

Sampled: 09/19/25 13:26 by Jordan Navarro

5I08028-01 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods							
Method: EPA 410.4				Instr: UVVIS05			
Batch ID: W5I2156		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/26/25 10:19		Analyst: jls	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ND	2.9	5.0	mg/l	1	09/26/25	
Method: SM 2540D				Instr: OVEN18			
Batch ID: W5I1741		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/22/25 09:58		Analyst: mes	
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l	1	09/24/25	

La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
La Puente, CA 91744

Project Number: PVOU - LACSD Surcharge - Bi-Weekly

Reported:
09/30/2025 15:29

Project Manager: Roy Frausto

Quality Control Results

Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limit	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I1741 - SM 2540D											
Blank (W5I1741-BLK1)											
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l							
LCS (W5I1741-BS1)											
Total Suspended Solids	69.6	5	5	mg/l	68.8		101	90-110			
Duplicate (W5I1741-DUP1)											
Source: 5I19089-01				Prepared: 09/22/25 Analyzed: 09/24/25							
Total Suspended Solids	89.3	5	5	mg/l		82.7			8	10	
Batch: W5I2156 - EPA 410.4											
Blank (W5I2156-BLK1)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ND	2.9	5.0	mg/l							
LCS (W5I2156-BS1)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	189	12	20	mg/l	200		94	90-110			
LCS (W5I2156-BS2)											
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2020	12	20	mg/l	2000		101	90-110			
Duplicate (W5I2156-DUP1)											
Source: 5G28031-01				Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	1100	2.9	5.0	mg/l		1080			3	15	
Matrix Spike (W5I2156-MS1)											
Source: 5I08028-01				Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	190	12	20	mg/l	200	ND	95	90-110			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2156-MSD1)											
Source: 5I08028-01				Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	184	12	20	mg/l	200	ND	92	90-110	3	15	

Notes and Definitions

Item	Definition
%REC	Percent Recovery
Dil	Dilution
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MRL	Method Reporting Limit (MRL) is the minimum levels, concentrations, or quantities of a target variable (e.g., target analyte) that can be reported with a specified degree of confidence. The MRL is also known as Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)
ND	NOT DETECTED at or above the Method Reporting Limit (MRL). If Method Detection Limit (MDL) is reported, then ND means not detected at or above the MDL.
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
Source	Sample that was matrix spiked or duplicated.

Any remaining sample(s) will be disposed of one month from the final report date unless other arrangements are made in advance.

All results are expressed on wet weight basis unless otherwise specified.

All samples collected by Weck Laboratories have been sampled in accordance to laboratory SOP Number MIS002.

Work Orders: 5I19009

Project: PVOU - LACSD Semi-Annual

Attn: Roy Frausto

Client: La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
La Puente, CA 91744

Report Date: 10/08/2025

Received Date: 9/25/2025

Turnaround Time: 5 workdays

Phones: (626) 330-2126

Fax: (626) 330-2679

P.O. #:

Billing Code:

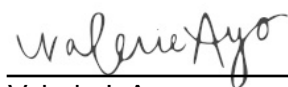
ELAP-CA #1132 • EPA-UCMR #CA00211 • LACSD #10143

This is a complete final report. The information in this report applies to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain-of-custody document. Results are related only to the items tested. Weck Laboratories certifies that the test results meet all requirements of TNI unless noted by qualifiers or written in the Case Narrative. The report may include analytes that are not currently accreditable by some state agencies or accrediting bodies. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

Dear Roy Frausto,

Enclosed are the analytical results for the samples submitted under the attached Chain of Custody document. All analyses adhered to the method criteria, except where noted in the case narrative, sample condition checklist, and/or data qualifiers.

Reviewed by:



Valerie I. Ayo
Project Manager



Sample Condition

Temperature	18.10 C		
COC present	✓	COC completed properly	✓
COC matches sample labels	✓	Wet ice	
Blue ice	✓	Sample(s) intact	✓
Sample(s) using proper containers	✓	Sample(s) have sufficient sample volume	✓
Sample(s) received within hold time	✓	Sample(s) labels have correct preservation	✓
Sample(s) have acceptable pH	✓	Sample(s) have acceptable Cl	✓

Sample Summary

Sample Name	Sampled By	Lab ID	Matrix	Sampled	Qualifiers
SP-3301 (22237 PVOU IZ & SZ South Composite)	Jordan Navarro	5I19009-01	Water	09/25/25 10:54	
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 1	Jordan Navarro	5I19009-02	Water	09/25/25 10:57	
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 2	Jordan Navarro	5I19009-03	Water	09/25/25 11:01	
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 3	Jordan Navarro	5I19009-04	Water	09/25/25 11:03	
SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 4	Jordan Navarro	5I19009-05	Water	09/25/25 11:05	

Sample Results

Sample: SP-3301 (22237 PVOU IZ & SZ South Composite)

Sampled: 09/25/25 10:54 by Jordan Navarro

5119009-01 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
Anions by IC, EPA Method 300.0							
Method: EPA 300.0				Instr: LC12			
Batch ID: W5I2149		Preparation: _NONE (LC)		Prepared: 09/26/25 09:11		Analyst: CAM	
Chloride, Total	93	0.19	0.50	mg/l	1	09/26/25	
Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods							
Method: EPA 410.4				Instr: UVVIS05			
Batch ID: W5I2269		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/29/25 09:46		Analyst: jls	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ND	2.9	5.0	mg/l	1	10/01/25	
Method: SM 2320B				Instr: AA02			
Batch ID: W5I2119		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/25/25 15:38		Analyst: mes	
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	240	7.2	20	mg/l	1	09/25/25	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃	290	8.8	24	mg/l	1	09/25/25	
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l	1	09/25/25	
Hydroxide Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l	1	09/25/25	
Method: SM 2540C				Instr: OVEN17			
Batch ID: W5I2122		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/25/25 16:10		Analyst: ism	
Total Dissolved Solids	810	4.0	10	mg/l	1	09/25/25	
Method: SM 2540D				Instr: OVEN18			
Batch ID: W5I2271		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/29/25 09:47		Analyst: cmz	
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l	1	09/30/25	
Metals by EPA 200 Series Methods							
Method: [CALC]				Instr: [CALC]			
Batch ID: [CALC]		Preparation: [CALC]		Prepared: 09/29/25 12:10		Analyst: kvm	
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	302	0.0599	1.25	mg/l		10/01/25	
Hardness as CaCO ₃ , Total	466	0.264	3.31	mg/l		10/01/25	
Method: EPA 200.7				Instr: ICP03			
Batch ID: W5I2290		Preparation: EPA 200.2		Prepared: 09/29/25 12:10		Analyst: kvm	
Calcium, Total	121	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	1	10/01/25	
Magnesium, Total	39.8	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	1	10/01/25	
Perchlorate by EPA 314.0							
Method: EPA 314.0				Instr: LC08_Channel1			
Batch ID: W5I2116		Preparation: _NONE (LC)		Prepared: 09/25/25 15:05		Analyst: cam	
Perchlorate	ND	0.26	1.0	ug/l	1	09/27/25	

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Project Manager: Roy Frausto

Sample Results

(Continued)

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 1

Sampled: 09/25/25 10:57 by Jordan Navarro

5119009-02 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
1,4-Dioxane Low Level by isotopic dilution SPME-GC/MS							
Method: EPA 8270M		Instr: GCMS11					
Batch ID: W5I2239		Preparation: SPME		Prepared: 09/28/25 17:05		Analyst: mld	
1,4-Dioxane	ND	0.17	0.50	ug/l	1	09/29/25	

Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods

Method: SM 4500S2-D		Instr: _ANALYST					
Batch ID: W5I2428		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/30/25 12:44		Analyst: mes	
Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l	1	09/30/25	

Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS

Method: EPA 624.1		Instr: GCMS21					
Batch ID: W5I2146		Preparation: EPA 5030B		Prepared: 09/26/25 09:14		Analyst: ADM	
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
Trichloroethene	ND	0.34	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	

Surrogate(s)

1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	104%	Conc: 51.9	82-125	09/26/25
4-Bromofluorobenzene	99%	Conc: 49.5	88-108	09/26/25
Toluene-d8	100%	Conc: 50.1	92-112	09/26/25

Sample Results

(Continued)

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 2

Sampled: 09/25/25 11:01 by Jordan Navarro

5119009-03 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods							
Method: SM 4500S2-D		Instr: _ANALYST					
Batch ID: W5I2428		Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)		Prepared: 09/30/25 12:44		Analyst: mes	
Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l	1	09/30/25	

Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS

Method: EPA 624.1		Instr: GCMS21					
Batch ID: W5I2146		Preparation: EPA 5030B		Prepared: 09/26/25 09:14		Analyst: ADM	
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
Trichloroethene	ND	0.34	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	

Surrogate(s)

1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	106%	Conc: 53.0	82-125	09/26/25
4-Bromofluorobenzene	100%	Conc: 49.8	88-108	09/26/25
Toluene-d8	100%	Conc: 50.2	92-112	09/26/25

Sample Results

(Continued)

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 3

Sampled: 09/25/25 11:03 by Jordan Navarro

5119009-04 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
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Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods

Method: SM 4500S2-D

Instr: _ANALYST

Batch ID: W5I2428

Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)

Prepared: 09/30/25 12:44

Analyst: mes

Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l	1	09/30/25	
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Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS

Method: EPA 624.1

Instr: GCMS21

Batch ID: W5I2146

Preparation: EPA 5030B

Prepared: 09/26/25 09:14

Analyst: ADM

Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
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Trichloroethene	ND	0.34	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
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Surrogate(s)

1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	104%	Conc: 52.2	82-125			09/26/25	
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4-Bromofluorobenzene	102%	Conc: 50.8	88-108			09/26/25	
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Toluene-d8	100%	Conc: 49.8	92-112			09/26/25	
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Sample Results

(Continued)

Sample: SP-3301 (22237- PVOU- IZ & SZ South) Grab 4

Sampled: 09/25/25 11:05 by Jordan Navarro

5119009-05 (Water)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
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Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods

Method: SM 4500S2-D

Instr: _ANALYST

Batch ID: W5I2428

Preparation: _NONE (WETCHEM)

Prepared: 09/30/25 12:44

Analyst: mes

Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l	1	09/30/25	
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Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS

Method: EPA 624.1

Instr: GCMS21

Batch ID: W5I2146

Preparation: EPA 5030B

Prepared: 09/26/25 09:14

Analyst: ADM

Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
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Trichloroethene	ND	0.34	1.0	ug/l	1	09/26/25	
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Surrogate(s)

1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	106%	Conc: 52.8	82-125			09/26/25	
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4-Bromofluorobenzene	99%	Conc: 49.5	88-108			09/26/25	
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Toluene-d8	101%	Conc: 50.5	92-112			09/26/25	
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Quality Control Results

1,4-Dioxane Low Level by isotopic dilution SPME-GC/MS

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limits	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2239 - EPA 8270M											
Blank (W5I2239-BLK1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/28/25						
1,4-Dioxane	ND	0.17	0.50	ug/l							
LCS (W5I2239-BS1)					Prepared: 09/28/25 Analyzed: 09/29/25						
1,4-Dioxane	9.95	0.17	0.50	ug/l	10.0		99	70-130			
Matrix Spike (W5I2239-MS1)					Source: 5I19009-02 Prepared: 09/28/25 Analyzed: 09/29/25						
1,4-Dioxane	10.3	0.17	0.50	ug/l	10.0	ND	103	70-130			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2239-MSD1)					Source: 5I19009-02 Prepared: 09/28/25 Analyzed: 09/29/25						
1,4-Dioxane	9.92	0.17	0.50	ug/l	10.0	ND	99	70-130	4	30	

Quality Control Results

Anions by IC, EPA Method 300.0

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limits	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2149 - EPA 300.0											
Blank (W5I2149-BLK1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	ND	0.19	0.50	mg/l							
LCS (W5I2149-BS1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	9.71	0.19	0.50	mg/l	10.0		97	90-110			
Matrix Spike (W5I2149-MS1)					Source: 5G28046-01 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	125	1.9	5.0	mg/l	100	20.3	105	76-118			
Matrix Spike (W5I2149-MS2)					Source: 5G28046-03 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	133	1.9	5.0	mg/l	100	28.3	105	76-118			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2149-MSD1)					Source: 5G28046-01 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	134	1.9	5.0	mg/l	100	20.3	114	76-118	7	20	
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2149-MSD2)					Source: 5G28046-03 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25						
Chloride, Total	133	1.9	5.0	mg/l	100	28.3	105	76-118	0.3	20	

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Quality Control Results

(Continued)

Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2119 - SM 2320B										
Blank (W5I2119-BLK1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l						
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃	ND	8.8	24	mg/l						
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l						
Hydroxide Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l						
LCS (W5I2119-BS1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	160	7.2	20	mg/l	161		99 94-108			
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃	195	8.8	24	mg/l	196		99 95-108			
Duplicate (W5I2119-DUP1)					Source: 5H14010-01 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	227	7.2	20	mg/l		227		0.2	15	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃	273	8.8	24	mg/l		273		0.1	15	
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l		ND			200	
Hydroxide Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ND	7.2	20	mg/l		ND			200	
Batch: W5I2122 - SM 2540C										
Blank (W5I2122-BLK1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Total Dissolved Solids	ND	4.0	10	mg/l						
LCS (W5I2122-BS1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Total Dissolved Solids	50.0	4.0	10	mg/l	50.0		100 97-103			
Duplicate (W5I2122-DUP1)					Source: 5I24104-01 Prepared & Analyzed: 09/25/25					
Total Dissolved Solids	1340	4.0	10	mg/l		1320		2	10	
Batch: W5I2269 - EPA 410.4										
Blank (W5I2269-BLK1)					Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ND	2.9	5.0	mg/l						
LCS (W5I2269-BS1)					Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	186	12	20	mg/l	200		93 90-110			
LCS (W5I2269-BS2)					Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	1930	12	20	mg/l	2000		97 90-110			
Duplicate (W5I2269-DUP1)					Source: 5I18013-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2670	23	40	mg/l		2780		4	15	
Matrix Spike (W5I2269-MS1)					Source: 5I19042-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	206	12	20	mg/l	200	16.1	95 90-110			
Matrix Spike (W5I2269-MS2)					Source: 5I23042-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2430	12	20	mg/l	2000	515	96 90-110			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2269-MSD1)					Source: 5I19042-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	197	12	20	mg/l	200	16.1	90 90-110	4	15	
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2269-MSD2)					Source: 5I23042-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2430	12	20	mg/l	2000	515	96 90-110	0	15	

Batch: W5I2271 - SM 2540D

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Quality Control Results

(Continued)

Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods (Continued)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limits	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2271 - SM 2540D (Continued)											
Blank (W5I2271-BLK1)				Prepared: 09/29/25		Analyzed: 09/30/25					
Total Suspended Solids	ND	5	5	mg/l							
LCS (W5I2271-BS1)				Prepared: 09/29/25		Analyzed: 09/30/25					
Total Suspended Solids	63.5	5	5	mg/l	62.7		101	90-110			
Duplicate (W5I2271-DUP1)				Source: 5I26059-01		Prepared: 09/29/25		Analyzed: 09/30/25			
Total Suspended Solids	200	5	5	mg/l		218			9	10	
Batch: W5I2428 - SM 4500S2-D											
Blank (W5I2428-BLK1)				Prepared & Analyzed: 09/30/25							
Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l							
LCS (W5I2428-BS1)				Prepared & Analyzed: 09/30/25							
Sulfide, Soluble	0.10	0.050	0.10	mg/l	0.100		100	90-110			
Duplicate (W5I2428-DUP1)				Source: 5I25061-02		Prepared & Analyzed: 09/30/25					
Sulfide, Soluble	ND	0.050	0.10	mg/l		ND				20	
Matrix Spike (W5I2428-MS1)				Source: 5I19009-02		Prepared & Analyzed: 09/30/25					
Sulfide, Soluble	0.20	0.050	0.10	mg/l	0.200	ND	100	80-120			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2428-MSD1)				Source: 5I19009-02		Prepared & Analyzed: 09/30/25					
Sulfide, Soluble	0.20	0.050	0.10	mg/l	0.200	ND	100	80-120	0	20	

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Quality Control Results

(Continued)

Metals by EPA 200 Series Methods

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limit	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2290 - EPA 200.7											
Blank (W5I2290-BLK1)						Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	ND	0.0240	0.500	mg/l							
Magnesium, Total	ND	0.0495	0.500	mg/l							
LCS (W5I2290-BS1)						Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	48.3	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	50.2		96	85-115			
Magnesium, Total	50.6	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	50.2		101	85-115			
Matrix Spike (W5I2290-MS1)						Source: 5I19009-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	167	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	50.2	121	92	70-130			
Magnesium, Total	90.6	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	50.2	39.8	101	70-130			
Matrix Spike (W5I2290-MS2)						Source: 5I19096-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	62.4	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	50.2	14.2	96	70-130			
Magnesium, Total	69.2	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	50.2	18.2	102	70-130			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2290-MSD1)						Source: 5I19009-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	167	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	50.2	121	91	70-130	0.1	30	
Magnesium, Total	90.2	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	50.2	39.8	100	70-130	0.5	30	
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2290-MSD2)						Source: 5I19096-01 Prepared: 09/29/25 Analyzed: 10/01/25					
Calcium, Total	62.9	0.0240	0.500	mg/l	50.2	14.2	97	70-130	0.7	30	
Magnesium, Total	69.7	0.0495	0.500	mg/l	50.2	18.2	103	70-130	0.7	30	

Quality Control Results

(Continued)

Perchlorate by EPA 314.0

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limit	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2116 - EPA 314.0											
Blank (W5I2116-BLK1)						Prepared: 09/25/25 Analyzed: 09/27/25					
Perchlorate	ND	0.26	1.0	ug/l							
LCS (W5I2116-BS1)						Prepared: 09/25/25 Analyzed: 09/27/25					
Perchlorate	10.4	0.26	1.0	ug/l	10.0		104	85-115			
Matrix Spike (W5I2116-MS1)						Source: 5I19009-01 Prepared: 09/25/25 Analyzed: 09/27/25					
Perchlorate	9.14	0.26	1.0	ug/l	10.0	ND	91	80-120			
Matrix Spike Dup (W5I2116-MSD1)						Source: 5I19009-01 Prepared: 09/25/25 Analyzed: 09/27/25					
Perchlorate	9.63	0.26	1.0	ug/l	10.0	ND	96	80-120	5	15	

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Quality Control Results

(Continued)

Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	Limit	RPD	Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2146 - EPA 624.1											
Blank (W5I2146-BLK1)						Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	0.14	1.0	ug/l							
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.38	1.0	ug/l							
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	0.13	1.0	ug/l							
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	0.32	1.0	ug/l							
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	0.39	1.0	ug/l							
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	0.26	1.0	ug/l							
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	0.15	1.0	ug/l							
2-Butanone	ND	0.96	5.0	ug/l							
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	0.926	0.59	1.0	ug/l							J
2-Hexanone	ND	1.7	5.0	ug/l							
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	1.8	5.0	ug/l							
Acetone	ND	1.6	5.0	ug/l							
Acrolein	ND	1.2	5.0	ug/l							
Acrylonitrile	ND	0.63	2.0	ug/l							
Benzene	ND	0.10	1.0	ug/l							
Bromodichloromethane	ND	0.18	1.0	ug/l							
Bromoform	ND	0.27	1.0	ug/l							
Bromomethane	ND	0.93	1.0	ug/l							
Carbon Disulfide	ND	0.33	1.0	ug/l							
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	0.28	1.0	ug/l							
Chlorobenzene	ND	0.11	1.0	ug/l							
Chloroethane	ND	0.38	1.0	ug/l							
Chloroform	ND	0.28	1.0	ug/l							
Chloromethane	ND	0.59	1.0	ug/l							
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.36	1.0	ug/l							
Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.35	1.0	ug/l							
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	ND	0.30	1.0	ug/l							
Ethylbenzene	ND	0.41	1.0	ug/l							
m-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.39	1.0	ug/l							
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	ND	0.40	1.0	ug/l							
Methylene chloride	ND	0.39	1.0	ug/l							
o-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.16	1.0	ug/l							
p-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l							
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.42	1.0	ug/l							
Toluene	ND	0.090	1.0	ug/l							
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.27	1.0	ug/l							
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.33	1.0	ug/l							
Trichloroethene	ND	0.34	1.0	ug/l							
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	0.45	1.0	ug/l							

La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
La Puente, CA 91744

Project Number: PVOU - LACSD Semi-Annual

Reported:
10/08/2025 14:48

Project Manager: Roy Frausto

Quality Control Results

(Continued)

Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS (Continued)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2146 - EPA 624.1 (Continued)										
Blank (W5I2146-BLK1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
Vinyl chloride	ND	0.31	1.0	ug/l						
<i>Surrogate(s)</i>										
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	52.5			ug/l	50.0		105	82-125		
4-Bromofluorobenzene	50.6			ug/l	50.0		101	88-108		
Toluene-d8	49.7			ug/l	50.0		99	92-112		
LCS (W5I2146-BS1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	19.7	0.14	1.0	ug/l	20.0		98	52-162		
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	18.0	0.38	1.0	ug/l	20.0		90	46-157		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	19.3	0.13	1.0	ug/l	20.0		96	52-150		
1,1-Dichloroethane	20.1	0.32	1.0	ug/l	20.0		101	59-155		
1,1-Dichloroethene	20.1	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0		101	0.1-234		
1,2-Dichloroethane	20.4	0.26	1.0	ug/l	20.0		102	49-155		
1,2-Dichloropropane	19.3	0.15	1.0	ug/l	20.0		97	0.1-210		
2-Butanone	20.5	0.96	5.0	ug/l	20.0		102	67-136		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	14.5	0.59	1.0	ug/l	20.0		73	0.1-305		
2-Hexanone	19.9	1.7	5.0	ug/l	20.0		100	76-133		
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	19.2	1.8	5.0	ug/l	20.0		96	74-132		
Acetone	214	1.6	5.0	ug/l	200		107	60-147		
Acrolein	20.1	1.2	5.0	ug/l	20.0		101	49-152		
Acrylonitrile	21.0	0.63	2.0	ug/l	20.0		105	74-127		
Benzene	19.4	0.10	1.0	ug/l	20.0		97	37-151		
Bromodichloromethane	19.8	0.18	1.0	ug/l	20.0		99	35-155		
Bromoform	19.4	0.27	1.0	ug/l	20.0		97	45-169		
Bromomethane	20.5	0.93	1.0	ug/l	20.0		103	0.1-242		
Carbon Disulfide	20.1	0.33	1.0	ug/l	20.0		100	79-118		
Carbon tetrachloride	20.9	0.28	1.0	ug/l	20.0		105	70-140		
Chlorobenzene	18.7	0.11	1.0	ug/l	20.0		94	37-160		
Chloroethane	21.5	0.38	1.0	ug/l	20.0		108	14-230		
Chloroform	19.7	0.28	1.0	ug/l	20.0		99	51-138		
Chloromethane	18.6	0.59	1.0	ug/l	20.0		93	0.1-273		
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	19.7	0.18	1.0	ug/l	20.0		99	85-121		
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	19.9	0.36	1.0	ug/l	20.0		100	0.1-227		
Dibromochloromethane	19.9	0.35	1.0	ug/l	20.0		100	53-149		
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	20.0	0.30	1.0	ug/l	20.0		100	67-126		
Ethylbenzene	19.7	0.41	1.0	ug/l	20.0		99	37-162		
m,p-Xylene	21.8	0.29	1.0	ug/l	20.0		109	81-121		
m-Dichlorobenzene	19.2	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0		96	59-156		
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	81.6	0.40	1.0	ug/l	80.0		102	80-128		
Methylene chloride	20.1	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0		101	0.1-221		

La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
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Project Number: PVOU - LACSD Semi-Annual

Reported:
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Project Manager: Roy Frausto

Quality Control Results

(Continued)

Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS (Continued)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2146 - EPA 624.1 (Continued)										
LCS (W5I2146-BS1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
o-Dichlorobenzene	19.2	0.16	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	18-190			
o-Xylene	22.2	0.29	1.0	ug/l	20.0	111	84-121			
p-Dichlorobenzene	19.3	0.42	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	18-190			
Tert-butyl alcohol	77.7	2.0	5.0	ug/l	80.0	97	53-144			
Tetrachloroethene	19.3	0.42	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	64-148			
Toluene	19.4	0.090	1.0	ug/l	20.0	97	47-150			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	19.5	0.27	1.0	ug/l	20.0	97	54-156			
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	20.8	0.33	1.0	ug/l	20.0	104	17-183			
Trichloroethene	19.3	0.34	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	71-157			
Trichlorofluoromethane	20.5	0.45	1.0	ug/l	20.0	102	17-181			
Vinyl chloride	19.7	0.31	1.0	ug/l	20.0	99	0.1-251			
<i>Surrogate(s)</i>										
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	52.3			ug/l	50.0	105	82-125			
4-Bromofluorobenzene	52.1			ug/l	50.0	104	88-108			
Toluene-d8	50.1			ug/l	50.0	100	92-112			
LCS Dup (W5I2146-BSD1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	19.3	0.14	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	52-162	2	25	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	19.1	0.38	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	46-157	6	25	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	19.7	0.13	1.0	ug/l	20.0	99	52-150	2	25	
1,1-Dichloroethane	19.6	0.32	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	59-155	3	25	
1,1-Dichloroethene	20.1	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0	101	0.1-234	0.2	25	
1,2-Dichloroethane	20.6	0.26	1.0	ug/l	20.0	103	49-155	1	25	
1,2-Dichloropropane	19.9	0.15	1.0	ug/l	20.0	99	0.1-210	3	25	
2-Butanone	20.5	0.96	5.0	ug/l	20.0	103	67-136	0.3	25	
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	15.4	0.59	1.0	ug/l	20.0	77	0.1-305	6	25	
2-Hexanone	20.4	1.7	5.0	ug/l	20.0	102	76-133	2	25	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	19.7	1.8	5.0	ug/l	20.0	98	74-132	2	25	
Acetone	221	1.6	5.0	ug/l	200	110	60-147	3	25	
Acrolein	22.5	1.2	5.0	ug/l	20.0	112	49-152	11	25	
Acrylonitrile	21.9	0.63	2.0	ug/l	20.0	109	74-127	4	25	
Benzene	19.3	0.10	1.0	ug/l	20.0	97	37-151	0.3	25	
Bromodichloromethane	20.1	0.18	1.0	ug/l	20.0	101	35-155	1	25	
Bromoform	20.8	0.27	1.0	ug/l	20.0	104	45-169	7	25	
Bromomethane	21.8	0.93	1.0	ug/l	20.0	109	0.1-242	6	25	
Carbon Disulfide	20.1	0.33	1.0	ug/l	20.0	101	79-118	0.2	25	
Carbon tetrachloride	20.4	0.28	1.0	ug/l	20.0	102	70-140	3	25	
Chlorobenzene	18.8	0.11	1.0	ug/l	20.0	94	37-160	0.2	25	
Chloroethane	21.1	0.38	1.0	ug/l	20.0	105	14-230	2	25	
Chloroform	19.6	0.28	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	51-138	0.5	25	

La Puente Valley County Water
P.O Box 3136; 112 N.First St.
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Project Number: PVOU - LACSD Semi-Annual

Reported:
10/08/2025 14:48

Project Manager: Roy Frausto

Quality Control Results

(Continued)

Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS (Continued)

Analyte	Result	MDL	MRL	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Qualifier
Batch: W5I2146 - EPA 624.1 (Continued)										
LCS Dup (W5I2146-BSD1)					Prepared & Analyzed: 09/26/25					
Chloromethane	19.5	0.59	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	0.1-273	5	25	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	19.6	0.18	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	85-121	0.8	25	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	20.2	0.36	1.0	ug/l	20.0	101	0.1-227	1	25	
Dibromochloromethane	20.5	0.35	1.0	ug/l	20.0	103	53-149	3	25	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	19.0	0.30	1.0	ug/l	20.0	95	67-126	5	25	
Ethylbenzene	19.6	0.41	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	37-162	0.6	25	
m,p-Xylene	21.1	0.29	1.0	ug/l	20.0	106	81-121	3	25	
m-Dichlorobenzene	19.5	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0	98	59-156	2	25	
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	82.9	0.40	1.0	ug/l	80.0	104	80-128	2	25	
Methylene chloride	20.9	0.39	1.0	ug/l	20.0	104	0.1-221	4	25	
o-Dichlorobenzene	19.1	0.16	1.0	ug/l	20.0	95	18-190	0.5	25	
o-Xylene	20.4	0.29	1.0	ug/l	20.0	102	84-121	8	25	
p-Dichlorobenzene	19.3	0.42	1.0	ug/l	20.0	97	18-190	0.4	25	
Tert-butyl alcohol	79.6	2.0	5.0	ug/l	80.0	99	53-144	2	25	
Tetrachloroethene	18.6	0.42	1.0	ug/l	20.0	93	64-148	4	25	
Toluene	19.2	0.090	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	47-150	1	25	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	19.2	0.27	1.0	ug/l	20.0	96	54-156	1	25	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	20.7	0.33	1.0	ug/l	20.0	104	17-183	0.5	25	
Trichloroethene	18.4	0.34	1.0	ug/l	20.0	92	71-157	5	25	
Trichlorofluoromethane	20.5	0.45	1.0	ug/l	20.0	103	17-181	0.2	25	
Vinyl chloride	19.3	0.31	1.0	ug/l	20.0	97	0.1-251	2	25	
<i>Surrogate(s)</i>										
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	52.2			ug/l	50.0	104	82-125			
4-Bromofluorobenzene	52.4			ug/l	50.0	105	88-108			
Toluene-d8	50.1			ug/l	50.0	100	92-112			

Notes and Definitions

Item	Definition
J	Estimated conc. detected <MRL and >MDL.
%REC	Percent Recovery
Dil	Dilution
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MRL	Method Reporting Limit (MRL) is the minimum levels, concentrations, or quantities of a target variable (e.g., target analyte) that can be reported with a specified degree of confidence. The MRL is also known as Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)
ND	NOT DETECTED at or above the Method Reporting Limit (MRL). If Method Detection Limit (MDL) is reported, then ND means not detected at or above the MDL.
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
Source	Sample that was matrix spiked or duplicated.
[CALC]	An automated calculation using unrounded values then rounding the final result (scientific rounding rules). Calculations do not contain direct qualifiers; please refer to the individual components of the calculation for any qualifiers
Any remaining sample(s) will be disposed of one month from the final report date unless other arrangements are made in advance.	
All results are expressed on wet weight basis unless otherwise specified.	
All samples collected by Weck Laboratories have been sampled in accordance to laboratory SOP Number MIS002.	
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃ consist of the following components Calcium, Total	
Hardness as CaCO ₃ , Total consist of the following components Magnesium, Total; and Calcium, Total	

Analyses Accreditation Summary

Analyte	CAS #	Not By ELAP-CA	Not By NELAP OR	Not ANAB ISO 17025
EPA 624.1 in Water				
Chloromethane	74-87-3		●	
Bromomethane	74-83-9		●	
Chloroethane	75-00-3		●	
2-Hexanone	591-78-6	●		●
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	●		●
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	●		●
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	●		●
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4			●
EPA 8270M in Water				
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	●	●	●

This laboratory report may contain results for target analytes that are not currently certifiable by the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). ELAP is the state agency that accredits environmental testing laboratories in California <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/index.html>. ELAP certification is required for laboratories that perform testing for regulatory purposes, such as drinking water, wastewater, hazardous waste, and ambient water <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/apply.html>. However, ELAP does not certify all analytes or methods that a laboratory may offer. Therefore, some of the target analytes in this report may not have been tested under ELAP-approved methods or quality control procedures. The results for these analytes are provided for informational purposes only and should not be used for regulatory compliance or decision making. Please contact the laboratory if you have any questions or concerns about the report.

La Puente Water District October 2025 Disbursements

Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
13204	Applied Technology Group Inc	30.00	Radio System
13205	Backgrounds Online	30.50	Administrative Expense
13206	Cell Business Equipment	49.04	Printer Expense
13207	Conor Consulting LLC	950.00	Administrative Support
13208	Grainger Inc	217.12	Supplies -El Encanto Project
13209	Mutual of Omaha	1,436.30	Life & Disability Insurance
13210	S & J Supply Co Inc	31,101.74	Distribution Maintenance & Developer Deposit
13211	Salt Works	5,556.22	Salt Expense
13212	SC Edison	13,857.61	Power Expense
13213	Underground Service Alert	67.68	Line Notifications
13214	Weck Laboratories Inc	259.50	Water Sampling
13215	West Yost & Associates, Inc	422.25	AWIA Cyber Assessments
13217	Hartzell Air Movement	19,133.08	Blower Replacement @ BPOU
13218	10-8 Retrofit Inc	2,204.58	Fleet Truck Expense
13219	A&J Repair Services LLC	2,281.15	Equipment Repair
13220	ACWA	13,465.00	Annual Agency Expense
13221	Alexandra Guevara	505.00	Cleaning Service
13222	Chevron	3,693.90	Fuel Expense
13223	Concentra	291.00	Administrative Expense
13224	Corporate Billing LLC Dept	32.93	Vehicle Maintenance
13225	Ferguson Waterworks	356.84	Field Supplies
13226	GoTo Technologies USA, LLC	143.04	Truck Fuel
13227	Highroad IT	2,040.00	Technical Support
13228	Lagerlof LLP	2,660.00	Attorney Fee's
13229	New Horizons Comm. Corp (NHC)	182.01	Telephone Service
13230	Petty Cash	59.81	Administrative Expense
13231	Public Water Agencies Group	1,666.38	Emergency Preparedness Program
13232	S & J Supply Co Inc	2,500.47	Fire Hydrant Repair /Replace
13233	SC Edison	393.87	Power Expense
13234	Sol Media	1,800.00	Website Expense
13235	Spectrum Business	359.06	Telephone Service
13236	Starting Line Advisory	2,075.00	Administrative Support
13237	Uline Inc	1,086.96	Power Expense
13238	Valley Vista Services	445.10	Trash Service
13239	Weck Laboratories Inc	138.00	Water Sampling
13240	Merritt's Hardware	368.83	Field Supplies
13241	Spectrum Business	738.50	Telephone Service
13242	Waste Management of SG Valley	229.52	Trash Service
13243	Civiltec Engineering Inc	27,797.55	BPOU - UVAOP Repacement Feasability Study
13244	Grainger Inc	335.78	Field Supplies
13245	Hunter Electric	1,615.80	Air Stripper Maintenance
13246	Northstar Chemical	17,404.81	Chemicals Expense
13247	Stetson Engineers Inc	226.50	Engineering Support
13248	VCOM Solutions Inc	75.01	Telephone Service
13249	Weck Laboratories Inc	2,397.80	Water Sampling

La Puente Water District October 2025 Disbursements

Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
13250	Weck Laboratories Inc	6,098.50	Water Sampling
13251	Weck Laboratories Inc	1,855.70	Water Sampling
13252	John P Escalera	546.67	Watersmart Innovations Seminar
13253	ACWA/JPIA	8,387.75	Workers Compensation Program
13254	Answering Service Care, LLC	197.23	Answering Service
13255	Cintas	249.27	Uniform Service
13256	County Sanitation Dists of LA County	445.49	Grounds Maintenance Expense
13257	Grainger Inc	175.63	Field Supplies
13258	Highroad IT	16,926.35	Technical Support
13259	InfoSend	291.28	Billing Expense
13260	SiteOne Landscape Supply Holding, LLC	573.24	Recycled Water Project
13261	Starting Line Advisory	2,075.00	Administrative Support
13262	Weck Laboratories Inc	174.00	Water Sampling
13263	Wesco Security Systems Inc	363.00	Security Monitoring Service
13264	Western Water Works	634.39	Bamboo Project
13265	Cesar J Barajas	192.97	Wellness Grant
13266	Hubbell	17,895.78	Field Supplies
13267	InfoSend	1,037.09	Billing Expense
13268	Jack Henry & Associates	35.75	Web E-Check Fee's
13269	L.A. County Tax Collector	5,357.00	Property Tax Expense
13270	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	353.74	Water Service
13271	Sonsray Machinery	93.84	Equipment Repair
13272	State Water Resources Control Board	60.00	T2 Cert Renewal - J. Navarro
13273	State Water Resources Control Board	90.00	D3 Cert Renewal -E. Fierro
13274	State Water Resources Control Board	90.00	T3 Cert Renewal -E. Fierro
13275	Upper San Gabriel Valley MWD	891.09	Recycled Water Charge
13276	Weck Laboratories Inc	174.00	Water Sampling
13277	Citi Cards	5,026.14	Administrative Expense
13278	SC Edison	45,683.80	Power Expense
13279	United Site Services	599.50	Restroom Service @ BP Plant
13280	Henry P Hernandez	645.44	Watersmart Innovations Seminar
13281	ACWA/JPIA	86,780.97	Auto and General Liability Program
13282	Cell Business Equipment	52.09	Printer Expense
13283	Ferguson Waterworks	3,841.14	Inventory
13284	Mutual of Omaha	1,564.88	Life & Disability Insurance
13285	Nichols Lumber & Hardware Co	17.01	Field Supplies
13286	Pollardwater	39.14	Field Supplies
13287	S & J Supply Co Inc	200.39	Field Supplies
13288	SC Edison	11,447.94	Power Expense
13289	United Concordia Insurance Co	3,730.74	Dental Expense
13290	Verizon Wireless	593.49	Cellular Service
13291	Verizon Wireless	76.02	Cellular Service
13292	Western Water Works	2,480.80	Inventory
13293	Verizon Wireless	114.03	Cellular Service
13294	ACWA/JPIA	47,618.88	Health Benefits
13295	Construction Meter Refund	3,638.90	Tunnelworks Services

La Puente Water District October 2025 Disbursements

Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
Autodeduct	Bluefin Payment Systems	1,219.73	Web Merchant Fee's
Autodeduct	Wells Fargo Merchant Fee's	119.37	Merchant Fee's
Autodeduct	Bluefin Payment Systems	27.25	Tokenization Fee
Online	Home Depot Credit Services	\$ 434.49	Field Supplies
Online	Lincoln Financial Group	3,233.86	Deferred Comp
Online	Lincoln Financial Group	3,233.86	Deferred Comp
Online	CalPERS	18,608.74	Retirement Program
Online	Franchise Tax Board	610.00	Withholding order
Online	Employment Development Dept	\$ 6,201.82	California State & Unemployment Taxes
Online	United States Treasury	\$ 36,903.42	Federal, Social Security & Medicare Taxes
	Total Payables	<u>\$ 512,689.84</u>	

La Puente Valley County Water District
Payroll Summary
October 2025

	Oct 25
Employee Wages, Taxes and Adjustments	
Gross Pay	
Total Gross Pay	158,141.21
Deductions from Gross Pay	
457b Plan Employee	-5,563.86
CalPers EEC	-6,098.91
Total Deductions from Gross Pay	-11,662.77
Adjusted Gross Pay	146,478.44
Taxes Withheld	
Federal Withholding	-15,163.00
Medicare Employee	-2,292.07
Social Security Employee	-8,482.48
CA - Withholding	-6,115.85
Medicare Employee Addl Tax	-191.32
Total Taxes Withheld	-32,244.72
Deductions from Net Pay	
Total Deductions from Net Pay	-610.00
Net Pay	113,623.72
Employer Taxes and Contributions	
Medicare Company	2,292.07
Social Security Company	8,482.48
CA - Unemployment	80.60
CA - Employment Training Tax	5.37
Total Employer Taxes and Contributions	11,845.38

La Puente Water District October 2025 Disbursements

Total Vendor Payables	<u>\$ 512,689.84</u>
Total Payroll	<u>\$ 113,623.72</u>
Total October 2025 Disbursements	<u>\$ 626,313.56</u>

Industry Public Utilities October 2025 Disbursements

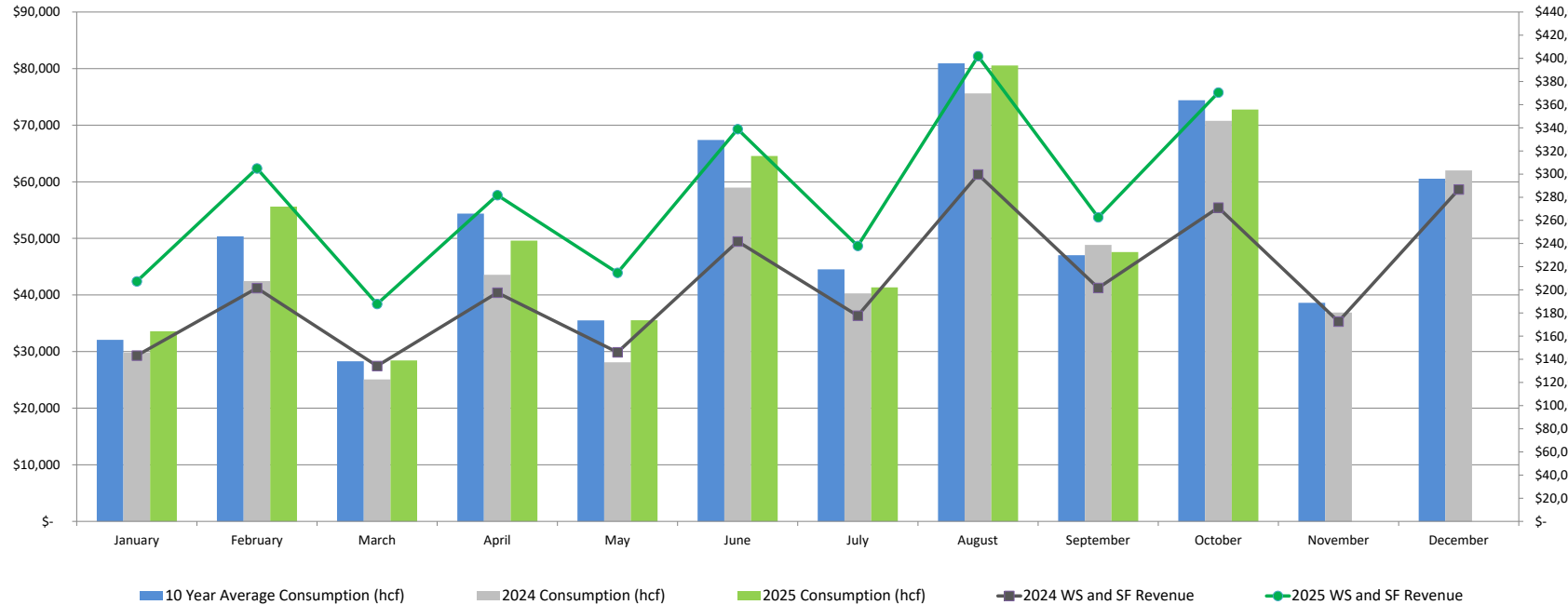
Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
6894	Cell Business Equipment	\$ 49.03	Printing Expense
6895	McMaster-Carr Supply Co	\$ 165.35	Sundries and Tools
6896	Underground Service Alert	\$ 67.67	Line Notifications
6897	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 163.50	Water Sampling
6898	West Yost & Associates, Inc	\$ 70.50	AWIA Cyber Assessments
6899	Ferguson Waterworks	\$ 356.84	Sundries and Tools
6900	Go To Technologies USA, LLC	\$ 143.03	Telephone Service
6901	Highroad IT	\$ 1,224.00	Technical Support
6902	La Puente Valley County Water District	\$ 107,124.31	Labor and Vehicle
6903	Lagerlof LLP	\$ 175.00	Attorney Fee's
6904	Merritt's Hardware	\$ 224.45	Field Supplies
6905	New Horizons Comm. Corp (NHC)	\$ 289.20	Telephone Service
6906	Petty Cash	\$ 9.61	Office Expense
6907	S & J Supply Co Inc	\$ 7,501.41	Fire Hydrant Repair /Replace
6908	SC Edison	\$ 21,947.34	Power Expense
6909	SoCal Gas	\$ 14.30	Gas Expense
6910	Sol Media	\$ 1,080.00	Web Site Expense
6911	Spectrum Business	\$ 62.24	Telephone Service
6912	Starting Line Advisory	\$ 375.00	Administrative Support
6913	Uline Inc	\$ 111.11	Field Supplies
6914	Vcom Solutions Inc	\$ 225.03	Telephone Service
6915	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 199.50	Water Sampling
6916	Western Water Works	\$ 8,785.60	713 4th Ave Project
6917	Jesus Valdez	\$ 1,937.59	Customer Overpayment Refund
6918	ACWA/JPIA	\$ 2,096.94	Worker's Compensation
6919	Answering Service Care, LLC	\$ 197.22	Answering Service
6920	Cintas	\$ 249.27	Uniform Service
6921	Grainger Inc	\$ 175.62	Field Supplies
6922	Industry Public Utility Commission	\$ 1,542.17	Power Expense @ Industry Hills
6923	InfoSend	\$ 268.23	Billing Expense
6924	Janus Pest Management Inc	\$ 65.00	Pest Control
6925	Starting Line Advisory	\$ 375.00	Administrative Support
6926	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 163.50	Water Sampling
6927	Western Water Works	\$ 180.37	ADU Project
6928	Citi Cards	\$ 619.73	Administrative Expense
6929	Duthie Power Services	\$ 850.00	General Plant Maintenance Expense
6930	InfoSend	\$ 796.05	Billing Expense
6931	La Puente Valley County Water District	\$ 29,245.56	Inventory
6932	Pollard Water	\$ 39.14	Field Supplies
6933	S & J Supply Co Inc	\$ 2,499.38	Fire Hydrant Repair /Replace
6934	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	\$ 1,596.69	Water Service
6935	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 199.50	Water Sampling
6936	ACWA/JPIA	\$ 53,777.77	Auto & General Liability Program
6937	Cell Business Equipment	\$ 52.08	Printing Expense
6938	Civiltec Engineering Inc	\$ 397.50	Engineering Support
6939	DSRM Cable Construction Inc	\$ 2,300.00	Asphalt Expense
6940	La Puente Valley County Water District	\$ 15,073.61	Inventory
6941	Nichols Lumber & Hardware Co	\$ 17.00	Field Supplies
6942	S & J Supply Co Inc	\$ 503.96	Hydrant Repair / Replace
6943	SoCal Gas	\$ 15.29	Gas Expense
6944	Sunbelt Rentals	\$ 383.55	Equipment Rental Expense
6945	Verizon Wireless	\$ 593.49	Cellular Expense
6946	Verizon Wireless	\$ 76.02	Cellular Expense

Industry Public Utilities October 2025 Disbursements - continued

Autodeduct	Bluefin Payment Systems	\$	25.25	Tokenization Fee's
Autodeduct	Wells Fargo Merchant Fee's	\$	50.35	Merchant Fee's
Autodeduct	Jack Henry & Associates	\$	29.45	Web E-Check Fee's
Autodeduct	Bluefin Payment Systems	\$	1,923.34	Web CC Fee's
Online	County of LA Dept of Public Works	\$	694.00	Permit Fee's
Total October 2025 Disbursements		\$	269,373.64	

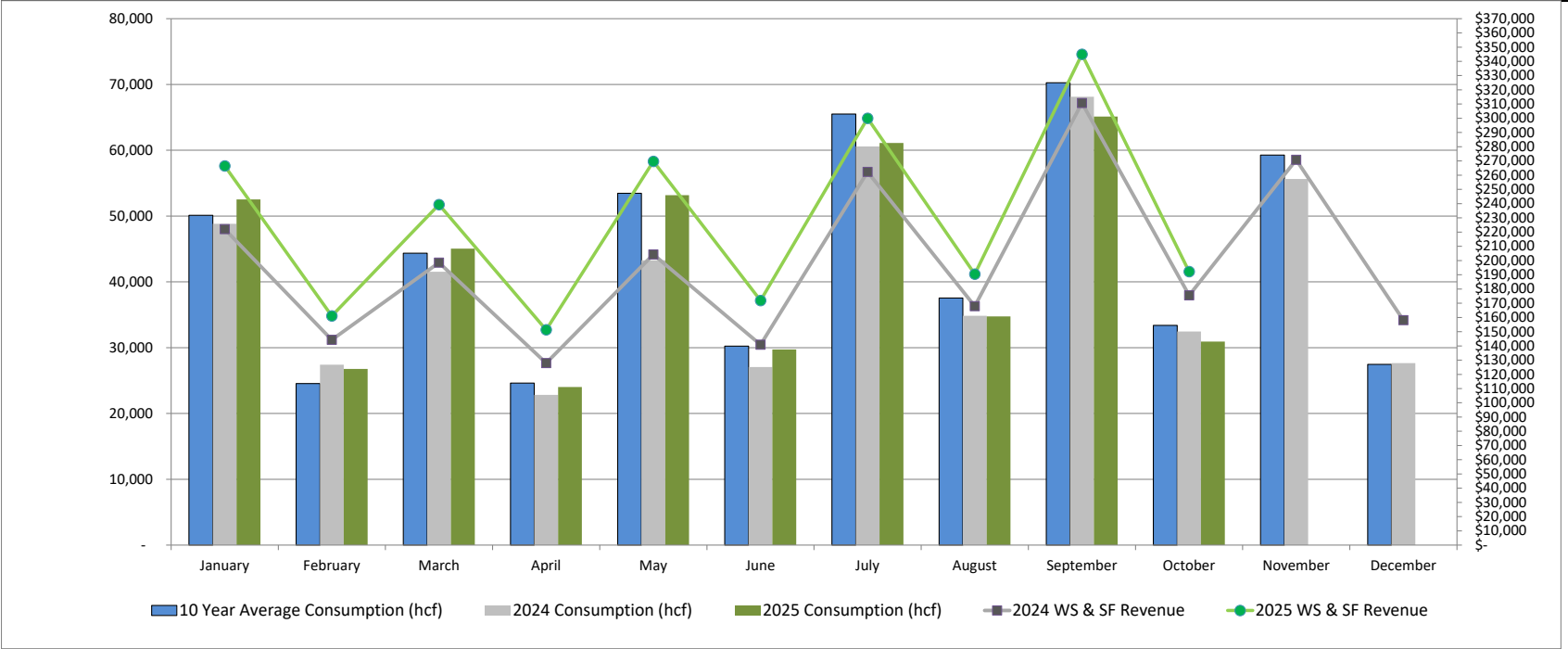
WATER SALES REPORT LPVCWD 2025

LPVCWD	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD
No. of Customers	1,249	1,247	1,249	1,248	1,249	1,252	1,250	1,248	1,250	1,252	-	-	12,494
2025 Consumption (hcf)	33,586	55,624	28,446	49,595	35,540	64,562	41,354	80,551	47,586	72,764	-	-	509,608
10 Year Average Consumption (hcf)	\$ 32,078	\$ 50,359	\$ 28,295	\$ 54,392	\$ 35,514	\$ 67,401	\$ 44,519	\$ 80,929	\$ 47,022	74,422	\$ 38,625	\$ 60,541	614,097
2025 Water Sales	\$ 119,611	\$ 201,103	\$ 99,733	\$ 178,176	\$ 126,909	\$ 234,909	\$ 150,001	\$ 297,671	\$ 175,074	\$ 266,170	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,849,356
2024 Water Sales	\$ 93,824	\$ 135,368	\$ 78,021	\$ 139,504	\$ 87,886	\$ 191,345	\$ 130,558	\$ 249,458	\$ 160,043	231,211	\$ 118,038	\$ 225,659	\$ 1,840,916
2025 Service Fees	\$ 87,672	\$ 103,773	\$ 88,039	\$ 103,642	\$ 87,872	\$ 103,970	\$ 87,917	\$ 104,150	\$ 87,604	\$ 104,306	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 958,942
2024 Service Fees	\$ 77,468	\$ 92,205	\$ 77,678	\$ 93,100	\$ 77,886	\$ 92,726	\$ 78,073	\$ 92,300	\$ 78,485	\$ 92,776	\$ 78,179	\$ 103,810	\$ 1,034,684
2025 WS and SF Revenue	\$ 207,283	\$ 304,876	\$ 187,771	\$ 281,818	\$ 214,780	\$ 338,878	\$ 237,918	\$ 401,821	\$ 262,678	\$ 370,476	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,808,298
2024 WS and SF Revenue	\$ 143,283	\$ 201,520	\$ 134,258	\$ 197,538	\$ 146,024	\$ 241,774	\$ 177,697	\$ 299,688	\$ 201,620	\$ 271,047	\$ 172,636	\$ 286,786	\$ 2,473,872
2025 Hyd Fees	\$ 950	\$ 750	\$ 950	\$ 750	\$ 950	\$ 750	\$ 950	\$ 750	\$ 950	\$ 750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,500
2025 DC Fees	\$ 1,157	\$ 28,148	\$ 1,770	\$ 27,443	\$ 1,157	\$ 28,148	\$ 1,157	\$ 28,178	\$ 1,157	\$ 28,148	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 146,464
2025 System Revenue	\$ 209,390	\$ 333,774	\$ 190,491	\$ 310,011	\$ 216,888	\$ 367,776	\$ 240,025	\$ 430,749	\$ 264,786	\$ 399,373	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,963,262



WATER SALES REPORT CIWS 2025

CIWS	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD
No. of Customers	970	891	970	889	974	892	973	891	975	893	-	-	9,318
2025 Consumption (hcf)	52,522	26,776	45,058	24,025	53,182	29,741	61,122	34,746	65,134	30,923	-	-	423,229
2024 Consumption (hcf)	48,824	27,419	41,544	22,823	43,287	27,061	60,584	34,839	68,126	32,462	55,645	27,661	490,275
10 Year Average Consumption (hcf)	50,108	24,539	44,354	24,628	53,456	30,239	65,512	37,555	70,264	33,400	59,281	27,465	520,800
2025 Water Sales	\$ 181,001	\$ 92,837	\$ 153,762	\$ 83,219	\$ 183,763	\$ 103,704	\$ 213,625	\$ 122,574	\$ 251,138	\$ 118,044	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,503,665
2024 Water Sales	\$ 152,132	\$ 88,433	\$ 128,604	\$ 72,093	\$ 134,366	\$ 85,005	\$ 192,286	\$ 111,836	\$ 240,447	\$ 113,373	\$ 193,354	\$ 95,986	\$ 1,607,915
2025 Service Fees	\$ 85,506	\$ 68,215	\$ 85,528	\$ 68,071	\$ 85,992	\$ 68,155	\$ 86,326	\$ 67,884	\$ 93,856	\$ 74,211	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 783,745
2024 Service Fees	\$ 69,937	\$ 55,806	\$ 69,959	\$ 55,844	\$ 69,951	\$ 55,826	\$ 70,001	\$ 56,074	\$ 70,292	\$ 62,223	\$ 77,499	\$ 62,142	\$ 775,554
2025 Hyd Fees	\$ 1,500	\$ 300	\$ 1,500	\$ 300	\$ 1,500	\$ 300	\$ 1,550	\$ 300	\$ 1,550	\$ 300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,100
2025 DC Fees	\$ 24,481	\$ 7,518	\$ 24,481	\$ 7,318	\$ 24,165	\$ 7,518	\$ 24,165	\$ 7,518	\$ 26,340	\$ 8,194	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 161,698
2025 System Revenues	\$ 292,488	\$ 168,870	\$ 265,270	\$ 158,908	\$ 295,420	\$ 179,677	\$ 325,666	\$ 198,277	\$ 372,884	\$ 200,750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,458,209



La Puente Valley County Water District
Board of Director's Payroll Summary
 3rd Quarter 2025; Year to Date 2025

	Cesar J Barajas		David E Argudo		Henry P Hernandez		John P Escalera		William R Rojas		TOTALS	
	Jul - Sep 25	Jan - Sep 25	Jul - Sep 25	Jan - Sep 25	Jul - Sep 25	Jan - Sep 25	Jul - Sep 25	Jan - Sep 25	Jul - Sep 25	Jan - Sep 25	Jul - Sep 25	Jan - Sep 25
Board of Directors Stipend	1,385.79	2,931.83	1,187.82	2,733.86	1,583.76	5,071.78	1,385.79	5,062.35	1,583.76	3,516.31	7,126.92	19,316.13
Total Gross Pay	1,385.79	2,931.83	1,187.82	2,733.86	1,583.76	5,071.78	1,385.79	5,062.35	1,583.76	3,516.31	7,126.92	19,316.13

La Puente Valley County Water District
Board of Director's Expenses
3rd Quarter 2025; Year End 2025

Date	Director	Event	July - September 2025	Year to Date 2025
	David Argudo		\$ -	
		• David Argudo Totals	\$ -	\$ -
09/30/2025	Cesar Barajas	AWWA Watersmart Innovations Conference	\$ 723.73	
		• Cesar Barajas Totals	\$ 723.73	\$ 723.73
07/31/2025	Henry Hernandez	SGVWA Lunch Meeting	\$ 25.00	
08/31/2025		SCWUA - Vendor's Fair	\$ 60.00	
		ACWA Fall Conference	\$ 999.00	
09/30/2025		AWWA WaterSmart Innovations	\$ 992.73	
		• Henry Hernandez Totals	\$ 2,076.73	\$ 3,585.43
07/31/2025	John Escalera	SGVWA Lunch Meeting	\$ 25.00	
		SCWUA	\$ 40.00	
08/31/2025		SCWUA - Vendor's Fair	\$ 60.00	
		ACWA Fall Conference	\$ 999.00	
09/30/2025		AWWA WaterSmart Innovations	\$ 999.74	
		SCUWA	\$ 40.00	
		• John Escalera Totals	\$ 2,163.74	\$ 3,554.53
07/31/2025	William (Bill) Rojas	SGVWA Lunch Meeting	\$ 25.00	
08/31/2025		SCWUA - Vendor's Fair	\$ 60.00	
08/31/2025		ACWA Fall Conference	\$ 999.00	
		• William (Bill) Rojas	\$ 1,084.00	\$ 2,057.09
		2025 Director Totals	\$ 6,048.20	\$ 9,920.78

STAFF Report



Date: November 10, 2025
To: Honorable Board of Directors
Subject: Adoption of 2025 La Puente Valley County Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Purpose: *To adopt the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.*

Recommendation: *Adopt Resolution No. 313, adopting the 2025 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan – Base Plan and La Puente Valley County Water District Annex, and authorize Emergency Planning Consultants to forward the resolution of adoption to FEMA for issuance of a Final Letter of Approval. Upon receipt, the Final Letter of Approval will be included in the Final Plan.*

Fiscal Impact: *None.*

BACKGROUND

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires government entities to develop, implement, and update hazard mitigation plans to identify and reduce risks associated with potential natural hazards. These plans are not only critical tools for guiding facility and infrastructure improvements but are also necessary to qualify for federal post-disaster hazard mitigation grants.

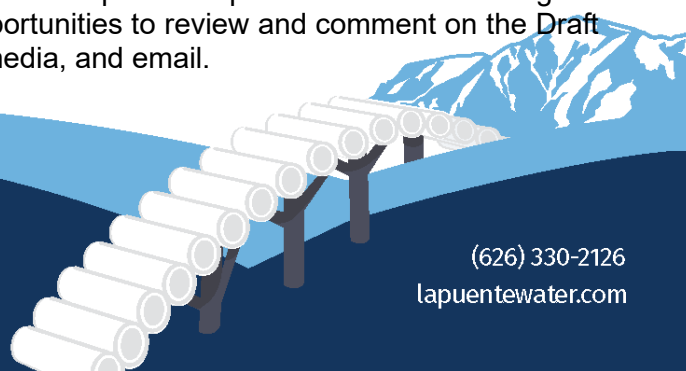
The 2025 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) represents the first collaborative effort among ten participating water agencies: La Puente Valley County Water District, Rowland Water District, Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company, Kinneloa Irrigation District, Pico Water District, San Gabriel County Water District, South Montebello Irrigation District, Three Valleys Municipal Water District, Valencia Heights Water Company, and Walnut Valley Water District.

Following adoption by each participating agency's governing body, signed resolutions will be forwarded to FEMA. Once received, FEMA will issue a Final Letter of Approval, which will be incorporated into the finalized MJHMP.

SUMMARY

The MJHMP process began in 2022 with assistance from Emergency Planning Consultants (EPC) and the MJHMP Planning Team – comprised of representatives from each of the ten participating agencies. The process included four Planning Team meetings, participant-specific mentoring sessions, and presentations to each agency's decision-making body.

Public and stakeholder engagement played a key role in plan development. Input was solicited through a Mitigation/Preparedness Survey, an informational video, and opportunities to review and comment on the Draft Plan. Notifications were distributed via agency websites, social media, and email.



EPC President Carolyn Harshman led the facilitation, development, and coordination with Cal OES and FEMA. During the planning process, FEMA introduced new guidance requiring additional research, outreach, and plan revisions, which extended the project timeline by more than a year.

Each participating agency developed a Mitigation Actions Matrix identifying proposed projects and strategies aligned with the following goals:

1. Protect life, property, and reduce potential injuries from hazards.
2. Promote disaster resistance within the built environment.
3. Improve public understanding and support for hazard mitigation.
4. Strengthen partnerships and collaboration for mitigation activities.
5. Enhance the organization's ability to effectively respond to and recover from disasters.

The adoption of the MJHMP positions the District and other participants to pursue future hazard mitigation funding opportunities. The MJHMP will remain a living document, reviewed annually by the Planning Team to track progress and update mitigation actions.

FISCAL IMPACT

None.

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt Resolution No. 313, adopting the 2025 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan – Base Plan and La Puente Valley County Water District Annex, and authorize Emergency Planning Consultants to forward the resolution of adoption to FEMA for issuance of a Final Letter of Approval. Upon receipt, the Final Letter of Approval will be included in the Final Plan.

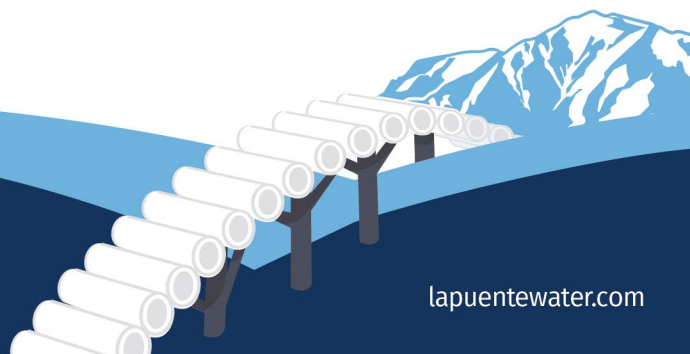
Respectfully Submitted,



Roy Frausto
General Manager

ENCLOSURES

- Enclosure 1: Resolution No. 313





RESOLUTION NO. 313

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2025 MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – BASE PLAN AND ANNEX

WHEREAS, the La Puente Valley County Water District (District) is vulnerable to natural hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety; and;

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities; and;

WHEREAS, the District acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to prepare a hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible for pre- and post-disaster federal hazard mitigation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the Base Plan, as adopted by host participant Rowland Water District, was developed by a Planning Team with representatives from ten planning participant agencies to all hazards for the project area and the District's Annex to that Base Plan was prepared by the District to address District-specific information, including capability assessment and mitigation strategies; and

WHEREAS, the Base Plan and District Annex were developed through a planning process open to the public and involving a broad range of stakeholders; and

WHEREAS, the Base Plan and District Annex recommend mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by natural hazards that face the District; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), staff determined that the adoption of the Base Plan and District Annex (jointly, the "Project") are covered by the general rule, pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR§ 15061(b)(3)), that CEQA applies only to projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment, and staff found that there is no possible significant effect directly related to the Project. Furthermore, CEQA Guidelines Sections 15262 and 15269 provide additional guidance, in the context, that the Project is a planning study that does not tacitly approve projects that would otherwise require independent environmental review under CEQA.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA, RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors finds that all of the facts set forth in the Recitals of this Resolution are true and correct.

SECTION 2. The Board of Directors has reviewed the Project and based upon the whole record before it, in the exercise of its independent judgment and analysis, concurs that the

adoption of the Base Plan and District Annex are exempt from consideration under the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061 (b)(3) because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the adoption of this Plan, in and of itself, may have a significant effect on the environment; and future projects described within the Plan may be subject to independent environmental review pursuant to CEQA, and therefore no further action is required under CEQA at this time.

SECTION 3. The Board of Directors hereby adopts the Base Plan and District Annex.

ADOPTED, SIGNED AND APPROVED by the Board of Directors of La Puente Valley County Water District at a duly noticed, open and public meeting held on November 10, 2025.

Ayes:

Nays:

Abstains:

Absent:

John P. Escalera, President
Board of Directors
La Puente Valley County Water District

ATTEST:

Roy Frausto, Board Secretary

EXHIBITS

- Exhibit A – Base Plan
- Exhibit B – Annex: La Puente Valley County Water District

August 22, 2025 | Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Base Plan



Credits

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.

Q: Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan's development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team** below.

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team:

Name	Department	Position
MJHMP Planning Team		
<i>Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company</i>		
Steve Lenton	Administration	General Manager
John Poehler	Administration	Assistant General Manager (Former)
Mike Vasquez	Operations	Superintendent
<i>Kinneloa Irrigation District</i>		
Tom Majich	Administration	General Manager
Martin Aragon	Administration	Office Manager
Chris Burt	Operations	Senior Facilities Operator
Michele Ferrell	Operations	Acting Senior Facilities Operator
<i>La Puente Valley County Water District</i>		
Paul Zampiello	Operations	Operations & Maintenance Superintendent (Former)
Roy Frausto	Operations	Operations & Maintenance Superintendent
<i>Pico Water District</i>		
Joe Basulto	Administration	General Manager
Matt Tryon	Operations	Superintendent
<i>Rowland Water District (Host Jurisdiction)</i>		
Tom Coleman	Administration	General Manager
Elisabeth Mendez	Administration	Compliance & Safety Manager
Dusty Moisio	Administration	Assistant General Manager
Myra Malner	Finance	Director of Finance
Gabriela Palomares	Administration	Executive Assistant
<i>San Gabriel County Water District</i>		
Jim Prior	Administration	General Manager
Casey Feilen	Administration	Assistant General Manager
<i>South Montebello Irrigation District</i>		



Alberto Corrales	Administration	General Manager
Jordan Betancourt	Administration	Project Engineer & Compliance Officer
Three Valleys Municipal Water District		
Kirk Howie	Administration	Chief Administrative Officer
Robert Peng	IT	IT Manager
Valencia Heights Water Company		
Dave Michalko	Administration	General Manager
Gloria Galindo	Administration	Office Manager
Walnut Valley Water District		
Erik Hitchman	Administration	General Manager
Jared Macias	Administration	Assistant General Manager
Allied Partner		
Public Water Agencies Group		
Alix Stayton	PWAG	Emergency Management Coordinator

Acknowledgements

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company Board of Directors

- ✓ Rick Cook, Board President
- ✓ Leo Struiksma, Board Member
- ✓ Cheryl Harris, Board Member
- ✓ Eric Ikeda, Board Member
- ✓ Robert Wilson, Board Member

Kinneloa Irrigation District Board of Directors

- ✓ Gerrie Kilburn, Board Member
- ✓ Stephen Brown, Board Member
- ✓ Gordon Johnson, Board Member
- ✓ Timothy Eldridge, Board Member
- ✓ Vacant, Board Member

La Puente Valley County Water District Board of Directors

- ✓ Henry P. Hernandez, Board President
- ✓ William R. Rojas, Vice President
- ✓ David E. Argudo, Director
- ✓ John P. Escalera, Director
- ✓ Cesar J. Barajas, Director

Pico Water District Board of Directors

- ✓ Elpidio "Pete" Ramirez, President
- ✓ Raymond Rodriguez, Vice President
- ✓ David Angelo, Director



- ✓ Victor Caballero, Director
- ✓ David Gonzales, Director

Rowland Water District Board of Directors

- ✓ Szu Pei Lu-Yang, Board President
- ✓ John Bellah, Board Vice President
- ✓ Vanessa Hsu, Board Member
- ✓ Robert W. Lewis, Board Member
- ✓ Anthony J. Lima, Board Member

San Gabriel County Water District Board of Directors

- ✓ Mary Cammarano, Board President
- ✓ Charles DeLaTorre, Board Vice President
- ✓ Larry Taylor, Board Member
- ✓ Domingo Saucedo, Board Member
- ✓ Anagh Mamdapurkar, Board Member

South Montebello Irrigation District Board of Directors

- ✓ Harris Mataalii, Board President
- ✓ Darrell Heacock, Board Vice President
- ✓ Annette Sanchez, Director

Three Valleys Municipal Water District Board of Directors

- ✓ Jody Roberto, Board President
- ✓ Mike Ti, Board Vice-President
- ✓ Carlos Goytia, Board Secretary
- ✓ Bob Kuhn, Board Treasurer
- ✓ David De Jesus, Director
- ✓ Jeff Hanlon, Director
- ✓ Danielle Soto, Director

Valencia Heights Water Company Board of Directors

- ✓ Sylvia Beltran, Chairwoman
- ✓ Daniel Liese, Vice-Chairman
- ✓ Ronald Wheeler, Treasurer
- ✓ Robert Ghirelli, Secretary
- ✓ John Akerboom, Director
- ✓ Curtis Feese, Director
- ✓ Dr. Sergio Hernandez, Director

Walnut Valley Water District Board of Directors

- ✓ Edwin M. Hilden, Board President
- ✓ Theresa Lee, Board First Vice President
- ✓ Scarlett Kwong, Board Second Vice President
- ✓ Jerry Tang, Board Assistant Treasurer
- ✓ Henry Woo, Director



Rowland Water District MJHMP Point of Contact

To request information or provide comments regarding this MJHMP, please contact:

Jurisdiction	Rowland Water District
Name and Position Title	Mr. Tom Coleman, General Manager
Email	Tcoleman@rwd.org
Mailing Address	3021 Fullerton Road, Rowland Heights, CA 91748
Telephone Number	562-697-1726

Consulting Services

Emergency Planning Consultants

- ✓ Planning Director: Ms. Carolyn J. Harshman, CEM
- ✓ Planning Associate and HAZUS Specialist: Ms. Jill Caputi, CEM

3665 Ethan Allen Avenue
San Diego, CA 92117
Phone: 858-922-6964
epc@pacbell.net
www.carolynharshman.com

Mapping

The maps in this plan were provided by the Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company, Kinneloa Irrigation District, La Puente Valley County Water District, Pico Water District, Rowland Water District, San Gabriel County Water District, South Montebello Irrigation District, Three Valleys Municipal Water District, Valencia Heights Water Company, Walnut Valley Water District, Emergency Planning Consultants, County of Los Angeles, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or were acquired from public Internet sources. Care was taken in the creation of the maps contained in this plan, however they are provided "as is". The District cannot accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties that accompany these products (the maps). Although information from land surveys may have been used in the creation of these products, in no way does this product represent or constitute a land survey. Users are cautioned to field-verify information on this product before making any decisions.



Mandated Content

In an effort to assist the readers and reviewers of this document, the jurisdiction has inserted “markers” emphasizing mandated content as identified in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law – 390). The following is a sample marker:

EXAMPLE

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.

Q Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A:



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Rowland Water District Base Plan

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ATTACHMENTS.....	PAGE 185

Annexes (attached separately)

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company
Kinneloa Irrigation District
La Puente Valley County Water District
Pico Water District
San Gabriel County Water District
South Montebello Irrigation District
Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Valencia Heights Water Company
Walnut Valley Water District

Executive Summary

Hazard Mitigation Plans are strategic frameworks designed to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. The primary goal of a mitigation plan is to identify potential hazards, assess their risks, and implement long-term strategies to mitigate their effects on a community. This comprehensive plan involves a systematic process of identifying hazards, evaluating vulnerabilities, and developing actions to minimize the damage and disruption caused by natural hazard events.

The Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) involved ten planning participants: Rowland Water District (Base Plan Host), Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company, Kinneloa Irrigation District, La Puente Valley County Water District, Pico Water District, San Gabriel County Water District, South Montebello Irrigation District, Three Valleys Municipal Water District, Valencia Heights Water Company, and Walnut Valley Water District. In addition, the Public Water Agencies Group provided facilitation and expertise in its capacity as the Emergency Management Coordinator for each of the participating agencies.

For a multi-jurisdictional plan, FEMA regulations require one of the jurisdictions to serve as the plan host and prepare a “Base Plan” which identifies the project’s planning process and hazard profiles for the entire project area. Since Rowland Water District served as the host jurisdiction, the RWD-specific information is included in the Base Plan along with plan-wide information about the planning process and hazard profiles. The Annexes are attached to the Base Plan for the nine remaining participating agencies.

Before we go into the details of the planning process, it’s important to define hazard mitigation as actions taken to minimize or eliminate threats associated with hazards.

In 2019, the National Institute of Building Sciences issued an update to its landmark report “Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves”. The study analyzed the benefit cost ratio of a range of mitigation activities including mitigation planning and building retrofits. The findings revealed a dramatic return on investment. For mitigation activities, every dollar spent yielded a six dollar return on avoided losses in the future. For building retrofits, every dollar spent yielded a four dollar return on avoided losses in the future.

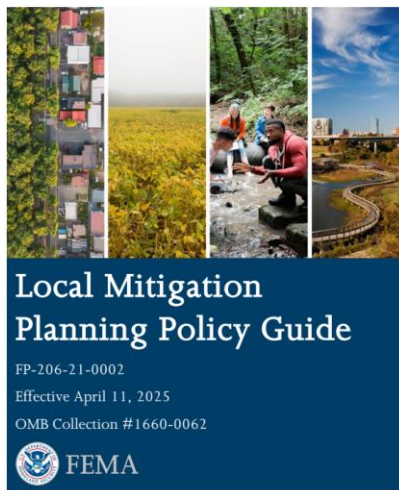


FEMA’s mitigation website recommends 4 steps in the overall planning process: Step #1 is to organize the planning process and resources which includes creation of a Planning Team to assist with research and writing as well as the development of a Community Outreach Strategy. Step #2 is to assess risks and capabilities including a Risk and Vulnerability Assessment as well as a review of the jurisdiction’s capability to respond and recover from a major disaster. Step #3 is to develop a Mitigation Strategy which includes a comprehensive list of mitigation actions and projects. Step #4 is to Adopt and Implement the Plan which includes a formal review by Cal OES and FEMA and adoption by eleven decision making bodies involved in the MJHMP.



The tool used by Cal OES and FEMA to judge the adequacy of a plan is the Plan Review Tool and Annex Review Tool. Within the PRT and ART, the plan requirements are divided into elements including planning process, risk assessment, vulnerability and impacts assessment, mitigation strategy, plan maintenance, and plan review-adoption-approval.

The MJHMP–Base Plan is formatted in seven chapters with some covering the entire project area and others focusing on RWD. Chapter 1: Planning Process covers the entire project area; Chapter 2: Rowland Water District Profile focuses on the plan's host jurisdiction (separate Annexes include a profile for each of the planning participants); Chapter 3: Risk Assessment is background information on hazards impacting the project area; Chapter 4: Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment focuses on RWD; Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategy focuses on RWD; Chapter 6: Plan Maintenance is blended; and Chapter 7: Plan Review-Adoption-Approval is blended.



The development of the plan was guided by FEMA's 2025 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide and 2023 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. The documents contained updated official policy on and interpretation of applicable statutes and mitigation planning regulations in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 201, more commonly referred to as the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. FEMA is the sole entity allowed to approve a mitigation plan.

In developing the MJHMP, a Planning Team was formed to undertake a detailed analysis of the project area's unique risks and challenges. The Team met a total of four times with the consultant and contributed to the Initial Draft Plan. In addition to the planning document itself, the Team developed and was actively involved in an aggressive community outreach strategy. As pointed out in the plan, people are the most important asset in need of protection.

The planning process involved collaboration among the plan participants, adjoining local governments and special districts, businesses organization, residents, and other stakeholders to gather data, assess vulnerabilities, and prioritize mitigation actions. The process ensured that the project area is better prepared to respond to and recover from disasters, while enhancing overall resilience.

The risk, vulnerability, and impacts assessments involved a comprehensive evaluation of the hazard events that could result in significant damage and loss of life. The assessment process involves four key steps: 1) identifying hazards - this step helps you understand what hazards may occur in the project area; 2) profiling hazards - this step helps you know more about the hazards by looking at where they can happen, how impactful they might be, when they happened before, how often and with what intensity they may occur in the future; 3) identifying assets - this step looks at which assets are most vulnerable to loss during a disaster; 4) analyzing impacts - this step describes how each hazard could affect the assets of each community; and 5) summarize vulnerability - this step brings all the analysis together by using the risk assessment to draw conclusions.

The vulnerability and impacts assessment underscores the importance of understanding and preparing for various hazards to mitigate their impact on the community's people, structures, economy, and valued resources. This comprehensive approach ensures that the project area will



be better equipped to handle potential emergencies and protect its residents and businesses from future hazard events. Additionally, the assessment discusses social vulnerability populations and underserved communities within the project area. Studies on this topic commonly identify six categories as indicators of social vulnerability: socioeconomic status, age, gender, race and ethnicity, English language proficiency and medical issues and disability. These are the factors chosen by the Planning Team for consideration in the plan.

Throughout the entire planning process, the MJHMP Planning Team kept the public and stakeholders informed of the Team's progress and opportunities to provide input. These outreach activities began in July 2023 with press releases, social media postings, briefings at public forums, bill stuffers, and website postings.

The plan will go through a formal review by Cal OES and FEMA capped by FEMA's issuance of Approvable Pending Adoption. Once the MJHMP-Base Plan is adopted by the Rowland Water District Board of Directors, FEMA will issue a Letter of Approval which will grant the District's eligibility for mitigation-related grants for a period of five years. Each of the Annexes will also require adoption from their respective decision making body.

Following FEMA approval, each of the jurisdictional planning teams will immediately begin the process of plan implementation which will include the process of sharing and incorporating input from the public and stakeholders.



Chapter 1: Planning Process

Introduction

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-b.

Q: Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Introduction** below.

Mitigation planning provides a framework local government can build on to lessen the impacts of natural disasters. By encouraging whole-community involvement, assessing risk and using a range of resources, local governments can reduce risk to people, economies and natural environments.

This Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) was prepared in response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). DMA 2000 (also known as Public Law 106-390) since 2005 has required state and local governments (including special districts and joint powers authorities) to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies. This type of planning supplements the comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs for the participating agencies. This is the first Rowland Water District MJHMP. Once adopted by the agency decision makers and approved by FEMA, the Plan will ensure eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other mitigation-related funding opportunities.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.

Q Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Project Area** below.

Project Area

The agencies included in this MJHMP are:

- Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company
- Kinneloa Irrigation District
- La Puente Valley County Water District
- Pico Water District
- Rowland Water District
- San Gabriel County Water District
- South Montebello Irrigation District
- Three Valleys Municipal Water District
- Valencia Heights Water Company
- Walnut Valley Water District

It's important to note that these agencies came together from shared participation in the Public Water Agencies Group which is a California non-profit mutual benefit corporation made up of 20 public water districts, mutual water companies, and irrigation districts (including a wholesaler and a watermaster) situated in Los Angeles County. The Group was formed in the 1960's to



collaborate and cost share on issues of common concern among the members. In recent years, the Group began to focus on emergency planning and preparedness among its members, and specifically with respect to the lack of an organized emergency planning system among water agencies in Los Angeles County.

Over the years, the Group has been involved in administrative and regulatory matters, including:

- ✓ Negotiation of the County Water Ordinance
- ✓ National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit and MS4 Permit issues
- ✓ Flood Control District permits
- ✓ Excavation and encroachment permit issues

The Group also serves as a clearinghouse for legislative matters that may impact water agencies in Los Angeles County and will take positions on bills that may positively or negatively impact the Group's members.

The Group continues to focus on current issues of concern among public agency water suppliers, including:

- ✓ Water use efficiency requirements
- ✓ Water quality issues
- ✓ Rate-setting and compliance with Propositions 218 and 26
- ✓ Legislative matters
- ✓ Discharge permitting
- ✓ Emergency preparedness

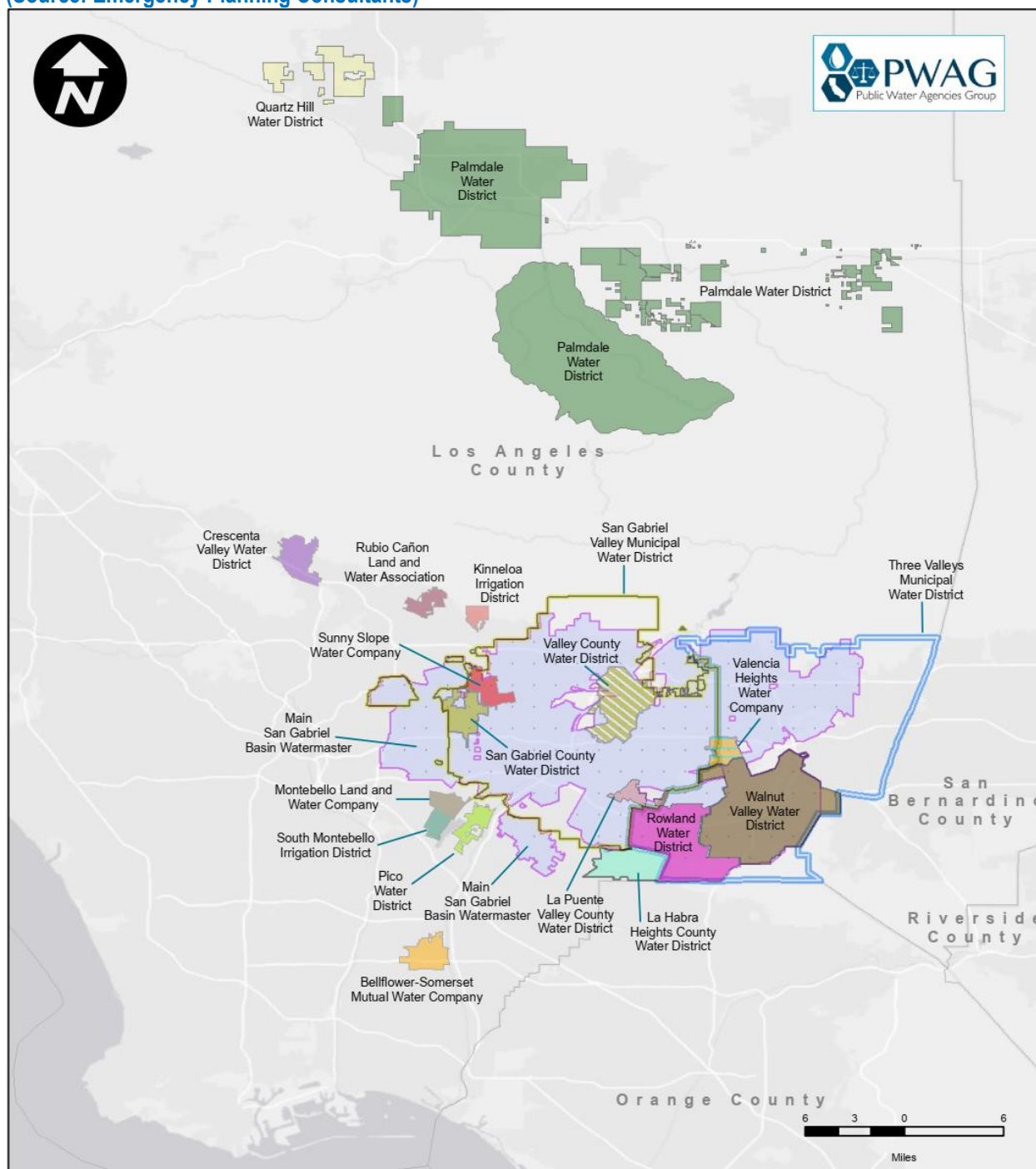
In the area of emergency preparedness, the Group has taken a leading role in establishing a county-wide, water-oriented emergency management and assistance network. The Group's elected, six-member Board of Directors supervises the affairs and business of the Group, and a subset of the Board supervises the Emergency Response Group along with the Emergency Management Coordinator.

PWAG's Ms. Alix Stayton serves as the Emergency Management Coordinator for all of PWAG's 20 participating entities. In that regard, she played a vital role in assisting the 9 agencies involved in the MJHMP. Assistance included web hosting, facilitated agency-specific planning team meetings, development of a project-wide stakeholder list, capability assessments, identifying critical and essential facilities, and developing a mitigation actions matrix. Because of the important role she plays as a multi-agency emergency management coordinator and her assistance with the development of the Base Plan and Annexes, PWAG is included in each of the Capability Assessments.

Map 1-1 shows all of the PWAG member agencies, including the 10 planning participants identified above.



Map 1-1: PWAG Member Agencies
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)

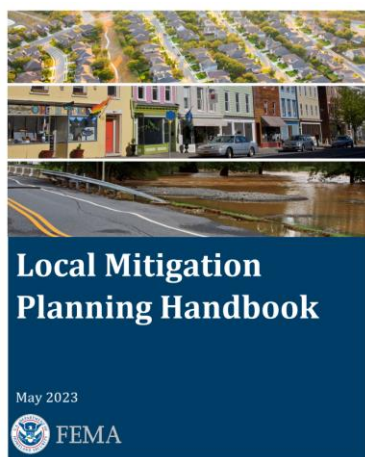




The MJHMP is organized into a Base Plan and Annexes. The Base Plan includes project-wide information on the planning process, plan goals, and risk assessment (including hazard profiles), plan maintenance, and plan review/adoption/approval. The Base Plan also includes information specific to the host jurisdiction – Rowland Water District. The information includes an agency profile, capability assessment, risk summary, vulnerability and impacts assessment, and a mitigation strategy. Attached separately are the 9 Annexes for each of the remaining planning participants. Each Annex contains information including an agency profile, capability assessment, risk summary, vulnerability and impacts assessment, and a mitigation strategy.

DMA 2000 was designed to establish a national program for pre-disaster mitigation, streamline disaster relief at the federal and state levels, and control federal disaster assistance costs. Congress believed these requirements would produce the following benefits:

- ✓ Reduce loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
- ✓ Prioritize hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services survive a disaster.
- ✓ Promote education and economic incentives to form community-based partnerships and leverage non-federal resources to commit to and implement long-term hazard mitigation activities.



The following FEMA key terms are used throughout this plan (Source: FEMA, May 2023, *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook*):

Hazard Mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from hazards.

Mitigation Planning is a community-driven process to help state, local, tribal and territorial governments plan for hazard risk. By planning for risk and setting a strategy for action, governments can reduce the negative impacts of future disasters.

Community Resilience is a community's ability to prepare for anticipated hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Activities such as disaster preparedness (which includes prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery) and reducing community stressors (the underlying social, economic and environmental conditions that can weaken a community) are key steps to resilience.

Community Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. The integrated network of assets, services and capabilities that make up community lifelines are used day to day to support recurring needs. Lifelines enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security.

Q&A | ELEMENT E: PLAN UPDATE | E2-c.

Q: Does the plan describe how jurisdictions integrated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))

A: See **Authority** below.



Authority

Although the following language is not presently applicable to the plan participants, it does apply to partner jurisdictions.

Federal

Local governments (including special districts) are not required to prepare a Mitigation Plan, but state and federal regulations encourage it with financial incentives. The federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act, amended by the Disaster Management Act of 2000, creates a federal framework for local hazard mitigation planning. It states that jurisdictions that wish to be eligible for federal hazard mitigation grant funding must prepare a hazard mitigation plan that meets a certain set of guidelines and submit this plan to FEMA for review and approval. The following regulations and guidelines apply to this plan:

Federal Laws

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended.

Federal Regulations

- 44 CFR Part 201 Mitigation Planning.
- 44 CFR, Part 60, Subpart A, including § 60.3 Floodplain management criteria for flood-prone areas.
- 44 CFR Part 77 Flood Mitigation Grants.
- 44 CFR Part 206 Subpart N. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

Federal Guidance

- FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (FP 206-21-0002), effective April 19, 2023.

State

*California Government Code Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6
(also known as Assembly Bill 2140)*

Passed in 2006, Assembly Bill 2140 allows California counties and cities to be considered for additional state cost-share on eligible Public Assistance projects by adopting their current FEMA-approved mitigation plan into the Safety Element of their General Plan. This adoption, along with other requirements, makes the county or city eligible to be considered for part or all of its local-share costs on eligible Public Assistance projects to be provided by the state through the California Disaster Assistance Act. AB 2140 compliance is not a requirement; however, if the city is compliant, it is eligible to be considered for up to an additional 6.25% local share to be funded by the state, essentially covering the entire local-share cost for eligible Public Assistance projects in the future. It's important to note that AB 2140 compliance expires when the 2018 HMP expired and in order to continue compliance, the city must adopt the newer mitigation plan as well as adopt the mitigation plan into the Safety Element of the General Plan each time the mitigation plan is updated. Each time, the jurisdiction must provide the necessary documentation when seeking AB 2140 compliance – e.g. resolution(s) and direction to the appropriate section(s) of the Safety Element within the General Plan.

In order to issue a letter of AB 2140 compliance, Cal OES will review and verify that the county or city has performed the following:

- ✓ Has a current, FEMA-approved or approvable pending adoption (APA) mitigation plan.
- ✓ Formally adopted the mitigation plan via resolution.
- ✓ Formally adopted the most current, approved mitigation plan into the Safety Element of the General Plan via resolution.
- ✓ Included language within the Safety Element of the General Plan that references the mitigation plan.



- ✓ Included a web link, appendix, or language within the Safety Element that directs the public to the most current, approved mitigation plan in its entirety.
- ✓ E-mailed the link to the updated Safety Element web page along with the signed, adoption resolution(s) to the Cal OES AB 2140 inbox ab2140@caloes.ca.gov for review and approval.

California Government Code Section 65302 (G)(4)

California Government Code Section 65302 (g)(4), (also known as Senate Bill 379), requires that the General Plan Safety Element address the hazards created or exacerbated by climate change. The Safety Element must identify how climate change is expected to affect hazard conditions in the community and include measures to adapt and be more resilient to these anticipated changes. Because the mitigation plan can be incorporated into the Safety Element, including these items in the mitigation plan can satisfy the state requirement. SB 379 requires that climate change be addressed in the Safety Element when the mitigation plan is updated after January 1, 2017, for communities that already have a mitigation plan, or by January 1, 2022, for communities without a FEMA-approved mitigation plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C2-a.

Q: Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities?
(Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **National Flood Insurance Program** below.

National Flood Insurance Program

Established in 1968, the NFIP provides federally backed flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and businesses in communities that adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. The Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the project area are included in Base Plan - Chapter 3: Risk Assessment.

NFIP Participation

All of the MJHMP participating agencies (including Rowland Water District) are exempt from implementing or purchasing flood insurance through NFIP.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-c.

Q: Does the plan address repetitively flooded NFIP-insured structures by including the estimated Numbers and types (residential, commercial, institutional, etc.) of repetitive/severe repetitive loss properties? (Requirement 44 CFR § 77.2(i)(ii))

A: See **Repetitive/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties** below.

Repetitive/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

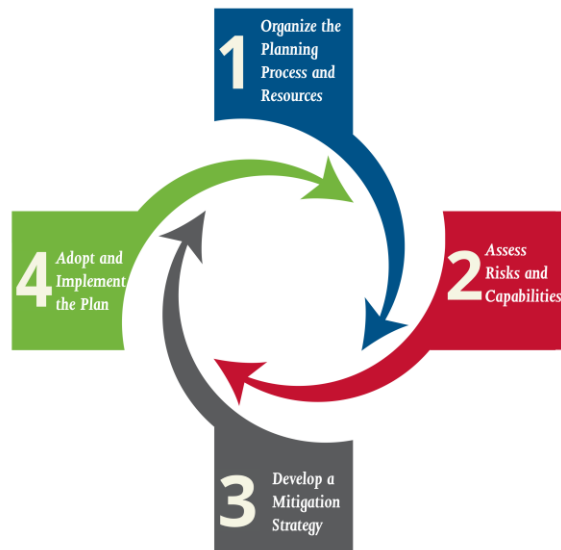
Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (SRLP) are most susceptible to flood damage and therefore have been the focus of flood hazard mitigation programs.

According to FEMA resources, there are no RLP or SRLP areas located in the MJHMP planning area.

Planning Approach Steps

Graphic 1-1: Planning Approach Steps

Source: FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Planning Website



The four-step planning approach outlined in the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (Handbook) was followed by the MJHMP Planning Team.

Step 1: Organize the Planning Process and Resources

At the start, a state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government should focus on assembling the resources needed for a successful mitigation planning process. This includes securing technical expertise, defining the planning area, and identifying key individuals, agencies, neighboring jurisdictions, businesses, and/or other stakeholders to participate in the process. The planning process for local and tribal governments

must include opportunities for the public to comment on the plan. This subject matter is discussed in **Chapter 1: Planning Process**.

Step 2: Assess Risks and Capabilities

Next, the state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government needs to identify the characteristics and potential consequences of hazards. It is important to understand what geographic areas the hazards might impact and how people, property, or other assets might be vulnerable.

The risk assessment process involves four key steps: 1) identifying hazards - this step helps you understand what hazards may occur in the project area; 2) profiling hazards - this step helps you know more about the hazards by looking at where they can happen, how impactful they might be, when they happened before, how often and with what intensity they may occur in the future; 3) identifying assets - this step looks at which assets are most vulnerable to loss during a disaster; 4) analyzing impacts - this step describes how each hazard could affect the assets of each community; and 5) summarize vulnerability - this step brings all the analysis together by using the risk assessment to draw conclusions. This subject matter is discussed in **Chapter 3: Risk Assessment** and **Chapter 4: Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment**.

Equally important are the jurisdiction's capabilities to respond and recover from the identified hazards. The four capability types included in assessment include planning and regulatory, administrative and technical, financial, and education and outreach. This subject matter is discussed in **Chapter 2: Rowland Water District Profile**.

Step 3: Develop a Mitigation Strategy

The state, local, tribe, or territory government then set priorities and develop long-term strategies for avoiding or minimizing the undesired effects of disasters. The strategy is based on an assessment of the unique set of regulatory, administrative, and financial capabilities to undertake



mitigation. The mitigation strategy also includes a description of how the mitigation actions will be implemented and administered. This subject matter is discussed in **Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategy**.

Step 4: Adopt and Implement the Plan

Once FEMA receives proof of adoption from the governing body and the plan is approved, the state, local tribe, or territory government can bring the mitigation plan to life in a variety of ways, ranging from implementing specific mitigation actions to changing aspects of day-to-day organizational operations. To ensure success, the plan must remain a relevant, living document through routine maintenance. The state, tribe, or local government needs to conduct periodic evaluations to assess changing risks and priorities and make revisions as needed. This subject matter is discussed in **Chapter 6: Plan Maintenance** and **Chapter 7: Plan Review, Adoption, and Approval**.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.

Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Planning Process, Table 1.1, Table 1.2, and Table 1.3** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-b.

Q: Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Planning Process** below.

Planning Process

Planning Area

Initial considerations included agreeing that this is a multi-jurisdictional plan and that the planning area would include each of the ten planning participants.

Organizing Resources

In the guidance documents, FEMA suggests that critical resources to the planning process are the agencies partners, data resources, plans and studies, and technical assistance. The planning process was powered by planning participant staff, the customers, and stakeholders.

Data resources, plans, and studies are discussed later in this Chapter under **Using Existing Data**. Also, we utilized FEMA's HAZUS loss projection software for 3 scenario earthquakes for each of the planning participants. See the Risk Assessment – Earthquake Profile for HAZUS information. Maps and report are attached separately.

The capability of the planning participants to support mitigation activities are discussed in this Chapter under **Capability Assessment** for Rowland Water District and separately in the 10 annexes for the other planning participants.

**Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2-a.**

Q: Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2))

A: See **Table 1.1, 1.2a, 1.2b** below.

MJHMP Planning Team

Throughout the entire planning process, the planning participant representatives on the MJHMP Planning Team served as stakeholders while also making a concerted effort to gather input and ideas from other stakeholders and the customers.

Additional stakeholders were informed via email of the planning process and availability of the First Draft Plan. For stakeholders with unknown email addresses, the notifications were sent through the mail. See **Stakeholders** discussion later in this chapter.

The MJHMP Planning Team was the core group of people responsible for:

- Developing and reviewing drafts of the plan
- Informing the risk assessment
- Developing the mitigation goals and strategy
- Submitting the plan for local adoption
- Promoting the project through various community outreach venues

Appointees to the MJHMP Planning Team were chosen based on agency expertise about the community's assets as defined by FEMA to include people, structures, economy, and other assets. Other assets include natural, historic, and cultural resources as well as activities bringing value to the communities served. **Table 1.1** below aligns the represented departments and divisions with the assets:

Table 1.1: MJHMP Planning Team Technical Expertise

MJHMP Planning Team Member Departments	Assets				
	People	Structures	Economy	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Activities Bringing Value to the Community
Bellflower-Sommerset Mutual Water Company					
Administration and Operations	X	X	X	X	X
Kinneloa Irrigation District					
Administration and Operations	X	X	X	X	X
La Puente Valley County Water District					
Operations	X	X	X		
Pico Water District					
Administration and Operations	X	X	X	X	X
Rowland Water District					
Administration and Finance	X	X	X	X	X



MJHMP Planning Team Member Departments	Assets				
	People	Structures	Economy	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Activities Bringing Value to the Community
San Gabriel Counter Water District					
Administration	X	X	X	X	X
Three Valleys Municipal Water District					
Administration and IT	X	X	X	X	X
Valencia Heights Water Company					
Administration	X	X	X	X	X
Walnut Valley Water District					
Administration	X	X	X	X	X

MJHMP and Agency Planning Teams

The project included two layers of planning teams: 1) Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team consisted of at least one representative for each of the 10 plan participants; and 2) an Agency (or District, Company) Planning Team for each of the planning participants. Details on the agency-level planning teams can be found in the individual Annexes.

MJHMP Planning Team Involvement

The MJHMP Planning Team worked with Emergency Planning Consultants to create the MJHMP. Planning Team members were sent email invitations on September 7, 2022 (see **Attachments**), announcing the purpose of the Team and overall schedule. The Planning Team members were told the represented jurisdiction was considered a “planning participant” while the department they represented was considered a “stakeholder”.

Throughout the planning process, the Team confirmed the planning approach, drafted and reviewed content, made revisions, and actively engaged the customers and stakeholders in their own jurisdiction. As indicated below, the Planning Team meetings were designed to maximize contributions from the Team. Insights, opinions, and facts were gathered ranging from hazard history and rankings, capabilities, ongoing and future mitigation activities, and opportunities to engage customers and stakeholders through existing public forums and other communication mediums. Planning Team members participated in a total of 4 MJHMP Planning Team meetings. In addition, 2 one-on-one meetings were planned for separate discussions with each of the planning participants.

- MJHMP Planning Team Meeting #1 was facilitated by the consultant who provided an overview of hazard mitigation planning and an initial hazard assessment including earthquake simulation videos. The meeting included a PowerPoint with hazard-related information from the County of Los Angeles General Plan and All Hazards Mitigation Plan. Also, the Planning Team identified the hazards to be included in the MJHMP and each jurisdiction completed the Calculated Priority Risk Index for the hazards identified for the project area. The requirements for community outreach were discussed along with the use of existing venues and public forums including Board of Director meetings, copies of project flyers, and a robust social media effort. Also, a discussion was held on the need to post the availability of the First Draft Plan once completed.



- MJHMP Planning Team Meeting #2 was facilitated by the consultant who introduced the HAZUS maps and reports for each of the planning participant jurisdictions. Next, a PowerPoint was shared with the Planning Team explaining mitigation concepts and categories. The consultant also shared draft “Capability Assessment” for each jurisdiction. The drafts were created from the jurisdiction websites and budgets. Additionally, the draft “Hazard Proximity to Critical Facilities” table was shared showing the hazard ratings for each facility. The consultant requested assistance on gathering information for each facility including number of buildings, staff assigned, property value, and content value.
- One-on-One Meeting #1 with each planning participant to confirm the accuracy of the draft Capability Assessment and Table: Hazard Proximity to Critical Facilities.
- MJHMP Planning Team Meeting #3 was facilitated by the consultant who shared the finalized Capability Assessments and Critical Facilities table. Building on the discussion from Meeting #2 on developing mitigation action items, water utility-related mitigation action items were shared from the County of Los Angeles All Hazards Mitigation Plan. The consultant provided sample mitigation action items from other water agencies. A scoring system was shared with the Team for ranking “priority, benefit, and cost” of the action items. Also, the consultant shared examples from the Rowland Water District’s Capital Improvement Program relating to hazard mitigation.
- One-on-One Meeting #2 with each planning participant to develop a Mitigation Actions Matrix.
- MJHMP Meeting #4 was facilitated by the consultant who shared a copy of the Initial Draft MJHMP Base Plan and Annexes. Copies were distributed in advance and Team members were encouraged to read their documents in advance of the meeting. The consultant encouraged comments, corrections, and overall thoughts on the documents. The Team was told that the information would be gathered into a First Draft Plan which would be made available to the public and stakeholders through the community outreach process.



Table 1.2a: MJHMP Planning Team Level of Participation

Name	Research and Writing of Plan	Planning Team Meeting 1: 9/14/2022	Planning Team Meeting 2: 9/28/2022	One-on-One Mentoring Session: 11/2-12/2022	Collaborative Meeting: 12/6/2023	Planning Team Meeting 3: 1/19/2023	One-on-One Mentoring Session: 2-5/2023	Planning Team Meeting 4: June 28, 2023	Distribute First Draft Plan to Customers and Stakeholders	Submit Second Draft Plan to Cal OES/FEMA	Present Final Draft Base Plan and Annexes to RWD Board	Present Annexes to Other Boards of Directors	Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA	Incorporate FEMA Approval into Final Plan
Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company														
Steve Lenton, General Manager	X	X	X	X	X		X	X						
John Poehler, Assistance General Manager (Former)	X			X		X	X	X						
Mike Vasquez, Superintendent								X						
Kinneloa Irrigation District														
Tom Majich, General Manager	X						X	X						
Martin Aragon, Office Manager	X	X	X	X	X	X								
Chris Burt, Senior Facilities Operator	X	X		X										
Michele Ferrell, Acting Senior Facilities Operator	X			X	X									
La Puente Valley County Water District														
Paul Zampiello, Operations & Maintenance Superintendent (Former)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Pico Water District														
Joe Basulto, General Manager	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Matt Tryon, Superintendent	X				X	X		X						
Rowland Water District														
Tom Coleman, General Manager	X	X	X		X	X	X	X						
Elisabeth Mendez, Compliance & Safety Manager	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Dusty Moisio, Assistant General Manager	X			X	X	X	X							
Myra Malner, Director of Finance	X	X												



Name	Research and Writing of Plan	Planning Team Meeting 1: 9/14/2022	Planning Team Meeting 2: 9/28/2022	One-on-One Mentoring Session: 11/2-12/2022	Collaborative Meeting: 12/6/2023	Planning Team Meeting 3: 1/19/2023	One-on-One Mentoring Session: 2-5/2023	Planning Team Meeting 4: June 28, 2023	Distribute First Draft Plan to Customers and Stakeholders	Submit Second Draft Plan to Cal OES/FEMA	Present Final Draft Base Plan and Annexes to RWD Board	Present Annexes to Other Boards of Directors	Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA	Incorporate FEMA Approval into Final Plan
San Gabriel County Water District														
Jim Prior, General Manager	X	X	X	X			X							
Casey Feilen, Assistant General Manager	X	X	X	X	X		X	X						
South Montebello Irrigation District														
Alberto Corrales, General Manager	X	X			X		X							
Jordan Betancourt, Project Engineer & Compliance Officer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Three Valleys Municipal Water District														
Kirk Howie, Chief Administrative Officer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Robert Peng, IT Manager	X			X		X	X	X						
Valencia Heights Water Company														
Dave Michalko, General Manager	X	X		X	X	X	X	X						
Gloria Galindo, Office Manager	X			X			X	X						
Walnut Valley Water District														
Erik Hitchman, General Manager	X				X									
Jared Macias, Assistant General Manager	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Allied Partner - Public Water Agencies Group														
Alix Stayton, Emergency Management Coordinator	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Emergency Planning Consultants														
Carolyn Harshman, Planning Director	X	X	X			X	X	X						
Jill Caputi, Planning Associate and HAZUS Specialist	X													



Table 1.2b: Rowland Water District Planning Team Level of Participation

	Tom Coleman, General Manager	Dusty Moisio, Assistant General Manager	Elisabeth Mendez, Compliance & Safety Manager	Myra Malner, Director of Finance	Gabriela Palomares, Executive Assistant
Research and Writing of Plan	X	X	X		
Planning Team Meeting 1: 9/14/22	X		X		
Collaborative Meeting: 9/27/22	X		X		
Planning Team Meeting 2: 9/28/22	X		X		
Collaborative Meeting: 10/3/22		X	X		
One-on-One Mentoring Session: 11/3/22		X	X		
Collaborative Meeting: 11/9/22		X	X		
Collaborative Meeting: 11/14/22		X	X		
Planning Team Meeting 3: 1/19/23	X	X	X		
One-on-One Mentoring Session: 2/27/23	X	X	X		
Planning Team Meeting 4: 6/28/23	X				
Planning Team Comment on Initial Draft Plan-7/6/23	X	X	X	X	
Strategic Staff Meeting: 10/31/22, 11/9/22, 12/6/22, 1/17/24,7/2/24	X	X	X		
Conduct Community Outreach including distribution of First Draft Base Plan and Annex to Customers and Stakeholders					X
Post Final Draft Base Plan and Annexes in Advance of Board of Directors Meeting					
Present Final Draft Base Plan to Board of Directors for Adoption					



Table 1.3: MJHMP Planning Team Timeline

Tasks	August 2022	September	October	November	December	January 2023	February-May	June	July	August-December	January 2024	February-December	January 2025	February	March	April-June	July	August	September
Task I: Planning Process																			
Planning Team Meeting #1		X																	
Planning Team Meeting #2		X																	
1:1 Meetings with Planning Participants				X															
Collaborative Meeting					X														
Planning Team Meeting #3						X													
1:1 Meeting with Planning Participants							X												
Planning Team Meeting #4								X											
Encourage Customer and Stakeholder Input on First Draft Plan											X								
Task II: Planning																			
Conduct Risk Assessment	X	X	X	X															
Prepare HAZUS maps and reports				X	X														
Prepare Agency Hazard-Specific Maps with Critical Facilities					X														
Prepare Capability Assessments							X												
Prepare Vulnerability and Impacts Assessments								X	X										



Tasks	August 2022	September	October	November	December	January 2023	February-May	June	July	August-December	January 2024	February-December	January 2025	February	March	April-July	August	September	October
Task III: Goals, Objectives, and Mitigation Measures																			
Prepare Mitigation Actions		X		X			X	X	X	X									
Develop Hazard Mitigation Plan Maintenance Process		X																	
Task IV: Draft Plans and Final Plan																			
Prepare Initial Draft Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Prepare First Draft Plan									X	X									
Prepare and Post Second Draft Plan											X	X	X	X	X				
Submit Second Draft Plan to Cal OES/FEMA. Complete Mandated Revisions.																X			
Post and Conduct RWD Board of Directors Meeting for Adoption of Base Plan and Annexes																			
Post and Conduct Board of Directors Meetings for Annex Adoptions																			
Submit Proof of Adoptions to FEMA																			
Receive FEMA Letters of Approval																			
Incorporate FEMA Approval into Final Base Plan and Annexes																			

Plan Writing

An Initial Draft Plan was prepared by the consultant with considerable input from the Planning Team during the Planning Team Meetings. The Initial Draft Plan was distributed in advance of the fourth meeting of the Planning Team. The day of the meeting, the consultant facilitated a



discussion of the Initial Draft Plan while soliciting input, corrections, and other suggestions from the Planning Team.

With amendments gathered from MJHMP Planning Team Meeting #4, the First Draft Plan was ready for notice and distribution by the 11 planning participants to their customers and stakeholders. The community outreach took place in January 2024 with the sharing of the First Draft Plan. The Planning Team wanted to ensure gathering as many perspectives as possible. Also, sharing and gathering input served as an excellent means to enlist local champions interested in mitigation opportunities regarding their own homes and businesses. See **Attachments** for customer and stakeholder input for information received on the First Draft Plan.

After documenting the outreach activities, the Second Draft Plan is ready for submission to Cal OES and FEMA along with a completed Plan Review Tool. Throughout the formal review process, the Planning Team and the consultant will complete amendments to the Plan as mandated by Cal OES and FEMA.

Once Cal OES determines the plan to be complete, it will be forwarded to FEMA. Meanwhile, the plan will be scheduled with the Rowland Water District Board of Directors for adoption. In advance of the meeting, the Final Draft Base Plan will be posted on the District and PWAG websites and noticed according to their standard protocols. In addition, the customers and stakeholders will be informed of the Board meeting via email and social media. The purpose of the meeting will be to provide a public forum where additional comments can be gathered from the Board and attendees. The public meeting will include a presentation of a staff report and PowerPoint outlining the planning process and benefits of hazard mitigation. Staff will request an adoption from the Board of Directors and proof of adoption will be forwarded to FEMA along with a request for a Letter of Approval.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2-a.

Q: Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2))

A: See **Stakeholder Outreach, Stakeholder Opportunities for Input by Category, Table 1.4-1.6** below.

Stakeholder Outreach

The planning process was powered by planning participant staff, the customers and stakeholders from across the private, public and non-governmental sectors. These resources were needed to assist with technical expertise, historical knowledge, and to provide insights into hazards and mitigation strategies. Below, the stakeholder categories are defined as in the Handbook. *As the categories apply to the Rowland Water District, the specific engagements are indicated in italics:*

Stakeholder Opportunities for Input by Category

- **Local and Regional Agencies involved in Hazard Mitigation activities.** Examples include public works, emergency management, local floodplain administration and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) departments.
 - 1) *Planning Team invitations were sent to all planning participants. The invitation included an overview of the role of the Team and the time requirements of 4 meetings as well as reviewing the Initial Draft Plan. Team members were engaged in a discussion on*



a community outreach strategy including posting of the First Draft Base Plan once available. Also, they will be encouraged to attend public forums including the Base Plan and Annex adoption meetings.

- **Agencies that have the Authority to Regulate Development.** Examples include zoning, planning, community and economic development departments, building officials, planning commission, and other elected officials.

Such agencies were on the Stakeholder List which received information about the planning process and availability of the First Draft Base Plan. The same entities will also be invited to provide input prior to the Board of Directors adoption meeting.

- **Neighboring Communities.** Examples include adjacent local governments, including special districts, such as those that are affected by similar hazard events or may share a mitigation action or project that crosses jurisdictional boundaries. Neighboring communities may be partners in hazard mitigation and response activities, or maybe where critical assets, such as dams, are located.

All neighboring communities and special districts were informed of the planning process through the community outreach activities with invitations to provide input on the First Draft Base Plan. The same entities will also be invited to provide input prior to the Board of Directors adoption meeting.

- **Businesses, Academia and other Private Interests.** Examples include a chamber of commerce, institutions of learning, private utilities or major employers that sustain community lifelines (providers of vital services in a community that when stabilized enable all other aspects of society to function).

These entities were informed of the planning process through the community outreach activities with invitations to provide input on the First Draft Base Plan. The same entities will also be invited to provide input prior to the Board of Directors adoption meeting.

- **Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations.** It is key to bringing partners to the table who can speak to the unique needs of these organizations. Examples include housing, healthcare and social services agencies.

The PWAG representative gathered the information into a master list of NPOs and CBOs that was shared with Rowland Water District and the rest of the planning participants. These stakeholders were informed of the planning process through the community outreach strategy and invited to provide input to the First Draft Plan. The same entities will also be invited to provide input prior to the Board of Directors adoption meeting.



Table 1.4: Stakeholder Entities by FEMA Categories – Rowland Water District

Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests (including Community Lifelines)	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations*	Other	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
						Rowland Water District Planning Team
X						Tom Coleman, General Manager
X						Dusty Moisio, Assistant General Manager
X						Elisabeth Mendez, Compliance & Safety Manager
X						Myra Malner, Director of Finance
X						Gabriela Palomares, Executive Assistant
						Rowland Water District Board of Directors
	X					Szu Pei Lu-Yang, Board President
	X					John Bellah, Board Vice President
	X					Vanessa Hsu, Board Member
	X					Robert W. Lewis, Board Member
	X					Anthony J. Lima, Board Member
						Neighboring Communities
		X				City of Industry, Joshua Nelson, City Manager
		X				City of Industry, Bing Hyun, Assistant City Manager
		X				City of West Covina, David Carmany, City Manager
		X				City of West Covina, Paulina Morales, Assistant City Manager/Community Development Director
		X				Hacienda La Puente Unified School District, Dr. Alfonso Jimenez, Superintendent
					X	Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office, Ron Morales, Office of Legislation and Intergovernmental Affairs
	X					Los Angeles County Fire, Karen Zarsadias-Ige, Communications Section Chief
	X					Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 118, Steve Jones, Captain
	X					Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 145, Mark Rebeshaw, Captain
			X			Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Louie Denver, Deputy (Community Lifelines – security)
		X				Rowland Unified School District, Dr. Julie Mitchell, Superintendent
		X				Rowland Unified School District, Gina Ward, Public Information Officer
		X				Kindercare - Dip Site #10982, Maryam Massoudi, N/A



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests (including Community Lifelines)	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations*	Other	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
			X			Davita Healthcare Partners, Inc, Rudy Aguilar, N/A (Community Lifelines – Health & Medical)
	X					Los Angeles County Fire, 24 Hours, N/A
				X		Archdiocese Of Los Angeles FMSC, N/A
				X		Archdiocese Of Los Angeles FMSC - RC, , N/A
			X			DFA Dairy Brands Fluid Llc, David Burney, N/A (Community Lifelines – Food, Water, Shelter)
			X			DFA Dairy Brands Fluid Llc, Ralph Haber, N/A (Community Lifelines – Food, Water, Shelter)
			X			DFA Dairy Brands Fluid Llc, N/A (Community Lifelines – Food, Water, Shelter)
			X			Ecolab Inc, N/A
			X			La Serena Apt Homes, N/A
			X			Morningstar Foods, N/A (Community Lifelines – Food, Water, Shelter)
			X			Morningstar Foods-Small Bottle, N/A (Critical Lifelines – Food, Water, Shelter)
			X			R H Mobile Estates, N/A
			X			The Palms Apartments, Rigo Martin, N/A
			X			Walnut Creek Energy LLC, N/A (Community Lifelines – Energy)
			X			Best Western Exec Inn, N/A
			X			Marriott CFRST Site # 311/8, N/A
			X			Motel 6 - Rowland Heights, N/A
			X			La Puente Valley Medical Group Inc, N/A (Community Lifelines – Health & Medical)
			X			Interhealth Corp, N/A (Community Lifelines – Health & Medical)
			X			Nogales Medical Plaza, N/A (Community Lifelines – Health & Medical)
			X			US Healthworks, N/A (Community Lifelines – Health & Medical)
		X				Alvarado School, N/A
		X				Bixby Elementary School, N/A
		X				Blandford School, N/A
		X				Hacienda La Puente USD, N/A
		X				Jellick School, N/A
		X				La Seda School, N/A



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests (including Community Lifelines)	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations*	Other	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
		X				Nogales High School, N/A
		X				Northam School, N/A
			X			Options Daycare / Blandford, N/A
			X			Options Daycare / Jellick, N/A
			X			Options Daycare / La Seda, N/A
			X			Options-Rorimer Sp, N/A
		X				Rincon School, N/A
		X				Rorimer School, N/A
		X				Rowland Elementary School, N/A
		X				Southlands Schools International, N/A
		X				Wedgeworth School, N/A
		X				Wilson High School, N/A
		X				Yorbita School, N/A
		X				Oxford School, George Wong, N/A
			X			Hacienda Senior Villas, N/A
			X			Windsor At Victoria Heights, N/A
* See Table 1.5 below for an extensive list of Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations sent out by PWAG on behalf of all of the planning participants.						



Table 1.5: Stakeholder Entities by FEMA Categories – Supplied by Public Water Agencies Group (PWAG) for use by all planning participants.

Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests (including community lifelines)	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Other	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
						PWAG Members
X					X	Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company, Steve Lenton, General Manager
					X	Crescenta Valley Water District, James Lee, General Manager
X					X	Kinneloa Irrigation District, Tom Majich, General Manager
					X	La Cañada Irrigation District, Justin Bailey, General Manager
					X	La Habra Heights County Water District, Joe Matthews, General Manager
X					X	La Puente Valley County Water District, Roy Frausto, General Manager
					X	Montebello Land and Water Company, Korey Bradbury, General Manager
					X	Palmdale Water District, Dennis La Moreaux, General Manager
X					X	Pico Water District, Joe Basulto, General Manager
X					X	Quartz Hill Water District, Brent Byrne, General Manager
X					X	Rowland Water District, Tom Coleman, General Manager
					X	Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association, Lisa Yamashita-Lopez, General Manager
X					X	San Gabriel County Water District, Jim Prior, General Manager
					X	San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, Darin Kasamoto, General Manager
X					X	South Montebello Irrigation District, Alberto Corrales, General Manager
					X	Sunny Slope Water Company, Ken Tchong, General Manager
					X	Three Valleys Municipal Water District, Matthew Litchfield, General Manager
X					X	Valencia Heights Water Company, Dave Michalko, General Manager
					X	Valley County Water District, Jose Martinez, General Manager
X					X	Walnut Valley Water District, Sherry Shaw, General Manager
X						PWAG Board
	X					Tom Coleman, Board President
	X					Erik Hitchman, Vice President



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests (including community lifelines)	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Other	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
	X					Dave Michalko, Board Member
	X					Jose Martinez, Board Member
	X					Roy Frausto, Board Member
	X					James Lee, Board Member
						MJHMP Planning Team
						Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company
X						Steve Lenton, General Manager
X						John Poehler, Assistance General Manager (Former)
X						Mike Vasquez, Superintendent
						Kinneloa Irrigation District
X						Tom Majich, General Manager
X						Martin Aragon, Office Manager
X						Chris Burt, Senior Facilities Operator
X						Michele Ferrell, Acting Senior Facilities Operator
						La Puente Valley County Water District
X						Paul Zampello, Operations & Maintenance Superintendent (Former)
						Pico Water District
X						Joe Basulto, General Manager
X						Matt Tryon, Superintendent
						Rowland Water District
X						Tom Coleman, General Manager
X						Elisabeth Mendez, Compliance & Safety Manager
X						Dusty Moisio, Assistant General Manager
X						Myra Malner, Director of Finance
						San Gabriel County Water District
X						Jim Prior, General Manager
X						Casey Feilen, Assistant General Manager
						South Montebello Irrigation District
X						Alberto Corrales, General Manager
X						Jordan Betancourt, Project Engineer & Compliance Officer
						Three Valleys Municipal Water District
X						Kirk Howie, Chief Administrative Officer
X						Robert Peng, IT Manager
						Valencia Heights Water Company



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests (including community lifelines)	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Other	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
X						Dave Michalko, General Manager
X						Gloria Galindo, Office Manager
						Walnut Valley Water District
X						Erik Hitchman, General Manager
X						Jared Macias, Assistant General Manager
						Allied Partner - Public Water Agencies Group
X						Alix Stayton, Emergency Management Coordinator
						Utility Providers
		X				California Water Service Company - Antelope Valley District, Jon Yasin, District Manager
		X				White Fence Farms Mutual Water Company, Mark Horwedel, General Manager
		X				Sunnyside Farms Mutual Water Company, Jeanne Miller, Operator
		X				Antelope Park Mutual Water Company, Elizabeth Green, President
		X				Littlerock Creek Irrigation District, James Chaisson, General Manager
		X				Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, Michael Alvord, Director of Operations & Maintenance
		X				Valley Water Company, Bob Fan, General Manager
		X				City of Glendale Water & Power, Mark Young, General Manager
		X				Burbank Water & Power, Dawn Roth Lindell, General Manager
		X				City of Pasadena Water & Power Department, Sidney Jackson, General Manager
		X				Sierra Madre Water & Sewer, Arnulfo Yanez, Director Public Works
		X				CalAm Water San Marino, Kevin Tilden, President
		X				CalAm Water East Pasadena, Kevin Tilden, President
		X				City of Alhambra Utility Department, Dennis Ahlen, Deputy Director of Utilities
		X				Golden State Water Company - San Gabriel, Benjamin Lewis, General Manager Foothill District
		X				City of El Monte Water Department, Alma Martinez, City Manager



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests (including community lifelines)	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Other	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
		X				City of Arcadia Water & Sewer, Paul Cranmer, Director of Public Works Services
		X				Valley View Mutual Water Company, Jan Barendregt, Chief Executive Officer
		X				Azusa Light & Water, Tikan Singh, General Manager
		X				South West Water Company, Craig Gott, President, Suburban Water Systems
		X				Covina Water Division, Andy Bullington, Director of Public Works
		X				City of Pomona Water & Power, Rene Guerrero, Public Works Director
		X				City of Industry Waterworks, Joshua Nelson, City Manager
		X				City of Santa Fe Springs Water Utility Authority, Rene Bobadilla, City Manager
		X				Liberty Utilities Bellflower Norwalk, Gabriel Gomez, Operations Supervisor - Production
		X				City of Paramount Water Services, John Moreno, City Manager
		X				Long Beach Water, Tai Tseng, Director of Operations
		X				City of Cerritos Water Department, Dario Simoes, Acting Director of Public Works/City Engineer
		X				CalAm Water Commerce, Kevin Tilden, President
		X				City of Montebello Public Works, Danilo Batson, Director Public Works
		X				City of Bellflower, Len Gorecki, Director of Public Works
		X				City of La Puente, John Dimario, Director of Development Services
		X				City of Industry, Sam Pedroza, Assistant City Manager
		X				City of Pico Rivera, Noe Negrete, Director of Public Works
		X				City of San Gabriel, Mark Lazzaretto, City Manager
		X				City of San Gabriel, Captain Antonio Negrete, Fire Department PIO
		X				City of San Marino, Philippe Eskandar, City Manager
		X				City of Alhambra, Jessica Binnquist, City Manager
		X				City of Alhambra, Ron Dalessandro, Fire Department Communications Supervisor
		X				Temple City, Brian Ariizumi, Public Safety Supervisor



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests (including community lifelines)	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Other	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
		X				City of Montebello, Darrol Hunt, PIO
		X				City of Glendora, Greg Morton, PIO
		X				City of La Verne, Richard J. Martinez, Utilities Manager
		X				City of San Dimas, Anissa Livas, PIO
		X				City of Claremont, Shelley Desautels, City Clerk
		X				City of Pomona, Mark Gluba, PIO
		X				City of West Covina, Lisa Sherrick, Assistant City Clerk
		X				City of Walnut, Tom Weiner, City Manager
		X				City of Diamond Bar, Marsha Roa, Public Information Manager
				X		Los Angeles Regional Food Bank, Michael Flood, Executive Director
				X		Salvation Army, Nick Nguyen, Emergency Disaster Services Director
				X		Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation, Curtis Hsing, Emergency Disaster Services Manager
				X		Volunteers of America, Andrew Grundig, Safety Coordinator II
				X		211 LA County, Maribel Marin, Executive Director
				X		American Red Cross, Bee Kong, Regional Volunteer Services Officer
				X		United American Indian Involvement, Eric Honanie, Director of Operations
				X		Church of Scientology, Janet Weiland, CSDR Greater LA/So. CA Regional Office
				X		Los Angeles Region Community Recovery Organization (LARCRO), Jennifer Campbell, Executive Director
				X		Habitat for Humanity, Jessica Lawson, Disaster Recovery Program Manager
				X		Service Center for Independent Life, Larry Grable, Executive Director
				X		BAPS Charities, Mehul Patel, Volunteer
				X		Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation, Norman Yang, Emergency Disaster Services Program Associate
				X		West Valley Counseling Center, Dr Sharon Burnett, Founder, Executive Director
				X		Christian Church – Disciples of Christ, Rev. Richie Sanchez, Regional Minister and President



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests (including community lifelines)	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Other	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
				X		Didi Hirsch Mental Health Foundation, Lynn Morris, Chief Executive Officer
				X		Neighborhood Legal Services LA, Yvonne Mariajimenez, President and CEO
				X		California Southern Baptist Convention Disaster Response Ministries, Laura Johnson, CSBCDR Operations Coordinator
				X		North Los Angeles County Regional Center, Ruth Janka, Executive Director
				X		Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center, Gina Esparza, Emergency Management Officer
				X		San Gabriel Pomona Regional Center, Jesse Weller, Executive Director
				X		Lanternman Regional Center, Melinda Sullivan, Executive Director
				X		Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles, Nancy Volpert, Senior Director of Public Policy & Community Engagement
				X		Thai Community Development Center, Chancee Martorell, Executive Director
				X		Catholic Charities, Shaun McCarty, Program Manager, Disaster Recovery Program
				X		California Community Foundation, Antonia Hernández, President and CEO
				X		Church World Service, Matthew Stevens, Director of Congregational Campaign
				X		United Way Greater Los Angeles, Elise Buik, President and CEO
					X	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Charles Craig, Voluntary Agency Liaison
					X	City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department, Carol Parks, General Manager
					X	Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management, Jeanne O'Donnell, Program Manager
					X	Los Angeles County Public Social Services, John Cvjetkovic, Administrative Services Manager II
					X	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Coral Itzcalli, PIO



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests (including community lifelines)	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Other	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
					X	Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, Laura Relph, Sr. Disaster Services Analyst
					X	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Loni Eazell, Disaster Services Specialist
					X	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Steven Frasher, PIO
					X	Los Angeles County Department of Aging and Disabilities, Nikolette Orlandou, PIO
					X	Los Angeles County Department of Military & Veteran Affairs, Kathleen Piché, PIO
					X	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Stella Fogleman, Director, Emergency Preparedness and Response
				X		Emergency Network of Los Angeles, Yosef Jalil, Program Director
	X					Los Angeles County Fire Department, Battalion Chief Chad Sourbeer, PIO
	X					Los Angeles County Fire Department, Mario Tresieras, Division Chief Health HazMat
			X			Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Captain Lorena Rodriguez, PIO (community lifeline - security)
			X			California Highway Patrol, Sergeant Alejandro Rubio, PIO, Southern Division (community lifeline - transportation)
					X	Los Angeles Unified School District, Mojgan Moazzez Interim Administrator of Emergency Management, Office of Emergency Services
					X	Disaster Management Area A, Christine Parra, Disaster Management Area Coordinator
					X	Disaster Management Area B, Debbie Pedrazzoli, Disaster Management Area Coordinator
					X	Disaster Management Area C, Soraya Sutherlin, Disaster Management Area Coordinator
					X	Disaster Management Area D, Diana Manzano-Garcia, Disaster Management Area Coordinator
					X	Disaster Management Area E, David Ashman, Disaster Management Area Coordinator



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests (including community lifelines)	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Other	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
					X	Disaster Management Area F, Francisco Soto, Disaster Management Area Coordinator
					X	Disaster Management Area G, Brandy Villanueva, Disaster Management Area Coordinator
					X	Disaster Management Area H, Darryl Pedigo, Disaster Management Area Coordinator
					X	Board of Supervisors - 1st District, Kimberly Ortega, Acting Communications Deputy
					X	Board of Supervisors - 2nd District, Lenée Richards, Chief Communications Officer
					X	Board of Supervisors - 3rd District, Constance Farrell, Director of Communications
					X	Board of Supervisors - 4th District, Liz Odendahl, Press Deputy
					X	Board of Supervisors - 5th District, Helen Chavez, Director of Communications

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A3-a.

Q: Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was included in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(1))

A: See **Customer Outreach, Table 1.6** below.

Customer Outreach

The First Draft Plan was announced and posted on the RWD and PWAG website in January 2024 (see **Attachments**). A hard copy of the First Draft Base Plan was available at RWD Headquarters. Customers were informed of the planning process and plan's availability via social media including Facebook, X, Instagram, and Nixle.



Community Outreach Strategy

Table 1.6: RWD Outreach Methods and Activities for Stakeholders and Customers

Outreach Methods and Activities (See Attachments for samples)	Stakeholder Categories					Customers
	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities (including adjacent communities and special districts)	Businesses, Academia, and Private Organizations	Nonprofit Organizations, Community- Based Organizations working with Socially Vulnerable Populations	
Initial Draft Plan – Reviewed by MJHMP Planning Team members and Agency Planning Teams (June 2023).	X					
Public Forums – Briefing to Board of Directors (February 13, 2024).	X	X	X	X	X	X
Email and/or Mail – announcing planning process and availability of First Draft Base Plan and Annexes. (via Constant Contact to customers and emails to stakeholders)	X	X	X	X	X	
RWD and PWAG Websites – Posted plan- related documents and community outreach materials.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Social Media – Facebook, X, and Instagram including announcement of the First Draft Base Plan and Annexes at Board of Directors hearing for input on the plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X

See **Attachments** – Summary of Outreach Activities for All Planning Participants.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe how the existing capabilities of each participant are available to support the mitigation strategy? Does this include a discussion of the existing building codes and land use and development ordinances or regulations? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))

A: See **Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs, Table 1.7** below.



Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs

The planning participants will incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily operations. This will be accomplished by the RWD Planning Team working with their respective departments to integrate mitigation strategies into the planning documents and the agency operational guidelines. In addition to the Capability Assessment below for the Rowland Water District, the Assessments for the other participating agencies are located in the Annexes. The RWD Planning Team will strive to identify additional policies, programs, practices, and procedures that could be created or modified to address mitigation activities.

The individual agencies will incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily operations. This will be accomplished by the RWD Planning Team members with their respective departments to integrate mitigation strategies into their planning documents and operational guidelines. FEMA identifies four types of capabilities: Planning and Regulatory, Administrative and Technical, Financial, and Education and Outreach. Following are explanations drawn from “Beyond The Basics” a website developed as part of a multi-year research study funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Coastal Resilience Center and led by the Center for Sustainable Community Design within the Institute for the Environment at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Institute for Sustainable Coastal Communities at Texas A&M University. This excellent resource ties FEMA regulations together with best practices in hazard mitigation.

Planning and Regulatory

Planning and regulatory capabilities are based on the implementation of ordinances, policies, local laws and State statutes, and plans and programs that relate to guiding and managing growth and development. Examples of planning capabilities that can either enable or inhibit mitigation include comprehensive land use plans, capital improvements programs, transportation plans, small area development plans, disaster recovery and reconstruction plans, and emergency preparedness and response plans. Plans describe specific actions or policies that support community goals and drive decisions. Likewise, examples of regulatory capabilities include the enforcement of zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and building codes that regulate how and where land is developed and structures are built. Planning and regulatory capabilities refer not only to the current plans and regulations, but also to the community’s ability to change and improve those plans and regulations as needed.

Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capability refers to the community’s staff and their skills and tools that can be used for mitigation planning and to implement specific mitigation actions. It also refers to the ability to access and coordinate these resources effectively. Think about the types of personnel employed by each agency, the public and private sector resources that may be accessed to implement mitigation activities in the service area, and the level of knowledge and technical expertise from all of these sources. These include engineers, planners, emergency managers, GIS analysts, building inspectors, grant writers, floodplain managers, and more. For agencies with limited staff resources, capacity should also be considered; while staff members may have specific skills, they may not have the time to devote to additional work tasks.

The RWD Planning Team can identify resources available through other government entities, such as cities, counties or special districts, which may be able to provide technical assistance to communities with limited resources. For example, a small town may turn to county planners, engineers, or a regional planning agency to support its mitigation planning efforts and provide assistance. For large jurisdictions, reviewing administrative and technical capabilities may involve



targeting specific staff in various departments that have the expertise and are available to support hazard mitigation initiatives. The degree of intergovernmental coordination among departments also affects administrative capability.

Financial

Financial capabilities are the resources that a jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use to fund mitigation actions. The costs associated with implementing mitigation activities vary. Some mitigation actions, such as building assessment or outreach efforts, require little to no costs other than staff time and existing operating budgets. Other actions, such as the acquisition of flood-prone properties, could require substantial monetary commitments from local, state, and federal funding sources. Some local governments (including special districts) may have access to a recurring source of revenue beyond property, sales, and income taxes, such as stormwater utility or development impact fees. These communities may be able to use the funds to support local mitigation efforts independently or as the local match or cost-share often required for grant funding.

Education and Outreach

This type of capability refers to education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Table 1.7 below includes a broad range of capabilities within the Rowland Water District to successfully accomplish mitigation.

Table 1.7: Capability Assessment - Existing Processes and Programs
(Source: Rowland Water District Planning Team, 2023)

Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
Rowland Water District					
	X	X	X	General Manager	The General Manager is the liaison to the Board of Directors and oversees the day to day operations of the District. The General Manager provides leadership and initiates strategic planning to implement the goals and the vision of the Board of Directors. The Foundational Principles provide guidance in establishing long-term organizational goals, and the General Manager utilizes the talent and skills of the entire staff to fulfill the organizational objectives. The General Manager is appointed by the Board to oversee the daily operations of the District. The General Manager will be instrumental in supporting the development, maintenance, and implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, including the mitigation actions. Support will include providing funding and



Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					staff.
				Human Resources - Human Resources Manager	Human Resources (HR) is responsible for ensuring that the District initiates and facilitates strategies for building a workforce which supports and enhances organizational objectives and values. In addition to workforce development, the division is responsible for overseeing employee benefits, classification and compensation, workers compensation, general auto and property liability insurance, policies and procedures, employee relations, administrative support, and employee development.
				Education & Community Outreach -Education & Community Outreach Coordinator	Education & Community Outreach oversees strategic communications, community outreach, water conservation outreach, special events, school education programs, and media relations for the District. Several communication methods are used to disseminate information to internal and external customers and strengthen the District's brand within the community and throughout the water industry. These include website management, social media outreach, community workshops and tours, community marketing, videos and commercials, and signage on vehicles and billboards. Each of these elements plays a critical role in promoting the District's strategic vision, mission, and values. Mitigation actions related to the private construction of new structures or retrofits or improvements to existing structures may be supported with public education and other efforts of the Communications & Outreach Division. Identified as the lead department for several mitigation action items.
	X	X		Information Technology (Contracted)	Information Technology (IT) provides comprehensive technology planning, development, integration, operation, maintenance, and support to all areas of the District to maximize efficiency. The primary responsibilities include day-to-day network center operation and the provision of a safe and secure network environment for centralized data libraries and equipment. Extended responsibilities include access control systems, audiovisual systems, data storage, database systems, disaster recovery, mobile devices, network intrusion prevention, printers, scanners, multifunction copiers, servers, workstations, software development, software implementation,



Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					telecommunications, telephone system, WI-FI, and Internet. Identified as the lead department for several mitigation action items.
X	X	X	X	Director of Operations, Project Manager; Contracted	With the support of the Director of Operations the Project Manager oversees the management of capital improvement projects, water resource management, the District's Master Plans for water, recycled water, water supplies, and all engineering and planning work. The AGM and Director actively participate in regional water and wastewater planning committees. The Director of Operations also oversees Operations and Maintenance Departments and therefore allocates efforts evenly between the Departments, respectively.
	X		X	Water Resource – General Manager; Assistant General Manager	This division falls primarily under the purview of the General Manager and the Assistant General Manager with the general support of department staff. They conduct water supply analysis and make projections of future water supply needs based on estimates of development activities and other factors; develop and recommend short- and long-term plans and strategies for meeting expected demand. This division helps develop and coordinate a variety of water conservation programs and activities, including but not limited to, use of recycled water, groundwater basin management, maximizing the efficiency of groundwater recharge facilities and similar efforts, and planning and conducting research projects associated with water resources and water conservation. Maintains and runs the District's water hydraulic models for the purpose of planning and design. This Division is identified as the lead department for several mitigation action items.
	X			Design & Construction Division - Director of Operations; Project Manager; Contracted	This Director of Operations and Project Manager prioritize and establish schedules and methods for the design and construction of District capital improvement projects. They monitor and oversee engineering design activities, including those prepared by consultants; prepare or review engineering plans, cost estimates, labor proposals, agreements, public works contracts, and project specifications. The Project Manager conducts construction inspections of water and



Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					recycled water systems for a variety of District or developer-built projects. This division implements construction management methods to manage contractors that are building the District's capital improvements projects in the field.
	X		X	Geographic Information Systems Division – Assistant General Manager; Director of Operations; Contracted	This division is responsible for coordination and participation in database management for both the Geographic Information System (GIS). This division updates and maintains GIS databases for water, recycled water, and wastewater facilities from construction drawings to as-built information; performs data capturing and conversion, data entry, and graphic editing activities; develops user friendly file management systems and completes geographic data analyses. This division utilizes professional Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment to collect geographical information in the field; locates District assets, resolves accuracy issues using GPS and integrates GPS data into GIS database. GIS viewing application provides accurate, accessible, and functional data to both the desktop and mobile devices within the District. GIS also functions as a helpful reporting tool and has asset management capabilities. Although the division is not specifically identified in the mitigation actions, the staff will be involved in implementing many of the mitigation action items.
	X		X	Development Division – General Manager; Assistant General Manager; Project Manager	This division enforces and gains compliance of applicable District, local, regional, state and federal rules and best practices related to water and recycled water from residential, commercial and industrial developers. This is done by an application and plan check process for all new development projects and tenant improvements of existing developments. The Development Division is identified as the lead department for several mitigation action items.
	X		X	Operations - Water Treatment Division – Operations Supervisor' Compliance & Safety Manager	Water Treatment responsibilities include District-wide water quality monitoring, state and federal drinking water regulatory compliance, and the operation and maintenance of water treatment. Water sources include local ground water, local surface water, and imported surface water. The Operations – Water Treatment Division is identified as the lead department for several mitigation action items.



Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
		X		Operations - Production Division – Director of Operations; Water Systems Supervisor	Production's responsibilities include water supply and operations. In addition, the division is responsible for daily monitoring, maintenance, and repair of the District's groundwater wells, boosters, reservoirs, chlorination stations, and control valves, including communications and controls for the District's Water Treatment, Water Production. Communications include Ethernet and serial networks utilizing wire, fiber optics, and wireless media. Controls focuses on the design, integration, development, and implementation of controls systems which leverage technology to facilitate more effective and efficient operational strategies. The Operations – Production Division is identified as the lead department for several mitigation action items.
	X			Operations – Maintenance: Facilities Division Facilities Maintenance; Education & Community Outreach Coordinator; Executive Services Manager	Facilities' responsibilities include the maintenance, repair, and general upkeep of the District's buildings and building equipment. The Facilities Division is also responsible for logistical set-up for all District events, including the District's monthly Board of Director's Meetings. The Operations – Maintenance: Facilities Division is identified as the lead department for several mitigation action items.
	X	X	X	Operations - Fleet Maintenance Division Facilities Maintenance; Contracted	Fleet Maintenance's responsibilities include the maintenance and repair of the District's vehicles and heavy equipment. The Operations – Fleet Maintenance Division is identified as the lead department for several mitigation action items.
X				Operations - Water Maintenance Division – Director of Operations; Field Operations Supervisor	Water Maintenance's responsibilities include the maintenance and repair of the District's water system infrastructure which includes mains, hydrants, valves, services, and implementation of preventative maintenance programs. The division strives to provide prompt turnaround times on all customer requests, exceptional customer service and responds 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to all water emergencies. The Operations – Water Maintenance Division is identified as the lead department for several mitigation action items.



Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
Allied Partner					
X	X	X	X	Public Water Agencies Group	The PWAG Emergency Management Coordinator provides emergency management services to all of the 20 PWAG members. Services include development and maintenance of agency-specific Emergency Response Plans, updates to AWIA reports, training and exercises, and support throughout the development of the Rowland Water District MJHMP.
Policies and Procedures					
X	X	X	X	Hazard Mitigation Planning Team – General Manager; Assistant General Manager; Director of Finance; Compliance & Safety Manager	The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team is made up of representatives from various departments and divisions that are assigned mitigation action items in the Hazard Mitigation Plan. In addition to responsibility to prepare each of the 5-year plan updates as required by FEMA, the Planning Team is responsible for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the plan during its quarterly meetings. The Planning Team is assigned several mitigation action items and plays a pivotal role in implementing and funding the overall Hazard Mitigation Plan.
X	X	X	X	Urban Water Management Plan – Contracted	The Urban Water Management Plan was last updated in 2020. This plan outlines the water infrastructure needs until the District reaches build-out.
X	X			California Building Code	Rowland Water District is a special district. Special districts and mutual water companies are subject to different requirements when it comes to permitting for buildings and facilities. Special districts are only subject to the local permitting authority (city, county, or state) when constructing publicly accessible buildings within a local jurisdiction's boundaries. Special districts are not subject to the local permitting authority of a local agency when constructing or repairing water-related facilities, such as water storage, treatment, and distribution infrastructure. For such water-related facilities, special districts are subject to California Code of Regulations, Title 22 Division 4, Chapter 16 California Waterworks Standards that apply when constructing public water system sources, materials, disinfection, and operations. Mutual water companies are subject to the permitting authority



Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					of a local agency having jurisdiction (city, county, or state) and the codes adopted by that agency will apply. For mutual water companies this includes publicly accessible buildings, as well as water-related facilities such as water storage/production facilities, treatment facilities, and distribution infrastructure.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-b.

Q: Does the plan describe each participant’s ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))

A: See **Expanding and Improving Capabilities** below.

Expanding and Improving Capabilities

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities –

Future plans are laid out in the Urban Water Management Plan and Capital Improvement Program. Some of the funding of future construction relies on successful bond measures where plans and justifications are shared with the public. Although the hazard mitigation plan is new, the District is very experienced in adhering to federal and state mandates. See **Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategies** – Mitigation Actions Matrix column “Expanding & Improving Capabilities”.

Administrative and Technical –

Existing capabilities for RWD are typical for a special district. The District already has grant writing and GIS capabilities along with mutual aid agreements, and a warning/notification system. Grant writing capabilities will continue to be especially important once the mitigation plan is approved by FEMA. That approval will trigger eligibility for a range of federal and state grants. Also, the Board of Directors could form a sub-committee dedicated to land use matters and mitigation plan implementation. The Plan’s opportunities for success will be increased by the Board’s involvement. See **Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategies** – Mitigation Actions Matrix column “Expanding & Improving Capabilities”.

Finance -

All local governments have a broad range of funding sources. Taxation, impact fees, bonds, grants, and in-kind donations are included in the spectrum. As such, the District needs to keep these resources in mind for future mitigation activities. See **Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategies** – Mitigation Actions Matrix column “Expanding & Improving on Capabilities”.



Education and Outreach –

Utilize existing community groups, local citizen groups, and non-profit organizations to support and encourage mitigation as well as home and business mitigation. Involve the General Manager and Education & Community Outreach Coordinator in learning and talking about the Hazard Mitigation Plan. See **Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategies** – Mitigation Actions Matrix column “Expanding & Improving Capabilities”.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A4-a.

Q: Does the plan document what existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information were reviewed for the development of the plan, as well as how they were incorporated into the document? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(3))

A: See **Use of Existing Data** below.

Use of Existing Data

The Planning Team gathered and reviewed existing data and plans during plan writing and specifically noted as “sources”. Numerous electronic and hard copy documents were used to support the planning process:

Rowland Water District Website

<https://www.rwd.org>

Applicable Incorporation: Department Information for Capability Assessment in Chapter 2: Rowland Water District Profile.

Rowland Water District Urban Water Management Plan (2020)

<https://www.rwd.org/urban-water-management-plan/>

Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards contributed to the hazard-specific sections. Also contains environmental justice content used in Chapter 2: Rowland Water District Profile.

Rowland Water District Strategic Plan (2022)

<https://www.rwd.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/2022-Strategic-Plan.pdf>

Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards contributed to the hazard-specific sections. Also contains environmental justice content used in Chapter 2: Rowland Water District Profile.

County of Los Angeles 2035 General Plan

https://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan.pdf

Applicable Incorporation: Information about the planning area and geography in Chapter 2: Rowland Water District Profile.

County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2020)

<https://ceo.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/County-of-Los-Angeles-All-Hazards-Mitigation-Plan-APPROVED-05-2020.pdf>

Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Identify Hazards and Hazard Profiles.

State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023)

https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Hazard-Mitigation/Documents/2023-California-SHMP_Volume-1_12.15.2023-FINAL.pdf

Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Identification.



HAZUS Maps and Reports

Created by Emergency Planning Consultants

Applicable Incorporation: Numerous HAZUS maps and reports have been included in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment - Earthquake.

National Flood Insurance Program

<https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program>

Applicable Incorporation: General information on NFIP included in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment - Flooding.

Local Flood Insurance Rate Maps

<https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home>

Applicable Incorporation: Used in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment - Flood.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

<https://www.fire.ca.gov/>

Applicable Incorporation: Wildland fire hazard map in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment - Wildfire.

California Department of Conservation

www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs

Applicable Incorporation: Seismic hazards mapping used in earthquake hazard section.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

www.usgs.gov

Applicable Incorporation: Earthquake records and statistics used in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment - Earthquakes.

Using HAZUS for Mitigation Planning (2018)

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_using-hazus-mitigation-planning.pdf

Applicable Incorporation: Used in Risk Assessment in HAZUS Information.

California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment: Los Angeles Region Report (2019)

<https://www.ioes.ucla.edu/project/los-angeles-regional-climate-assessment/>

Applicable Incorporation: Used in Chapter 2: Rowland Water District Profile - Climate Information.

Weather Spark

Applicable Incorporation: Weather information used in Chapter 2: Rowland Water District Profile.

The Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023)

Applicable Incorporation: Climate considerations in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Groups (2015)

Applicable Incorporation: Social vulnerability information used in Chapter 4: Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment.

Guide to Expanding Mitigation: Making the Connection to Equity (2020)

Applicable Incorporation: Social vulnerability information used in Chapter 4: Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment.



How Climate Change Impacts each Type of Natural Disaster (2022)

Applicable Incorporation: Climate considerations in Chapter 2: Rowland Water District Profile.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (2021)

Applicable Incorporation: Probability findings included in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment.

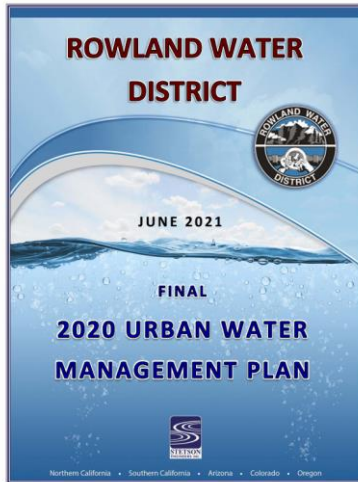
Public Broadcasting Service (2022)

Applicable Incorporation: Chapter 3: Risk Assessment - Earthquake - Local Conditions.



Chapter 2: Rowland Water District Profile

Geography and the Environment



According to the 2020 Rowland Water District Urban Water Management Plan, the District was formed in 1953 and is approximately 17.2 square miles in size, located in southeastern Los Angeles County. See **Map 2.1**.

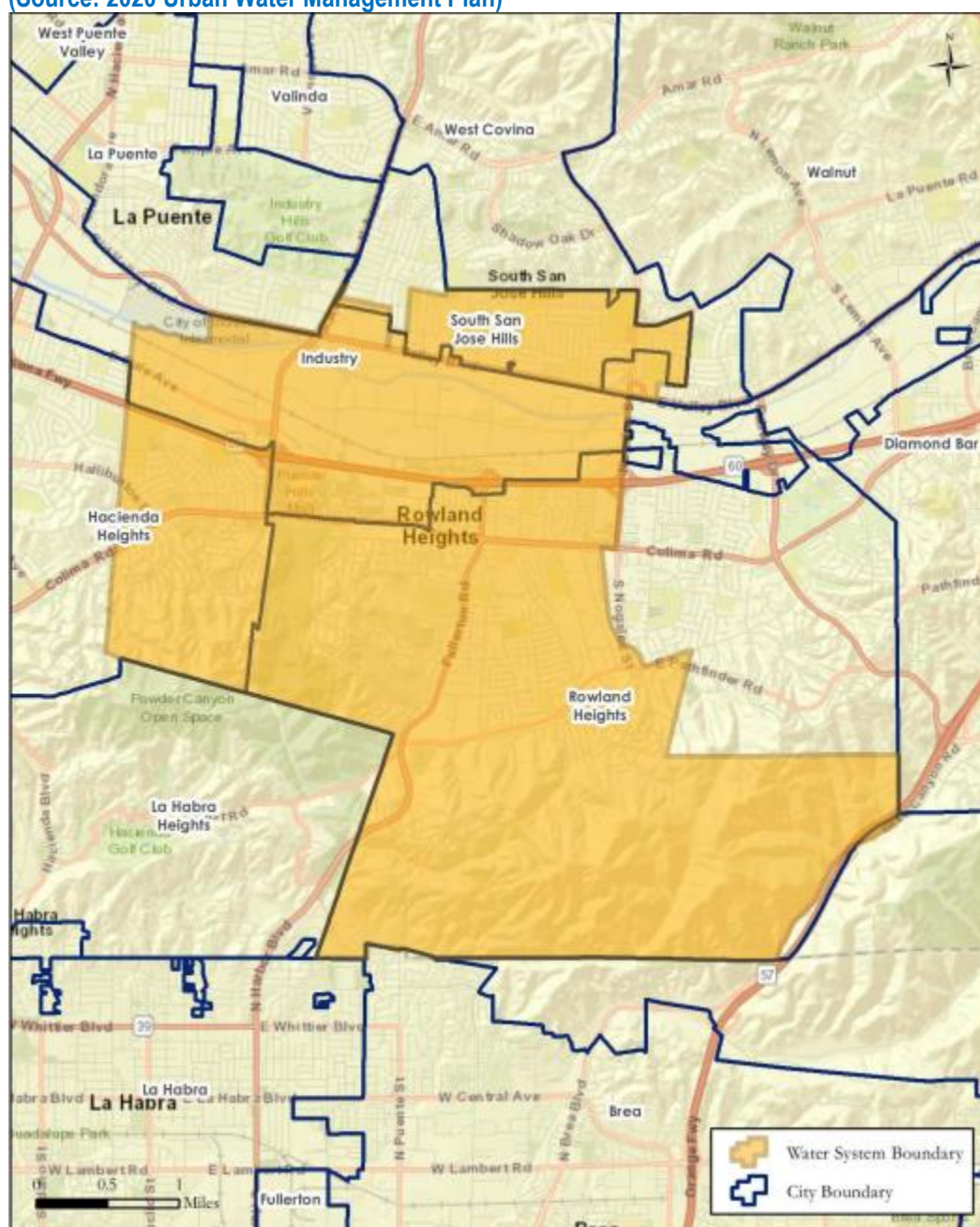
An urban water supplier is defined (pursuant to Section 10617 of the California Water Code or CWC1) as “a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers.” As such, the Rowland Water District is classified as an urban water supplier and is therefore required by the “Urban Water Management Planning Act” (1983) to prepare and adopt an

Urban Water Management Plan, periodically, review its UWMP, and incorporate updated and new information into an updated UWMP at least once every five years.

The District’s 2020 UWMP consists of the following chapters:

- Chapter 1 Urban Water Management Plan Introduction and Overview
- Chapter 2 Plan Preparation
- Chapter 3 System Description
- Chapter 4 Water Use Characterization
- Chapter 5 SB X7-7 Baseline, Targets, and Compliance
- Chapter 6 Water Supply Characterization
- Chapter 7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment
- Chapter 8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Chapter 9 Demand Management Measures
- Chapter 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

Map 2.1: Rowland Water District Service Area with City Boundaries
(Source: 2020 Urban Water Management Plan)





Services

According to the Rowland Water District Strategic Plan (2022), the District manages 13,800 customer service connections, services 1,650 fire hydrants, maintains more than 200 miles of potable water mains, and 18 miles of recycled water mains.

Graphic 2.1: About the District

(Source: Rowland Water District Strategic Plan, 2022)



According to the RWD Urban Water Management Plan, the District transports, maintains, and delivers potable and recycled water to close to 60,000 people in portions of the cities of Industry, La Puente, and West Covina, as well as in the County's unincorporated areas of Hacienda Heights and Rowland Heights. The District relies mostly on imported drinking water supplies and also receives local groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. In addition, there are eight booster pump stations, consisting of 22 booster pumps pumping water to various elevations throughout our service area. The District primarily obtains its water supply by purchasing treated imported water supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through Three Valleys. The imported potable water is treated either at MWD's Weymouth Treatment Plant or at Three Valleys' Miramar Water Treatment Plant. The potable water supplies are delivered to the District through three imported water connections.

The District's total water demands (including potable and recycled water) over the past 10 years have ranged from 10,366 AFY to 12,490 AFY, with an average of 11,271 AFY. The District currently measures its water use through meter data and billing records.

Climate

According to the RWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, the historical average rainfall in the vicinity of the District's service area is 17.2 inches. The District's service area has a Mediterranean climate and summers can reach average maximum daily temperatures in the high 80s to low 90s. The District's water supplies and demands are projected during an average year, a single dry year and a five consecutive year drought and are based on historical data and projected demands. Nonetheless, it is recognized that changes in climate conditions may have an impact on water supplies.



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-e.

Q: Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Climate Change Hazards, Table 2-1** below.

Climate Change Hazards

Increased Temperature: Annual maximum temperatures in Rowland Heights are expected to rise steadily through the end of the century. The community's historical average maximum temperatures based on data from 1961-1990, is 77.5°F. Under the medium emissions scenario, the average annual maximum temperature is projected to increase to 81.5°F. Between 2070 and 2099 the annual average maximum temperature under the high-emission scenario is projected to increase to 85.6°F.

More Extreme Heat Days: Extreme heat days occur when the maximum temperature is above 100.5°F. Historically, Rowland Heights has experienced an average of 3 extreme heat days per year. By mid-century, 2025-2064, the annual number of extreme heat days is expected to rise to 13 under medium emission scenarios and 16 under high emission scenarios. By the end of the centuries, 2070 and 2099, the number of extreme heat days is expected to rise to 17 under medium emission scenarios and 35 under high emission scenarios.

Static Annual Precipitation: Historically the community has experienced an annual average of 16.7 inches of precipitation. Annual precipitation is expected to slightly increase during the mid-century. Under the medium emission scenario, it is expected that the annual precipitation will remain steady at 16.3 inches. Under the high emission scenario, it is expected that the annual precipitation will increase to 16.5 inches. By the end of the century, annual precipitation is expected to increase to 16.9 inches under the medium emission scenario and 16.5 inches under the high emission scenario.

Longer and more extreme Droughts: The community can expect to see an 11.6% increase in average temperature and a 26.8% decrease in precipitation during drought conditions. This will lead to longer, more extreme droughts by mid-century.

Steady Wildfire Threat: Based on historical data from 1961–1990, Los Angeles County experiences a decadal average loss of 4,436.1 hectares to wildfire. The probability that a wildfire will occur in any one year over a 10-year period, known as the decadal probability, is projected to remain constant through 2099 under both high-emissions and low emissions scenarios. Under the low-emissions scenario, the decadal average loss to wildfire is expected to increase to 5,719.2 hectares by mid-century and 5662.9 hectares by 2099. Under the high-emissions scenario, the decadal average loss to wildfire is projected to rise to 5,579.7 hectares by 2065 and 5,275.4 hectares by the end of the century.



Table 2.1: Service Area Climate Information
(Source: RWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan)

Service Area Climate Information
Service Area Climate Information

Month	Average Temperature (F)	Average Min. Temperature (F)	Average Max. Temperature (F)	Average Total Precipitation (Inches)	ETo (Inches)
January	51.9	38.5	65.6	3.4	1.95
February	54.2	40.8	67.7	3.5	2.41
March	56.4	42.6	70.3	2.7	3.75
April	59.9	45.9	74.1	1.2	4.55
May	64.0	50.2	77.9	0.4	5.19
June	69.1	53.9	84.3	0.1	5.97
July	74.4	58.0	91.0	0.0	6.60
August	74.7	58.3	91.2	0.1	6.41
September	72.0	55.6	88.6	0.3	4.88
October	65.3	50.2	80.6	0.8	3.46
November	58.1	42.9	73.2	1.5	2.31
December	52.7	38.7	66.5	2.7	1.72
Annual	62.2	47.6	77.4	17.2	49.20

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate Change, Population, and Land Use Considerations, Tables 2-2 and 2-3, Maps 2-2 and 2-3** below.

Climate Change Considerations

According to “California’s Fourth Climate Change Assessment” developed by the State of California, continued climate change will have a severe impact on California. Increased temperatures, drought, wildfires, and sea level rise are several of the main concerns related to climate change in the Southwest. Other impacts anticipated from climate change include food insecurity, increases in vector-borne diseases, degradation of air quality, reduced ability to enjoy outdoors, and potential economic impacts due to uncertainty and changing conditions.

Climate change disproportionately affects those with existing disadvantages. Low-income communities and communities of color often live in areas with conditions that expose them to more severe hazards, such as higher temperatures and worse air quality. These communities also have fewer financial resources to adapt to these hazards. For instance, low-income



populations may reduce air conditioning usage out of concerns about cost. Outdoor workers, individuals with mobility constraints, and sensitive populations such as the very young, elderly, and poor, as well as those with chronic health conditions, are particularly at risk of climate change hazards.

To understand how climate change might affect the service area, the Cal-Adapt tool was used to analyze data. Cal-Adapt provides a way to explore peer-reviewed data that portrays how climate change might affect California at the state and local level (cal-adapt.com). It's important to note that the Cal-Adapt tool is limited to a drop-down list of cities, counties, census tracts, and watershed areas. As such, since the majority of Rowland Water District is within the County's unincorporated area known as Rowland Heights. Below is a summary of the data reviewed for Rowland Heights.

Environmental Justice

Environmental justice is the movement to recognize and ameliorate the disproportionate and unfair burden of environmental pollution and other toxins faced by low-income communities and communities of color. In 2016, Senate Bill 1000 was signed into law which requires local jurisdictions that have disadvantaged communities to incorporate environmental justice policies into their general plans. *Although Rowland Water District is not required to maintain a general plan, the jurisdictions served. Therefore, the Planning Team thought it best to satisfy the requirements regarding environmental justice.*

For the purpose of local government general plan requirements, environmental justice is defined as: "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins, with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies" (California Government Code Section 65040.12). Residents living in or neighborhoods with high levels of pollution are at an increased risk for developing respiratory diseases, such as asthma, and cardiovascular diseases, such as stroke. Pregnant women living in highly polluted neighborhoods are also at an increased risk for experiencing poor birth outcomes, such as preterm birth. The environmental justice movement is intended to address these types of inequities by addressing the specific environmental hazards faced by disadvantaged communities.

Population Considerations

The District provides water service to an area with a current population of 59,283. **Table 2.2** presents the current and projected population of the area encompassed by the District's service area from FY 2019-20 to FY 2044-45. The District is projected to have a population of 61,387 by FY 2044-45.

Projected populations in the District's service area were based on growth rate projections obtained from data provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The data provided by SCAG was based on their "The 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy of the SCAG", dated September 2020, and incorporates demographic trends, existing land use, general plan land use policies, and input and projections through the year 2045 from the Department of Finance (DOF) and the US Census Bureau for counties, cities and unincorporated areas within Southern California.

Table 2.2: Population – Current and Projected
(Source: Rowland Water District 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, 2022)

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected						
Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045(opt)
	59,283	59,714	60,147	60,584	60,984	61,387

NOTES: The 2020 population and the populations projected through 2045 is based on the annual growth rate estimated in SCAG's 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan applied to the 2018 population obtained from the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey (See Section 3.4.1 and Section 5.4.1).

Land Use

The District reviewed the current and projected land uses within its service area during the preparation of the 2020 UWMP. Information regarding current and projected land uses are included in the Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan. The existing land uses within the District's service area include residential (single-family and multi-family), commercial, and open space. Based on the Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan, the projected land uses within the District's service area are expected to remain similar to the existing land uses. In addition, although mostly built-out, the projected population within the District's service area is anticipated to increase.

Table 2.3: Projected Water Use by Use Types
(Source: Rowland Water District 2020 Urban Water Management Plan)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use ² <i>Report To the Extent that Records are Available</i>				
<u>Drop down list</u> May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUdata online submittal tool		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (opt)
Add additional rows as needed						
Single Family		4,591	4,597	4,604	4,607	4,611
Multi-Family		1,424	1,426	1,428	1,429	1,430
Commercial		4,956	4,963	4,970	4,974	4,977
Losses		644	645	646	647	647
Other		24	24	24	24	24
TOTAL		11,639	11,655	11,672	11,681	11,689

The Use Types as defined in the California Water Code include:

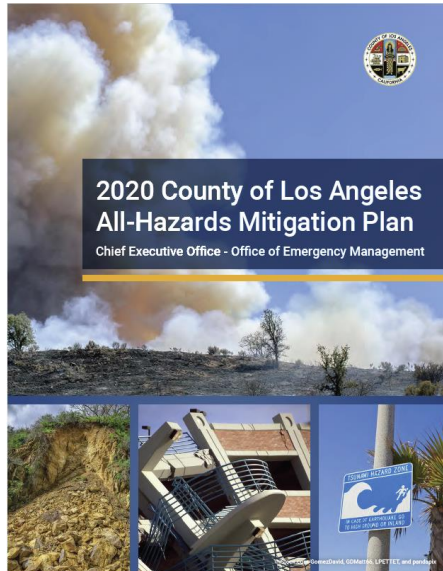
- Single-family residential (A single-family dwelling unit is a lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling. Single-family residential water demands are included in retail demands.)
- Multi-family (Multiple dwelling units are contained within one building or several buildings within one complex. Multi-family residential water demands are included in retail demands.)
- Commercial (Commercial users are defined as water users that provide or distribute a product or service.)



- Landscape (Landscape connections supply water solely for landscape irrigation. Landscapes users may be associated with multi-family, commercial, industrial, or institutional/governmental sites, but are considered a separate water use sector if the connection is solely for landscape irrigation. Landscape water demands are included in retail demands.)
- Distribution system losses (Distribution system losses represent the potable water losses from the pressurized water distribution system and water storage facilities, up to the point of delivery to the customers.)

Chapter 3: Risk Assessment

What is a Risk Assessment?



Conducting a risk assessment can provide information regarding: the location of hazards; the value of existing land and property in hazard locations; and an analysis of risk to life, property, and the environment that may result from natural hazard events. Specifically, the five levels of a risk assessment are as follows:

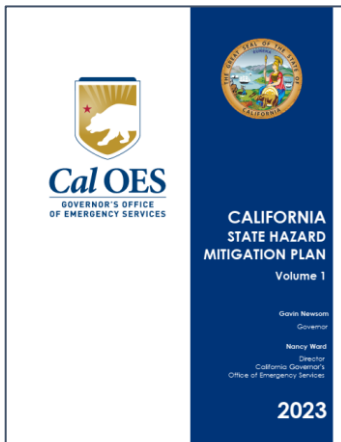
- Identify Hazards (Chapter 3: Risk Assessment)*
- Hazard Profiles (Chapter 3: Risk Assessment)*
- Identify Community Assets (Chapter 4: Vulnerability & Impacts Assessment)*
- Analyze Impacts (Chapter 4: Vulnerability & Impacts Assessment)*
- Summarize Vulnerability (Chapter 4: Vulnerability & Impacts Assessment)*

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Identify Hazards, Tables 3.1, 3.2 (a-k), 3.3, and 3.4** below.

Identify Hazards



This section is the description of the geographic extent, potential intensity, and the probability of occurrence of a given hazard. Maps are used in this plan to display hazard identification data. To determine the hazard with significant potential to impact to the entire project area, the Planning Team examined three resources: California's 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), 2020 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP), and historical observations from the Planning Team members. Additionally, many of the participating agencies have Urban Water Management Plans which include hazard-related information.

Next, the MJHMP Planning Team reviewed the state and county documents to determine which of the hazards posed the most significant threat to the project area and the ability of the participating agencies to deliver services. *In other words, which hazard would likely result in a local declaration of emergency.*

The SHMP identifies 15 hazards identified as "natural hazards of interest" with earthquake, flood, and wildfire deemed as posing the greatest threat to the state overall. The AHMP identified 8



hazards as posing the greatest threat to the county: earthquake, flood, wildfire, climate change, dam inundation, drought, landslide, and tsunami. The geographic extent of each of the identified hazards was considered by the MJHMP Planning Team utilizing maps and data. Based on the findings of each of the planning participants, the Team decided to rank earthquake, flood, wildfire, dam inundation, drought, and power outages. Climate change is integrated into each hazard profile.

Next, the Team utilized FEMA's Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) ranking technique to quantify the probability, maximum strength, during, and warning time for each of the hazards. The hazard ranking system is described below.

Table 3.1: Calculated Priority Risk Index
(Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency)

CPRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level ID	Description	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Extremely rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. Annual probability of less than 1 in 1,000 years.	1	45%
	Possibly	Rare occurrences. Annual probability between 1 in 100 years and 1 in 1,000 years.	2	
	Likely	Occasional occurrences with at least 2 or more documented historic events. Annual probability between 1 in 10 years and 1 in 100 years.	3	
	Highly Likely	Frequent events with a well-documented history of occurrence. Annual probability greater than 1 every year.	4	
Magnitude & Severity	Negligible	Negligible property damage (less than 5% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure. Injuries or illnesses are treatable with first aid and there are no deaths. Negligible loss of quality of life. Shut down of critical public facilities for less than 24 hours.	1	30%
	Limited	Slight property damage (greater than 5% and less than 25% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses do not result in permanent disability, and there are no deaths. Moderate loss of quality of life. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 day and less than 1 week.	2	
	Critical	Moderate property damage (greater than 25% and less than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and at least 1 death. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 week and less than 1 month.	3	
	Catastrophic	Severe property damage (greater than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries and illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 month.	4	
Warning Time	> 24 hours	Population will receive greater than 24 hours of warning.	1	15%
	12–24 hours	Population will receive between 12-24 hours of warning.	2	
	6-12 hours	Population will receive between 6-12 hours of warning.	3	
	< 6 hours	Population will receive less than 6 hours of warning.	4	
Duration	< 6 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6 hours.	1	10%
	< 24 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6-24 hours.	2	
	< 1 week	Disaster event will last between 24 hours and 1 week.	3	
	> 1 week	Disaster event will last more than 1 week.	4	

CPRI Summaries

The following are the CPRI Summaries for each of the MJHMP planning participants.

Table 3.2a: Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company CPRI
(Source: BSMWC Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

Hazards	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking* (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Failure	2	0.90	2	0.60	1	0.15	1	0.10	1.75	L
Drought	2	0.90	2	0.60	1	0.15	4	0.40	2.05	L
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	1	0.10	3.25	H
Flood	1	0.45	1	0.30	1	0.60	2	0.20	1.10	n/a
Power Outage	2	0.90	3	0.90	4	0.60	3	0.30	2.70	M
Wildfire	1	0.45	1	0.30	4	0.60	1	0.10	1.45	n/a
Windstorm	2	0.90	1	0.30	1	0.15	3	0.30	1.65	L
*Hazard Priority Rankings: <i>High = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher</i> <i>Medium = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5</i> <i>Low = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4</i> <i>n/a = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2</i>										

Table 3.2b: Kinneloa Irrigation District CPRI
(Source: KID Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

Hazards	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking* (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Failure	1	0.45	1	0.30	1	0.15	1	0.10	1.00	n/a
Drought	3	1.35	2	0.60	4	0.60	2	0.20	2.75	M
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	1	0.10	3.25	H
Flood	3	1.35	2	0.60	1	0.15	2	0.20	2.30	M
Power Outage	4	1.80	2	0.60	4	0.60	3	0.30	3.30	H
Wildfire	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	3	0.30	3.45	H
Windstorm	3	1.35	2	0.60	2	0.30	3	0.30	2.40	M
* Hazard Priority Rankings: <i>High = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher</i> <i>Medium = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5</i> <i>Low = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4</i> <i>n/a = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2</i>										



Table 3.2c: La Puente Valley County Water District CPRI
(Source: LPVCWD Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

Hazards	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking* (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Failure	1	0.45	1	0.30	1	0.15	1	0.10	1.10	n/a
Drought	3	1.35	2	0.60	1	0.15	4	0.40	2.50	M
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	2	0.20	3.35	H
Flood	2	0.90	2	0.60	4	0.60	2	0.20	2.30	L
Power Outage	3	1.35	2	0.60	4	0.60	3	0.30	2.85	M
Wildfire	2	0.90	2	0.60	1	0.15	2	0.20	1.85	L
Windstorm	2	0.90	1	0.30	1	0.15	3	0.30	1.65	L
* Hazard Priority Ranking: <i>High = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher</i> <i>Medium = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5</i> <i>Low = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4</i> <i>n/a = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2</i>										

Table 3.2d: Pico Water District CPRI and Hazard Priority Ranking
(Source: PWD Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

Hazards	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking* (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Failure	2	0.90	2	0.60	1	0.15	3	0.30	1.95	L
Drought	3	1.35	2	0.60	1	0.15	4	0.40	2.50	M
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	1	0.10	3.25	H
Flood	2	0.90	2	0.60	2	0.30	3	0.30	2.10	L
Power Outage	2	0.90	3	0.90	4	0.60	1	0.10	2.50	M
Wildfire	2	0.90	4	1.20	2	0.30	3	0.30	2.70	H
Windstorm	2	0.90	2	0.60	1	0.15	3	0.30	1.95	L
* Hazard Priority Ranking: <i>High = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher</i> <i>Medium = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5</i> <i>Low = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4</i> <i>n/a = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2</i>										

Table 3.2e: Rowland Water District CPRI
(Source: RWD Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

Hazards	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking* (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Failure	1	0.45	1	0.30	1	0.15	1	0.10	1.00	n/a
Drought	4	1.80	1	0.30	1	0.15	4	0.40	2.65	M
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	1	0.10	3.25	H
Flood	2	0.90	1	0.30	1	0.15	1	0.10	1.45	L
Power Outage	3	1.35	2	0.60	4	0.60	1	0.10	2.65	M
Wildfire	3	1.35	2	0.60	4	0.60	2	0.20	2.75	M
Windstorm	2	0.90	1	0.30	1	0.15	4	0.40	1.75	L
*Hazard Priority Ranking <i>High=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher</i> <i>Medium=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5</i> <i>Low=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4</i> <i>n/a =CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2</i>										

Table 3.2f: San Gabriel County Water District CPRI
(Source: SGCWD Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

Hazards	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking* (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Failure	1	0.45	1	0.30	1	0.15	1	0.10	1.00	n/a
Drought	4	1.80	3	0.90	1	0.15	4	0.40	3.25	H
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	4	0.40	3.55	H
Flood	1	0.45	1	0.30	2	0.30	3	0.30	2.10	L
Power Outage	3	1.35	2	0.60	4	0.60	3	0.30	2.85	H
Wildfire	1	0.45	1	0.30	1	0.15	1	0.10	1.00	n/a
Windstorm	3	1.35	2	0.60	3	0.45	3	0.30	2.75	M
* Hazard Priority Rankins: <i>High = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher</i> <i>Medium = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5</i> <i>Low = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4</i> <i>n/a = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2</i>										

Table 3.2g: South Montebello Irrigation District CPRI
(Source: SMID Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

Hazards	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude/Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking* (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Failure	2	0.90	2	0.60	4	0.60	4	0.40	2.50	L
Drought	4	1.80	2	0.60	1	0.15	4	0.40	2.95	H
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	1	0.10	3.25	H
Flood	2	0.90	1	0.30	1	0.15	2	0.20	1.55	L
Power Outage	4	1.80	1	0.30	4	0.60	2	0.20	2.90	M
Wildfire	2	0.90	2	0.60	4	0.60	1	0.10	2.20	L
Windstorm	2	0.90	1	0.30	1	0.15	3	0.30	1.65	L
* Hazard Priority Rankings: <i>High = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher</i> <i>Medium = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5</i> <i>Low = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4</i> <i>n/a = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2</i>										

Table 3.2h: Three Valleys Municipal Water District CPRI
(Source: TVMWD Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking* (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Failure	2	0.90	1	0.30	1	0.15	2	0.20	1.55	L
Drought	4	1.80	2	0.60	1	0.15	4	0.40	2.95	H
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	1	0.10	3.25	H
Flood	1	0.45	2	0.60	1	0.15	2	0.20	1.40	L
Power Outage	2	0.90	3	0.90	1	0.15	3	0.30	2.25	M
Wildfire	2	0.90	3	0.90	2	0.30	3	0.30	2.40	M
Windstorm	2	0.90	1	0.30	1	0.15	3	0.30	1.65	L
* Hazard Priority Ranking: <i>High = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher</i> <i>Medium = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5</i> <i>Low = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4</i> <i>n/a = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2</i>										

Table 3.2i: Valencia Heights Water Company CPRI
(Source: VHWC Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking* (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Failure	2	0.90	2	0.60	1	0.15	1	0.10	1.75	L
Drought	2	0.90	3	0.90	1	0.15	4	0.40	2.35	M
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	1	0.10	3.25	H
Flood	1	0.45	1	0.30	1	0.60	2	0.20	1.10	n/a
Power Outage	2	0.90	3	0.90	4	0.60	3	0.30	2.70	M
Wildfire	2	0.90	3	0.90	4	0.60	1	0.10	2.50	M
Windstorm	2	0.90	1	0.30	1	0.15	3	0.30	1.65	L
* Hazard Priority Ranking: High = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher Medium = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5 Low = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4 n/a = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2										

Table 3.2j: Walnut Valley Water District CPRI
(Source: WVWD Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking* (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Failure	1	0.45	1	0.30	2	0.30	1	0.10	1.15	n/a
Drought	4	1.80	1	0.30	1	0.15	4	0.40	2.65	M
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	2	0.20	3.35	H
Flood	1	0.45	1	0.30	1	0.15	2	0.20	1.10	n/a
Power Outage	3	1.35	2	0.60	4	0.60	1	0.10	2.65	M
Wildfire	2	.90	1	0.30	4	0.60	3	0.30	2.10	L
Windstorm	2	0.90	1	0.30	1	0.15	3	0.30	1.65	L
* Hazard Priority Ranking: High = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher Medium = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5 Low = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4 n/a = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2										



MJHMP Project Area Hazard Priority Ranking Summary

Table 3-3 is a project-wide summary of the hazard priority rankings discussed in the previous section.

Table 3.3: Hazard Priority Ranking Summary
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)

	Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	Kinnetoa Irrigation District	La Puente Valley County Water District	Pico Water District	Rowland Water District	San Gabriel County Water District	South Montebello Irrigation District	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Valencia Heights Water Company	Walnut Valley Water District
Dam Failure	L	n/a	n/a	L	n/a	n/a	L	L	L	n/a
Drought	L	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	M
Earthquake	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Flood	n/a	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	n/a	n/a
Power Outage	M	H	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M
Wildfire	n/a	H	L	H	M	n/a	L	M	M	L
Windstorm	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table 3.4** below.

MJHMP Project Area Hazard Priority Ranking Summary of Inclusion/Omission

Table 3.4 identifies the hazards profiled in the Base Plan. This table captures any hazard ranked as posing a significant threat (e.g., “medium” or “high” in the Hazard Priority Ranking) to the project area. The rankings for the host jurisdiction RWD are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Table 3.4: MJHMP Hazard Source Review and Status of Inclusion/Omission

(Source: California State Hazard Mitigation Plan [SHMP]; Los Angeles County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, [AHMP]; MJHMP Planning Team [PT], National Risk Index [NRI])

Hazard	Source				Hazard Profiled in Base Plan	Status of Inclusion/Omission
Avalanche	NRI	SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Climate Change			AHMP		Y	The Planning Team determined that climate change does pose a threat to the project area. Impacts of climate change have been integrated into each of the profiled hazards.
Coastal Flooding	NRI	SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.



Hazard	Source				Hazard Profiled in Base Plan	Status of Inclusion/Omission
Cold Wave	NRI	SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Dam Failure		SHMP	AHMP		N	The Planning Team determined that dam failure poses a “n/a-low” threat to the project area.
Drought	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		Y*	The Planning Team determined that drought poses a “low-medium-high” threat to the project area.
Earthquake	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		Y*	The Planning Team determined that earthquake poses a “high” threat to the project area.
Hail	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Heat Wave	NRI	SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Hurricane	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Ice Storm	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Landslide	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Levee Failure		SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Lighting	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Power Outage				PT	Y*	The Planning Team determined that power outage poses a “medium-high” threat to the project area.
Riverine Flooding	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		Y	The Planning Team determined that flooding poses a “n/a-low-medium” threat to the project area.
Strong Wind	NRI	SHMP			Y	The Planning Team determined that strong wind poses a “low-medium” threat to the project area.
Subsidence		SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Tornado	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Tsunami	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Volcanic Activity	NRI	SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.
Wildfire	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		Y*	The Planning Team determined that wildfire poses a “n/a-low-medium-high” threat to the project area.
Winter Weather	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the project area.

Additionally, the Planning Team reviewed Federal Disaster Declarations for Los Angeles County. **Table 3.5** outlines those disaster declarations.



Table 3.5: Federal Disaster Declarations 2018-2025 Los Angeles County
 (Source: FEMA State and County Disaster Declarations, 2025; Cal OES Open State of Emergency Proclamations, 2025)

Year	Federal Declaration Number	State of Emergency Declaration Issued by California	Declaration Title
2025	DR-4856-CA	Yes	Wildfire and Straight-line winds
2025	DR-5550-CA	Yes	Eaton Fire
2025	DR-5551-CA	Yes	Hurst Fire
2025	DR-5549-CA	Yes	Palisades Fire
2023	DR-4699-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Straight-Line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2023	EM-3591-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
2023	EM-3592-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2022	NA	Yes	Extreme Heat
2022	NA	Yes	Tropical Storm Kay
2021	DR-4569-CA		Wildfires
2021	FM-5381-CA		Blue Ridge Fire
2021	NA	Yes	Winter Storms
2021	NA	Yes	Drought
2020	DR-4482-CA		Covid-19 Pandemic
2020	EM-3428-CA		Covid-19
2020	NA	Yes	Extreme Heat Event
2018	EM-3409-CA		Wildfire
2023	DR-4683-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2020	FM-5374-CA		Bobcat Fire
2019	FM-5297-CA		Getty Fire
2019	FM-5296-CA		Wildfires
2019	FM-5293-CA		Saddleridge Fire
2018	DR-4407-CA		Wildfires
2018	DR-5280-CA	Yes	Woolsey Fire
2018	DR-4353-CA		Wildfires, Flooding, Mud Flow, Debris Flow



Summary of Hazard Location, Extent, Probability, and Recent Significant Occurrence

Q&A ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT B1-b.	
Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))	
A: See Table 3.6 below.	
Q&A ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT B1-c.	
Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))	
A: See Table 3.6 below.	
Q&A ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT B1-d.	
Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))	
A: See Table 3.6 below.	
Q&A ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT B1-e.	
Q: Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))	
A: See Tables 3.6 below.	

Tables 3.6 includes a hazard summary of the location, extent, probability, and recent significant occurrence for each of the profiled hazards in Rowland Water District. Also, see the Annexes for an agency-specific Summary of Hazard Location, Extent, and Probability.

Table 3.6: Rowland Water District Summary of Hazard Location, Extent, Probability, and Recent Significant Occurrence

(Source: RWD Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability* (How Often)	Most Recent Significant Occurrence
Drought	Entire Service Area	Droughts in urban areas vary considerably in scope and intensity. Likely emergency water shortage regulations would restrict such activities as watering of landscape, washing of cars, and other non-safety related activities.	Highly Likely	RWD following Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-7-22 on March 22, 2022, calling on urban water suppliers to implement actions to reduce water usage by 20-30 percent, depending on local conditions.
Earthquake	Entire Service Area	The Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) in 2007 concluded that there is a 99.7 % probability that an earthquake of M6.7 or greater will hit California within 30 years. Earthquake would	Possible	The most recent damaging earthquake was the M6.7 Northridge Earthquake in 1994.



Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability* (How Often)	Most Recent Significant Occurrence
		most likely originate from the San Andreas fault.		
Power Outage	Entire Service Area	Public Safety Power Shutoff poses significant threat to RWD staff, facilities, and customers.	Likely	2024
Wildfire	East and west of RWD Headquarters	State/Local Responsibility Area designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.	Likely	2008 Freeway Complex Fire
* Probability is defined as: Unlikely = 1:1,000 years, Possibly = 1:100-1:1,000 years, Likely = 1:10-1:100 years, Highly Likely = 1:1 year				
¹ Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast				

Hazard Profiles

This section discusses general information on all of the hazards ranked as medium or high in the entire project area. Specific local conditions relate to Rowland Water District while the Annexes (attached separately) contain conditions pertinent to their own service areas.

Earthquake

	Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	Kinneloa Irrigation District	La Puente Valley County Water District	Pico Water District	Rowland Water District	San Gabriel County Water District	South Montebello Irrigation District	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Valencia Heights Water Company	Walnut Valley Water District
Earthquake	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Description, Local Conditions** below.

Description

An earthquake is a sudden motion or trembling that is caused by a release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of the Earth's tectonic plates. The effects of an earthquake can be felt far beyond the site of its occurrence. They usually occur without warning and, after just a few seconds, can cause massive damage and extensive casualties. Common effects of earthquakes are ground motion and shaking, surface fault ruptures, and ground failure.

Ground Shaking

Ground shaking is the motion felt on the earth's surface caused by seismic waves generated by the earthquake. It is the primary cause of earthquake damage. The strength of ground shaking depends on the magnitude of the earthquake, the type of fault, and distance from the epicenter (where the earthquake originates). Buildings on poorly consolidated and thick soil will typically see more damage than buildings on consolidated soils and bedrock.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other events. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, which are soils in which the space between individual soil particles is completely filled with water. This water exerts pressure on the soil particles that influences how tightly the particles themselves are pressed together. Prior to an earthquake, the water pressure is relatively low. However, earthquake shaking can cause water pressure to increase to the point where the soil particles can readily move with respect to each other. Because liquefaction only occurs in saturated soil, its effects are most commonly observed in low lying areas. Typically, liquefaction is associated with shallow groundwater, which is less than 50 feet beneath the earth's surface.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.

Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **HAZUS, Table 3.7** below.

HAZUS-MH



The hazard maps in the Mitigation Plan were generated by Emergency Planning Consultants using FEMA's Hazards United States – Multi Hazard (HAZUS-MH) software program. The HAZUS reports are included in the Earthquake Profile and the associated reports are available separately.

Once the location and size of a hypothetical earthquake are identified, HAZUS-MH estimates the intensity of the ground shaking, the number of buildings damaged, the number of casualties, the amount of damage to transportation systems and utilities, the number of people displaced from their homes, and the estimated cost of repair and clean up. It's important to note that the "project area" is based on Census Tracts not jurisdictional boundaries.

As per FEMA's HAZUS Guidebook, HAZUS is a GIS-based software that can be used to estimate potential damage, economic loss, and social impacts from earthquakes, flooding, tsunami and hurricane wind hazards. The HAZUS software includes nationwide general GIS datasets, and a model for the four natural disasters below. The model results can support the risk assessment piece of mitigation planning.

Graphic 3.1: Model Results to Support Risk Assessment for Mitigation Planning
(Source: Using HAZUS for Mitigation Planning, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2018)

Earthquake model 	Estimates damages and losses to buildings, essential facilities, transportation, and utility lifelines from a single scenario or probabilistic earthquake analysis. There are also tools that allow the user to integrate earthquake hazard data generated outside of Hazus into the earthquake model. This model estimates debris generation, shelter requirements, casualties, and fire following an earthquake disaster.
Flood model 	Generates flood hazard data using nationwide hydrological datasets. There are also tools that allow the user to integrate flood hazard data generated outside of Hazus software into the flood model. This model estimates the expected levels of damage to infrastructure and buildings. Debris generation and shelter requirements, as well as agricultural losses, can be calculated with this model.
Tsunami model 	Can produce analyses that have several pre-tsunami and/or post-tsunami applications. Use of the methodology will generate an estimate of the consequences to a county or region of a "scenario tsunami," i.e., a tsunami with a specified inundation depth, velocity, and location. The resulting "loss estimate" generally will describe the scale and extent of damage and disruption that may result from the scenario tsunami.
Hurricane wind model 	Can create the wind hazard data from a historical or real-time event, probabilistic event, or from a user-defined scenario. Estimates of potential damage and economic loss to buildings can then be calculated. The storm surge analysis combines the wind and coastal flood model to simulate storm surge for historical, and manual hurricanes. The model combines the wind and flood losses.

HAZUS is packaged with datasets that include building inventories and infrastructure for the entire United States. Because HAZUS is currently built on GIS technology, the inventory and infrastructure datasets can be mapped and intersected with the hazard information created from the four models.

Following the intersection, HAZUS determines the effects of wind, ground shaking, and water depths on buildings and infrastructure to calculate losses and damages. The outputs and estimates can be used in hazard mitigation planning, emergency response, and planning for recovery and reconstruction.

Losses estimated in HAZUS are based on the accuracy of input data. Basic analysis can be developed using the default data and parameter data provided within HAZUS. Users can conduct more advanced analysis using more accurate data that is specific to the region, hazard, population, etc. User-supplied data improves the accuracy of inventories and/or parameters.

Advanced-level analyses may also incorporate data from third-party studies. The user must determine the appropriate level of analysis to meet the user's needs and resources.

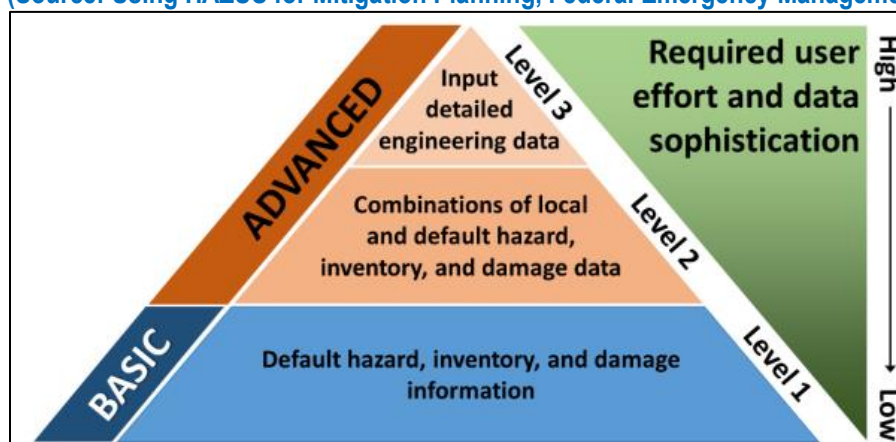
HAZUS analysis can be performed at three different levels:

- A Level 1 basic analysis can be performed simply using the default data provided. This level of analysis is very coarse, and because the results will be subject to a much higher level of uncertainty, this should serve primarily as a baseline for further study. The user will still be able to produce basic maps and results. Limited additional data will be required to complete the flood analysis. Site specific input data produces more accuracy in vulnerability identification and loss estimation amounts. If the data is available, it is highly recommended that a user integrate site specific data to reduce uncertainty associated with the results of default data. Using a user defined depth grid, in the flood model, against default state data is classified as a level 1 analysis and is the recommendation of HAZUS Program.
- A Level 2 advanced analysis increases the accuracy and precision of an analysis by incorporating user-supplied data relevant to a given hazard. While the data included with the HAZUS software can be utilized to run a basic level one analysis, level two inputs are supplied by local sources and contain a higher level of detail. This can include datasets that model the hazards in more detail, or datasets that increase the accuracy of the inventory information. Incorporating more detailed data will improve the quality of the results. Level 2 is broadly defined as the incorporation of user-defined hazard and updated GBS or site-specific data.
- A Level 3 advanced analysis achieves the highest degree of precision and involves modifying or substituting the model parameters and/or equations, relevant to a given hazard. Users can modify inputs depending on the time and resources available. Keeping track of the data used is suggested so that any relationships between input and results is documented. It is usually done by advanced users experienced with both the hazard and the HAZUS software.

FEMA's Natural Hazard Risk Assessment Program (NHRAP) encourages users to conduct Level 2 or 3 analyses to improve the accuracy of results and recommends the use of user defined data (e.g., depth grids for all flood analysis) for mitigation planning.

Graphic 3.2: HAZUS Analysis Levels

(Source: Using HAZUS for Mitigation Planning, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2018)



HAZUS creates credible estimates for losses and damages; datasets created on the local level typically provide greater detail than the datasets that are packaged with HAZUS (Level 1). Incorporating local datasets into the analysis will improve the results.

HAZUS Outputs

The user plays a major role in selecting the scope and nature of the output of a HAZUS analysis. A variety of maps can be generated to visualize the extent of the losses. Numerical results may be examined at the level of the census block or tract or may be aggregated by county or region. There are three main categories of HAZUS outputs including direct physical damage, induced damage, and direct losses. Direct physical damage includes general building stock (GBS), essential facilities, high potential loss facilities, transportation systems, utility systems, and user defined facilities. Induced damage includes building debris, tree debris generation and fire following disaster occurrence. Direct losses include losses for buildings, contents, inventory, income, crop damage, vehicle loss, injuries, casualties, sheltering needs and displaced households.

Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison

One tool used to describe earthquake intensity is the Magnitude Scale. The Magnitude Scale is sometimes referred to as the Richter Scale. The two are similar but not exactly the same. The Magnitude Scale was devised as a means of rating earthquake strength and is an indirect measure of seismic energy released. The Scale is logarithmic with each one-point increase corresponding to a 10-fold increase in the amplitude of the seismic shock waves generated by the earthquake. In terms of actual energy released, however, each one-point increase on the Richter scale corresponds to about a 32-fold increase in energy released. Therefore, a Magnitude 7 (M7) earthquake is 100 times (10×10) more powerful than an M5 earthquake and releases 1,024 times (32×32) the energy. **Table 3.7** summarizes the Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison.

Table 3.7: Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison
(Source: USGS)

Modified Mercalli Scale	Perceived Shaking	Potential Structure Damage		Estimated PGA* (%g)
		Resistant Buildings	Vulnerable Buildings	
I	Not Felt	None	None	<0.17%
II-III	Weak	None	None	0.17% - 1.4%
IV	Light	None	None	1.4% - 3.9%
V	Moderate	Very Light	Light	3.9% - 9.2%
VI	Strong	Light	Moderate	9.2% - 18%
VII	Very Strong	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	18%-34%
VIII	Severe	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	34%-65%
IX	Violent	Heavy	Very Heavy	65% - 124%
X-XIII	Extreme	Very Heavy	Very Heavy	>124%

*PGA = peak ground acceleration. Measured in percent of g, where g is the acceleration of gravity
Sources: USGS, 2008; USGS, 2010

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions, Maps 3.1 and 3.2, Liquefaction Area** below.



Local Conditions

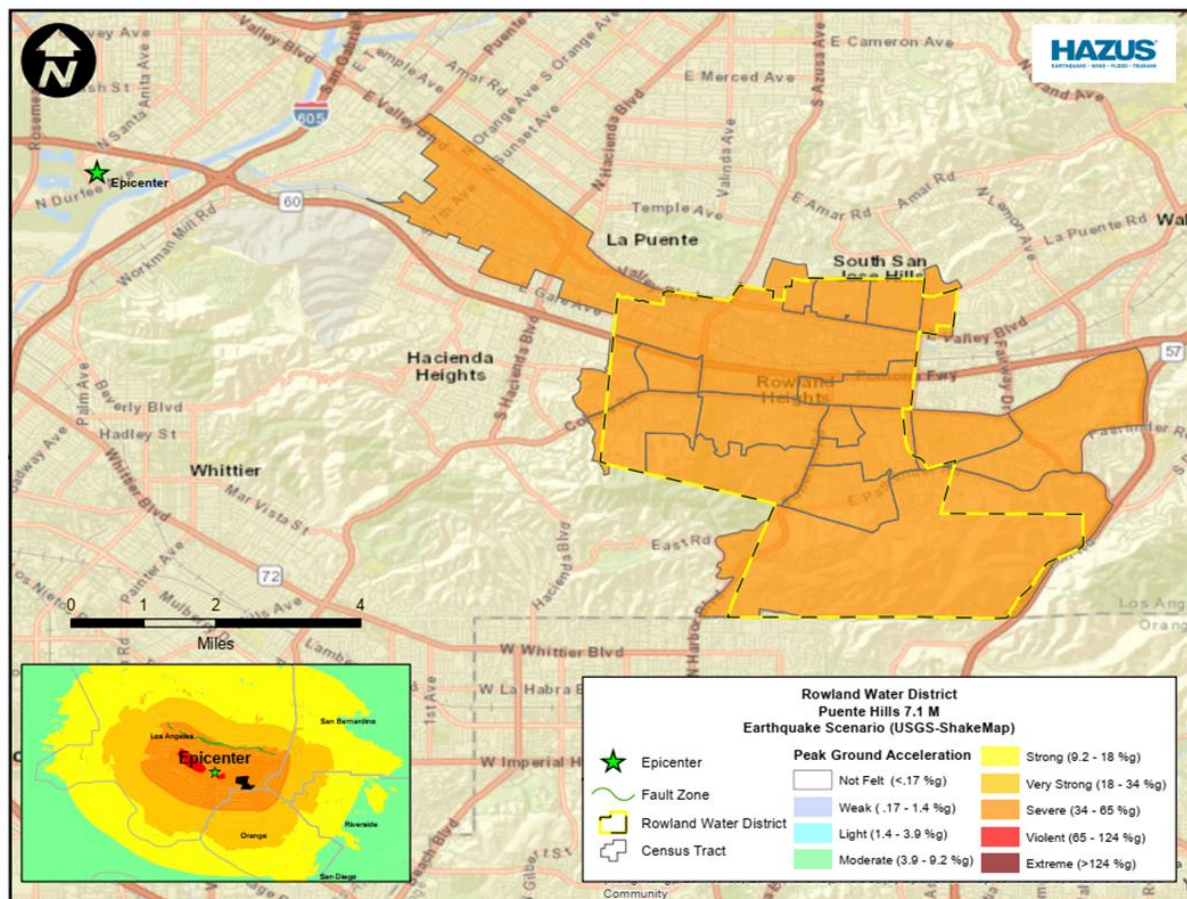
According to the UWMP, the California Geological Survey has published the locations of numerous faults which have been mapped in the Southern California region. Although the San Andreas Fault is the most recognized and is capable of producing an earthquake with a magnitude greater than 8 on the Richter Scale, some of the lesser-known faults have the potential to cause significant damage. The locations of these earthquake faults in the vicinity of the Rowland Water District's water service area are provided in the figure below. The faults that are located in close proximity to and could potentially cause significant shaking in the District's service area include the San Andreas Fault, the Walnut Creek Fault, the Whittier Fault, the San Jose Fault, the Cucamonga Fault, the Chino Fault, the Central Avenue Fault, and the Sierra Madre Fault. Equally important is the Puente Hills Fault which was identified in 1999 and considered to pose the greatest threat to RWD due to proximity.

Puente Hills Fault

The Puente Hills Fault is an active geological fault that was discovered in 1999 and runs about 40 km (25 mi) in three discrete sections from the Puente Hills region in the southeast to just south of Griffith Park in the northwest. The fault is known as a blind thrust fault, as the fault plane does not extend to the surface. Large earthquakes on the fault are relatively infrequent but computer modeling has indicated that a major event could have substantial impact in the Los Angeles area. The fault is now thought to be responsible for one moderate earthquake in 1987 (the 1987 Whittier Narrows earthquake) and another light event that took place in 2010, with the former causing considerable damage and deaths.

Map 3.1 depicts the shaking intensity for a 7.1 magnitude earthquake along the Puente Hills fault. The entire water district could experience severe shaking intensities ranging from 34 to 65 %g.

Map 3.1: HAZUS – Puente Hills M7.1
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023)



Southern San Andreas Fault

The San Andreas Fault is a continental right-lateral strike-slip transform fault that extends roughly 1,200 kilometers through the California. It forms the tectonic boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate. Traditionally, for scientific purposes, the fault has been classified into three main segments (northern, central, and southern), each with different characteristics and a different degree of earthquake risk. The average slip rate along the entire fault ranges from 0.79 to 1.38 inches per year.

In the north, the fault terminates offshore near Eureka, where three tectonic plates meet. It has been hypothesized that a major earthquake along the subduction zone could rupture the San Andreas Fault and vice versa. In the south, the fault terminates near Bombay Beach in the Salton Sea. Here, the plate motion is being reorganized from right-lateral to divergent. In this region, the plate boundary has been rifting and pulling apart, creating a new mid-ocean ridge that is an extension of the Gulf of California. Sediment deposited by the Colorado River is preventing the trough from being filled in with sea water from the gulf.

Whittier Fault

The Whittier Fault is a 25 mile right-lateral strike-slip fault that runs along the Chino Hills range between the cities of Chino Hills and Whittier. The fault has a slip rate of 0.098 to 0.118 inches

per year. It is estimated that this fault could generate a quake of M 6.0–7.2 on the moment magnitude scale.

Liquefaction Area

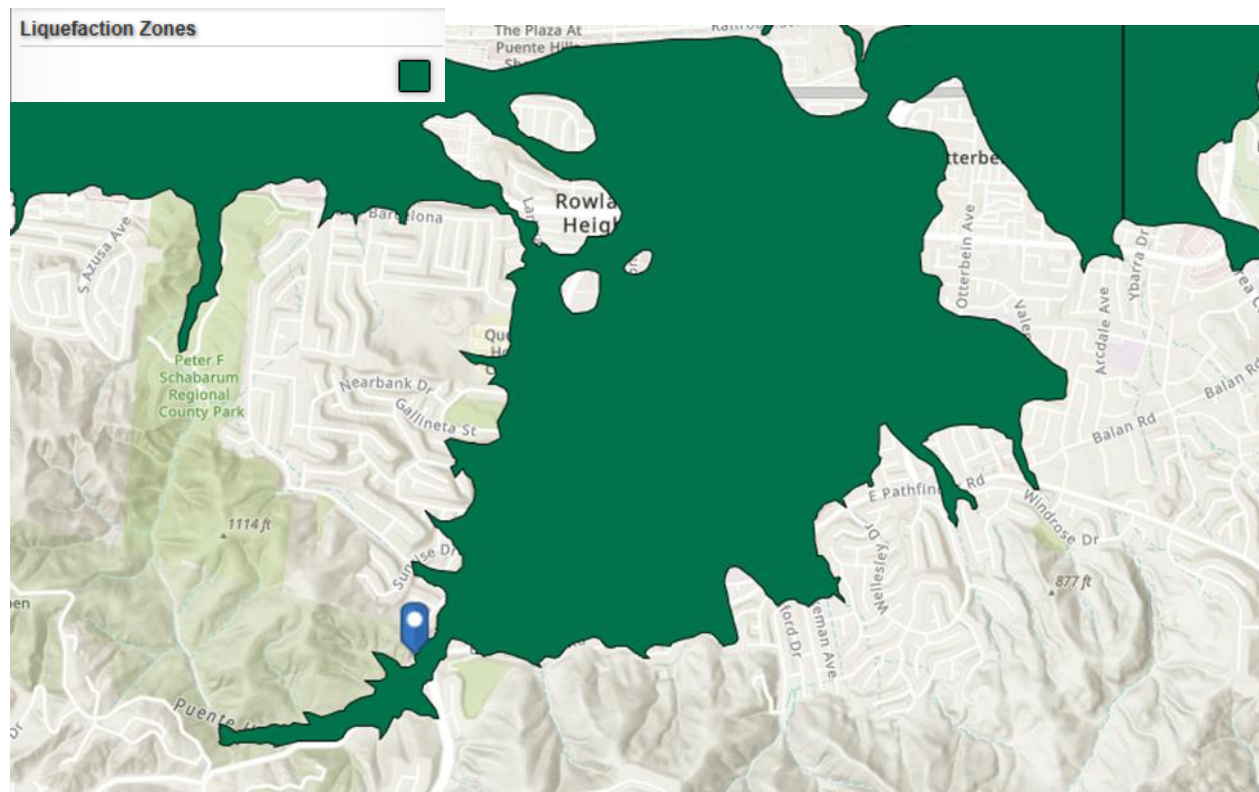
According to the California Department of Conservation – Earthquake Zones of Required Information (2023), liquefaction presents the most prominent secondary earthquake ground failure issue in the RWD service area. Liquefaction-related lateral spreads can occur adjacent to stream channels and deep washes that provide a free face toward which the liquefied mass of soil fails. Lateral spreads can cause extensive damage to pipelines, utilities, bridges, roads and other structures.

Map 3.2 depicts the liquefaction areas in the Rowland Water District. More than half of the water district is at risk of liquefaction.

Map 3.2: Liquefaction Area

(Source: MyPlan CalOES, 2024)

Note: Liquefaction shown in green



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of **previous** hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Earthquakes in the Rowland Water District, Previous Earthquakes in Los Angeles County**, and **Table 3.8** below.



Previous Earthquakes in the Rowland Water District

According to the Planning Team, the most recent earthquake to cause minimal damage in Rowland Water District was the magnitude 6.7 Northridge earthquake in 1994.

Previous Earthquakes in Los Angeles County

According to the County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2020), significant earthquakes in the county over the past 50 years included the following:

Table 3.8: Previous Earthquakes in Los Angeles County
(Source: County of Los Angeles AHMP; FEMA Disaster Declaration, 2024)

Date	Location	Federal Declaration	Impact
July 6, 2019	Ridgecrest (M 7.1)	NA	fires reported as a result of gas leaks no reported major injuries, deaths or major building damage
March 28, 2014	La Habra (M 5.1)	NA	few injuries and \$10 million dollars in damages
July 29, 2008	Chino Hills (M 5.5)	NA	8 injuries and limited damages
January 17, 1994	Northridge (M 6.7)	DR-1008-CA	57 deaths, 8,700 injuries and up to \$40 billion dollars in damages
June 28, 1991	Sierra Madre (M 5.6)	NA	1 death, 100+ injuries and up to \$40 million dollars in damages
February 28, 1990	Upland (M 5.7)	NA	30 injuries and \$12.7 million dollars in damages
October 1, 1987	Whittier (M 5.9)	DR-799-CA	8 deaths, 200 injuries and \$358 million in damages
February 9, 1971	San Fernando (M 6.6)	DR-299-CA	58 – 65 deaths, 200 – 2,000 injuries and up to \$553 million in damages

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-e.

Q: Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Probability of Future Earthquakes** below.

Probability of Future Earthquakes

Earthquakes occur every day throughout California. However, earthquakes that cause widespread catastrophic damage do not happen often. When conducting the risk assessment, the planning team determined that the probability of a catastrophic earthquake affecting the Rowland Water District is possible with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 years.



Wildfire

	Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	Kinneloa Irrigation District	La Puente Valley County Water District	Pico Water District	Rowland Water District	San Gabriel County Water District	South Montebello Irrigation District	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Valencia Heights Water Company	Walnut Valley Water District
Wildfire	n/a	H	L	H	M	n/a	L	M	M	L

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Description, Local Conditions** below.

Description

Wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels and exposing or possibly consuming structures. They often begin unnoticed and spread quickly. Naturally occurring and non-native species of grass, brush, and trees fuel wildfires. A wildland fire is a wildfire in an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities. A wildland/urban interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels.

Wildfire Characteristics

There are three categories of wildland/urban interface fire: classic wildland/urban interface exists where well-defined urban and suburban development presses up against open expanses of wildland areas; the mixed wildland/urban interface is characterized by isolated homes, subdivisions, and small communities situated predominantly in wildland settings. The occluded wildland/urban interface exists where islands of wildland vegetation occur inside a largely urbanized area. Certain conditions must be present for significant interface fires to occur. The most common conditions include hot, dry and windy weather; the inability of fire protection forces to contain or suppress the fire; the occurrence of multiple fires that overwhelm committed resources; and a large fuel load (dense vegetation). Once a fire has started, several conditions influence its behavior, including fuel topography, weather, drought, and development.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions**



Local Conditions

Fire prevention and protection is provided by several agencies, including the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Extremely low moisture in the vegetation of these hillsides poses a dangerous and volatile fire risk. The area southern portion of the service area is rated as High or Very High Wildfire Hazard Severity Zones by CAL FIRE as shown on the map below.

According to the County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2020), the climate is characterized as Mediterranean, featuring cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers. High moisture levels during the winter rainy season significantly increase the growth of plants. However, the vegetation dries during the long, hot summers, decreasing plant moisture content, and increasing the ratio of dead fuel to living fuel. As a result, fire susceptibility increases dramatically, particularly in late summer and early autumn. In addition, the presence of chaparral, a drought-resistant variety of vegetation that is dependent on occasional wildfires, is expected in Mediterranean dry-summer climates.

A local meteorological phenomenon, known as the Santa Ana winds, contributes to the high incidence of wildfires in each county. These winds originate during the autumn months in the hot, dry interior deserts to the north and east of Los Angeles County. They often sweep west into the county, bringing extremely dry air and high wind speeds that further desiccate plant communities during the period of the year when the constituent species have extremely low moisture content. The effect of these winds on existing fires is particularly dangerous; the winds can greatly increase the rate at which fires spread.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.

Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Map 3.3, Table 3.9** below.

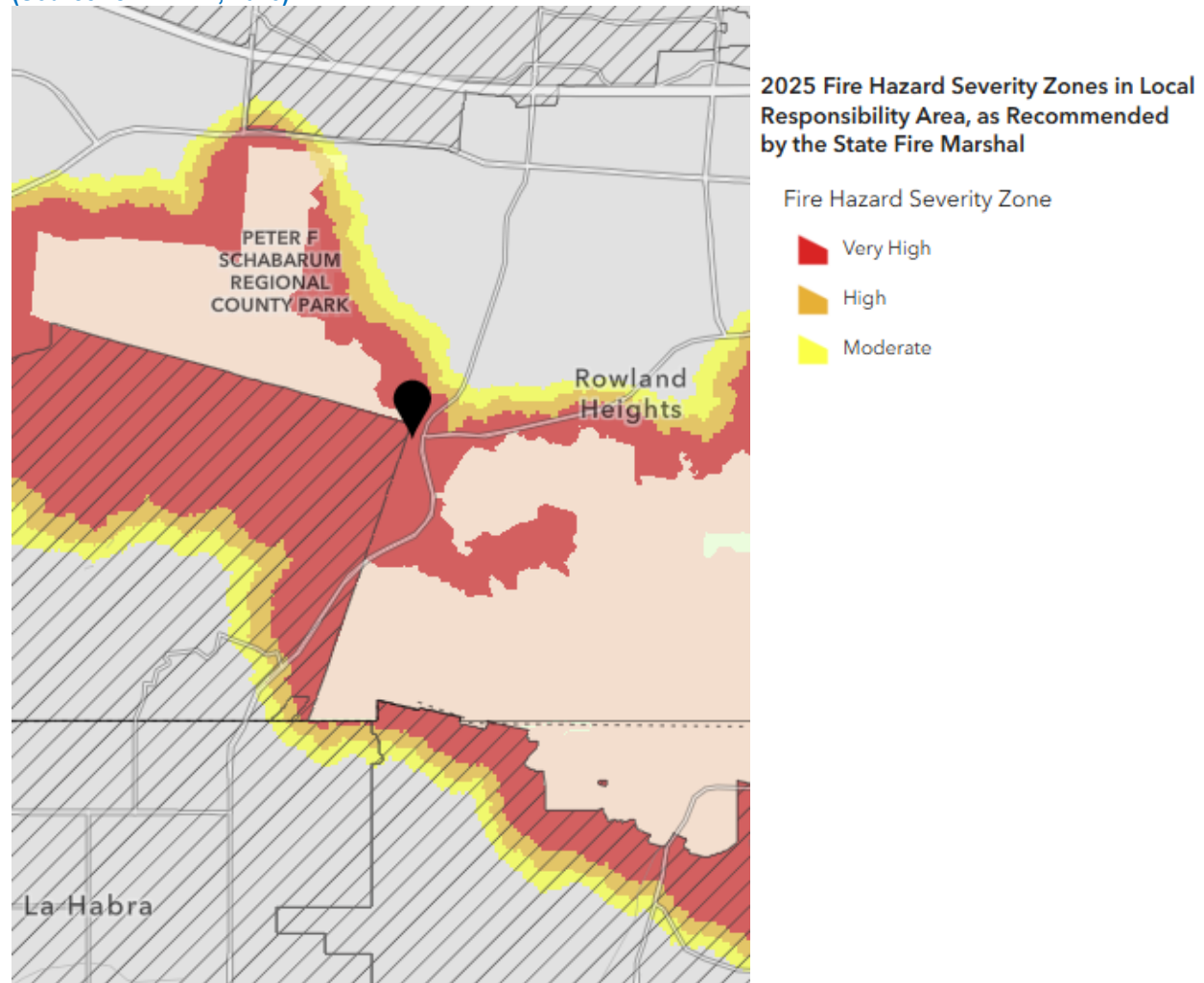
Fire Hazard Severity Zones

Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZs) are geographic areas designated by CAL FIRE based on the likelihood and potential intensity of wildfire hazards. The zones—classified as Moderate, High, or Very High—help guide building codes, defensible space requirements, and fire prevention efforts.

Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs) are areas where fire protection is primarily the responsibility of local government agencies, such as cities, counties, or special fire districts. CAL FIRE does not typically provide direct fire protection services in LRAs.

State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) are lands where CAL FIRE is responsible for wildfire prevention and suppression. SRAs generally include unincorporated, rural areas with significant wildland vegetation but exclude incorporated cities and federally owned lands.

Map 3.3: Fire Hazard Severity Zones – RWD Headquarters
(Source: CAL FIRE, 2025)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of **previous** hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Wildfires in the Rowland Water District, Previous Wildfires in Los Angeles County,** and **Table 3.9** below.

Previous Wildfires in the Rowland Water District

According to CAL FIRE, what was originally known as the Freeway Fire ignited at 9:01 a.m. PDT on November 15, 2008, along the Riverside Freeway (State Route 91, SR 91) in the riverbed of the Santa Ana River, located in Corona. The fire spread west and north into the hillsides of Yorba Linda and south into Anaheim Hills, where multiple businesses and residences were destroyed. It also burned homes in Olinda Ranch along Carbon Canyon Road in Brea, burned through much of Chino Hills, then spread north into Diamond Bar.



Next, the Landfill Fire, also known as the "Brea Fire," was reported at 10:43 a.m. PDT on November 15, 2008, and started near the 1900 block of Valencia Avenue in Brea, just south of the Olinda Landfill. It quickly spread west and eventually crossed over the Orange Freeway (SR 57).

The Landfill Fire merged with the Freeway Fire at 3:30 a.m. PDT on November 16, 2008. At approximately 7:00 a.m. PDT the two fires were officially renamed the Triangle Complex Fire. Around 12:45 p.m. the Triangle Complex Fire had been renamed once again to the Freeway Complex Fire still using the OCFA incident number CA-ORC-08075221.] According to the final cause report released by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) on January 4, 2010, it was confirmed that the Freeway Fire was caused by a faulty catalytic converter

The RWD service area was not directly impacted however indirect impacts were to access to roads and availability of resources.

Previous Wildfires in Los Angeles County

The most recent significant wildfire events to impact Los Angeles County were the Palisades Fire, Eaton Fire, and Hughes Fire. These fires were part of a wildfire outbreak that impacted Southern California for a two-week period starting on January 7, 2025. As of the writing this plan, the fires had reached the following sizes:

- Palisades Fires – 23,448 Acres
- Eaton Fire – 14,021 Acres
- Hughes Fire – 10,425 Acres

The January 2025 wildfire outbreak resulted in 16,353 structures destroyed, 2,089 structures damaged, and 28 deaths. The cause of the fires is still under investigation.

Another significant wildfire event to impact Los Angeles County was the Tick Fire in October 2019. The fire burned 4,615 acres in the Canyon County area. The combination of warm and dry Santa Ana winds and critically dry vegetation allowed for significant fire growth. The fire destroyed 23 homes and damaged 40 other housing types. During the incident, four firefighter injuries were reported.

According to the NOAA Storm Events Database, some of the counties' most destructive fires have occurred since 2018, including:

Table 3.9: Previous Hazard Events of Wildfires in Los Angeles County
(Source: County of Los Angeles AHMP; FEMA Disaster Declaration, 2024)

Date	Fire	Damage
10/28/2019	The Getty Fire	Burned 745 acres. The fire destroyed 10 residences and damaged 15 other homes.
10/24/2019	The Tick Fire	Burned 4,615 acres in the Canyon County area of Los Angeles county. The fire destroyed 23 homes and damaged 40 other homes. During the incident, four firefighter injuries were reported.
10/10/2019	The Saddle Ridge Fire	Burned 8,799 acres across the foothills of the San Fernando Valley as well as the Santa Clarita Valley and the Los Angeles county mountains. The fire destroyed 19 residences and damaged 88 additional homes.



		One civilian death was reported (due to cardiac arrest) and eight firefighters were injured.
11/8/2018	The Woolsey Fire	Burned a total of 96,949 acres in Los Angeles and Ventura counties including Thousand Oaks, Agoura Hills, Calabasas, the Santa Monica Mountains, Malibu, and West Hills. A total of 1,643 structures were destroyed and 3 people were killed.
6/4/2018	The Stone Fire	Burned 1,352 acres in the mountains of Los Angeles County.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-e.

Q: Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Probability of Future Wildfires** below.

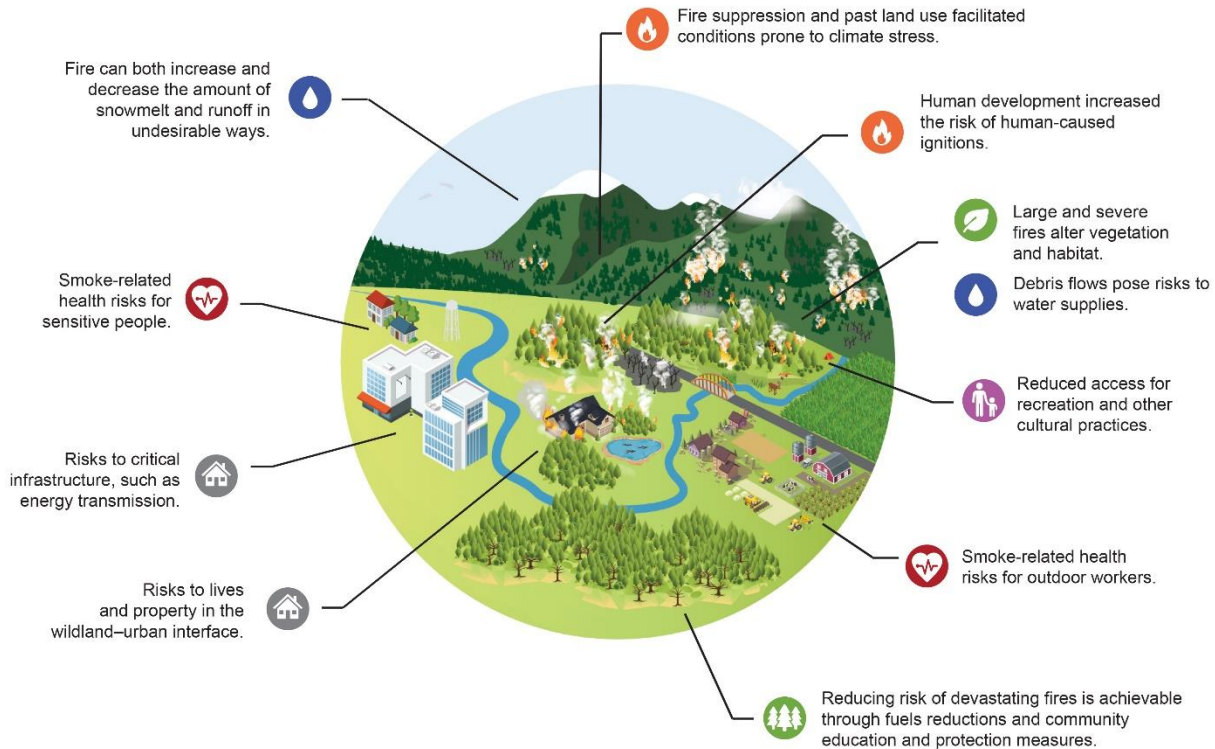
Probability of Future Wildfires

Wildfires occur every year throughout California. Wildfires that cause widespread catastrophic damage do not happen often. When conducting the risk assessment, the planning team determined that the probability of a catastrophic earthquake affecting the Rowland Water District is likely with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 years.

Infographic 3-1: Wildfire Impacts

Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023)

Wildfire Impacts



Since climate change is increasing the size and severity of wildfires, Rowland Water District should be prepared for more frequent impacts from nearby wildfires. Smoke from wildfires will cause air quality and visibility challenges for the water district. Additionally, nearby fires can strain resources.

Power Outages

	Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	Kinneloa Irrigation District	La Puente Valley County Water District	Pico Water District	Public Water Agencies Group	Rowland Water District	San Gabriel County Water District	South Montebello Irrigation District	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Valencia Heights Water Company	Walnut Valley Water District
Power Outage	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Description, Local Conditions** below.

Description

Utility providers provide communities with vital services. Because of training and rigorous safety programs, delivery of services is typically very reliable and without incident. However, in certain hazardous circumstances, like an earthquake, power outage, or high wind, utility providers are impacted just like their customers. In an effort to minimize this vulnerability, power utility providers have developed protocols like Public Safety Power Shutoff.

Over the last decade, California has experienced increased, intense, and record-breaking wildfires in California. These wildfires have resulted in a devastating loss of life and billions of dollars in property and infrastructure damage. Historically, electric utility infrastructure has been responsible for less than 10% of reported wildfires. However, wildfires attributed to electrical infrastructure consist of roughly half of the most destructive wildfires in California history. With the continuing threat of wildfire, the electric investor-owned utilities (IOUs) may proactively cut power to electrical lines as a measure of last resort if the utility reasonably believes that there is an imminent and significant risk that strong winds may topple power lines or cause major vegetation-related issues leading to increased risk of wildfires. This effort is called a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS). While PSPS events may reduce the risk of utility-associated wildfires, PSPS events can leave communities and essential facilities without power, which brings its own risks and hardships, especially for vulnerable communities and individuals.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions**

Local Conditions

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to the MJHMP Project Area. There have been brief power failures and deliberate outages (Public Safety Power Shutoff). According to the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, California's 33 reported PSPS events between 2013 and 2019 represent an average of almost five events per year. The State is expected to continue to experience multiple PSPS events each year. Specific PSPS events impacting Los Angeles County was not available, however, it is reasonable to assume that if severe weather threatens a portion of electrical grids, it may be necessary for SCE to turn off electricity in the interest of public safety.

Power failure is defined as any interruption or loss of electrical service caused by disruption of power transmission caused by accident, sabotage, natural hazards, or equipment failure (also referred to as a loss of power or power outage). A significant power failure is defined as any incident of a long duration, which would require the involvement of the local and/or State emergency management organizations to coordinate provision of food, water, heating, cooling,

and shelter. Power failures in the planning area are usually localized and are usually the result of a natural hazard event involving high winds or storms.

The massive 2011 Southern California electricity outage brought to light many critical issues surrounding the state's power generation and distribution system, including its dependency on out-of-state resources. Although California has implemented effective energy conservation programs, the state continues to experience both population growth and weather cycles that contribute to a heavy demand for power.



Hydro-generation provides approximately 25% of California's electric power, with the balance coming from fossil fuels, nuclear, and green sources. As experienced in 2000 and 2001, blackouts can occur due to losses in transmission or generation and/or extremely severe temperatures that lead to heavy electric power consumption.

The effects of an energy shortage would affect all occupants of the project area. Perhaps most at risk would be medically challenged individuals with health care equipment reliant on electricity (e.g., oxygen), businesses, emergency service locations, and vulnerable population centers (e.g., schools).

In 2018, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) directed California's three largest energy companies to coordinate to prepare all Californians for the threat of wildfires and power outages during times of extreme weather. To help protect customers and communities during extreme weather events, electric power may now be shut off for reasons of public safety. This new protocol is referred to as Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS).

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.

Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Types of Outages, Infographic 3.2** below.

Types of Outages

The unexpected outages are the ones posing the greatest threat to RWD. They include rotating outages during times of extreme demand and Public Safety Power Shutoff which is a preventative strategy during times of high wind and wildfire conditions.

Rotating Outage

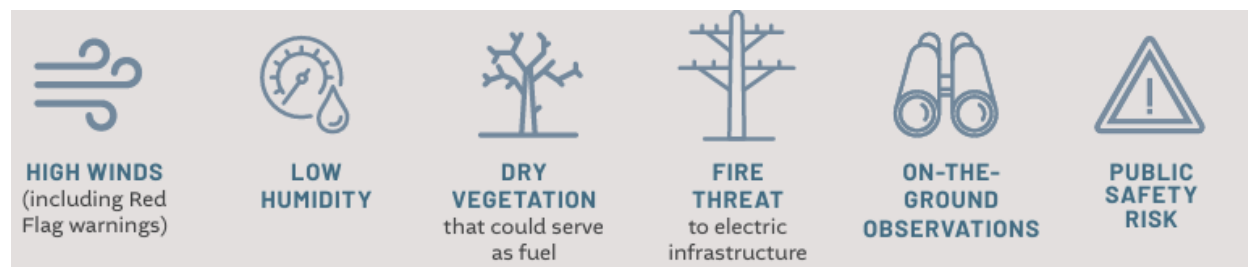
A rotating outage is a brief, controlled power outage mandated by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO). It is enacted by California's publicly owned utilities, including SCE, to protect the integrity of our statewide electric system by easing demand on the overall electric supply during times of critically high usage, preventing wider, longer power outages. Such an outage is named for the way it alternates evenly throughout our service territory to ensure that no neighborhood is impacted more than any other. It remains rare and lasts only about one hour.

Public Safety Power Shutoff

As a safety precaution, San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), Southern California Edison (SCE) and Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) monitor local fire danger and extreme weather conditions across California and evaluate whether to turn off electric power. The decision and action to turn off power is made by each individual energy company and is based on a combination of the following factors.

Infographic 3.2

Source: Power of Being Prepared Website, 2025



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Power Outages in Rowland Water District, Previous Power Outages in Los Angeles County** below.

Previous Power Outages in Rowland Water District

The most recent PSPS event impacting RWD was in 2024.

Previous Power Outages in Los Angeles County

Historical PSPS events impacting Los Angeles County were not available, however PSPS was definitely initiated in advance of the January 2025 Palisades and Eaton Fires.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-e.

Q: Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Probability of Future Power Outages** below.

Probability of Future Power Outages

A widespread power outage (e.g., PSPS) can have a catastrophic impact on RWD. When conducting the risk assessment, the Planning Team determined that the probability of a catastrophic utility related hazards affecting the Rowland Water District is likely with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 years.

Drought

	Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	Kinneloa Irrigation District	La Puente Valley County Water District	Pico Water District	Public Water Agencies Group	Rowland Water District	San Gabriel County Water District	South Montebello Irrigation District	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Valencia Heights Water Company	Walnut Valley Water District
Drought	L	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	M

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Description** below.

Description

Drought is defined as a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Drought should be considered relative to some long-term average condition such as balance between precipitation and evapotranspiration (i.e., evaporation + transpiration) in a particular area, a condition often perceived as "normal". It is also related to the timing (e.g., principal season of occurrence, delays in the start of the rainy season, occurrence of rains in relation to principal crop growth stages) and the effectiveness of the rains (e.g., rainfall intensity, number of rainfall events).

Other climatic factors such as high temperature, high wind, and low relative humidity are often associated with it in many regions of the world and can significantly aggravate its severity. Drought should not be viewed as merely a physical phenomenon or natural event. Its impacts on society result from the interplay between a natural event (less precipitation than expected resulting from natural climatic variability) and the demand people place on water supply. Human beings often exacerbate the impact of drought. Recent droughts in both developing and developed countries and the resulting economic and environmental impacts and personal hardships have underscored the vulnerability of all societies to this natural hazard.

One dry year does not normally constitute a drought in California but serves as a reminder of the need to plan for droughts. California's extensive system of water supply infrastructure — its reservoirs, groundwater basins, and inter-regional conveyance facilities — mitigates the effect of short-term dry periods for most water users. Defining when a drought begins is a function of drought impacts to water users. Hydrologic conditions constituting a drought for water users in one location may not constitute a drought for water users elsewhere, or for water users having a different water supply. Individual water suppliers may use criteria such as rainfall/runoff, amount of water in storage, or expected supply from a water wholesaler to define their water supply conditions.



Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Although droughts are sometimes characterized as emergencies, they differ from typical emergency events. Most natural disasters, such as floods or forest fires, occur relatively rapidly and afford little time for preparing for disaster response. Droughts occur slowly, over a multiyear period. There is no universal definition of when a drought begins or ends. Impacts of drought are typically felt first by those most reliant on annual rainfall - ranchers engaged in dry land grazing, rural residents relying on wells in low-yield rock formations, or small water systems lacking a reliable source. Criteria used to identify statewide drought conditions do not address these localized impacts. Drought impacts increase with the length of a drought, as carry-over supplies in reservoirs are depleted and water levels in groundwater basins decline.

There are four different ways that drought can be defined:

- **Meteorological** - a measure of departure of precipitation from normal. Due to climatic differences, what is considered a drought in one location may not be a drought in another location.
- **Agricultural** - refers to a situation when the amount of moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of a particular crop.
- **Hydrological** - occurs when surface and subsurface water supplies are below normal.
- **Socioeconomic** - refers to the situation that occurs when physical water shortage begins to affect people.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.

Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **U.S. Drought Monitor** below.

U.S. Drought Monitor

The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) is a map that is updated weekly to show the location and intensity of drought across the country. The USDM uses a five-category system (USDM, 2021):

- D0—Abnormally Dry
 - Short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops
 - Some lingering water deficits
 - Pastures or crops not fully recovered
- D1—Moderate Drought
 - Some damage to crops, pastures
 - Some water shortages developing
 - Voluntary water-use restrictions requested
- D2—Severe Drought
 - Crop or pasture loss likely
 - Water shortages common
 - Water restrictions imposed
- D3—Extreme Drought
 - Major crop/pasture losses
 - Widespread water shortages or restrictions
- D4—Exceptional Drought
 - Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses
 - Shortages of water creating water emergencies



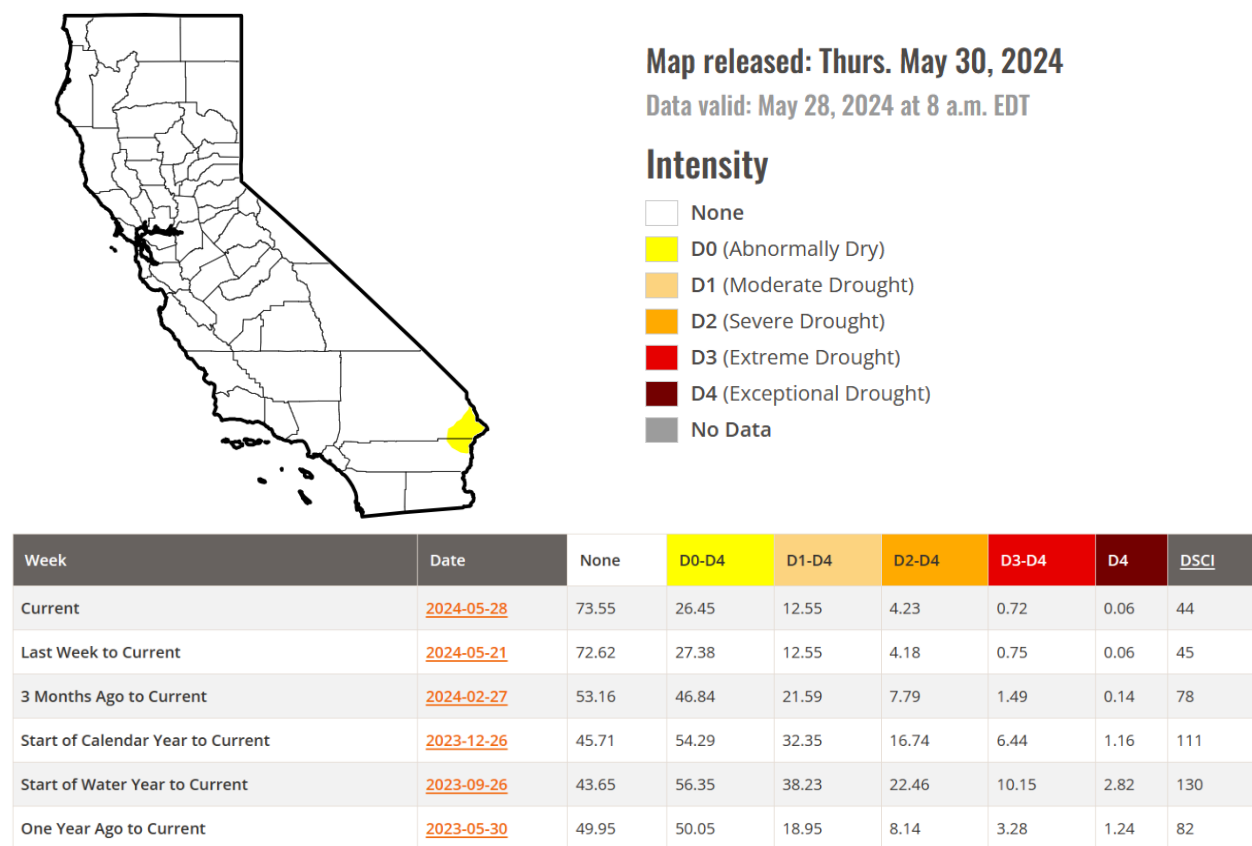
The USDM categories show experts' assessments of conditions related to drought. These experts check variables including temperature, soil moisture, stream flow, water levels in reservoirs and lakes, snow cover, and meltwater runoff. They also check whether areas are showing drought impacts such as water shortages and business interruptions. Associated statistics show what proportion of various geographic areas are in each category of dryness or drought, and how many people are affected. U.S. Drought Monitor data go back to 2000.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.

Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Infographic 3.3** below.

Infographic 3.3: U.S. Drought Monitor – Los Angeles County, California (Source: Website – U.S. Drought Monitor 6.4.2024)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

According to the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020), the RWD service area is like the entire greater Los Angeles basin, is semi-arid, with relatively limited annual rainfall.



Early settlers drew local groundwater resources for agricultural and domestic water needs. As the region grew, increasingly more wells tapped into groundwater basins. In many areas, groundwater levels have declined as water use continues to exceed natural recharge through rainfall and stream flow. Much of Southern California now relies upon imported water to greatly supplement local resources, both to meet volume demands and to ensure water quality meets state and federal drinking water standards.

The service area's location in arid Southern California underscores the importance of continued education regarding wise water use and water conservation technologies. The area remains committed to water conservation strategies that ensure a healthy, clean, and reliable supply of water remains available for residents. The District actively encourages the use of simple water conservation measures in homes and in the workplace.

Water resources are limited to the groundwater basins that provide a local source of water to the region. The San Gabriel Basin is the groundwater basin drained by the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The groundwater basin is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, San Jose Hills to the east, Puente Hills to the south, and Raymond Fault to the west. Local groundwater accounts for a major portion of the area's water supply.

Due to past San Gabriel Valley industrial practices, the basin has been contaminated with a variety of pollutants ranging from pesticides to industrial chemicals and solvents. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), over 30 square miles of San Gabriel Valley groundwater may be contaminated. The contaminated sites underlie several San Gabriel Valley communities. The District participates in Los Angeles County's NPDES program to reduce the amount of water polluted by pesticides, engine oil, and household chemicals that run into the storm drain system and pollute groundwater. As part of this effort, the District must comply with the County's Stormwater Quality Management Program and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) in several areas including public outreach, planning and construction, public agency activities, business inspections, and illicit connection and flow.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Droughts in Rowland Water District**, and **Previous Droughts in Los Angeles County**, and **Table 3.10** below.

Previous Droughts in Rowland Water District

Fortunately, there is no history of severe drought impacting Rowland Water District. Even so, the district has embraced state-level requirements to conserve water. The district updated its water conservation standards most recently in June of 2022, which requires Level 2 water supply shortage.

Previous Droughts in Los Angeles County

The region's Mediterranean climate makes it especially susceptible to variations in rainfall. Though the potential risk to the service area is in no way unique, severe water shortages could have a bearing on the economic well-being of the community. Comparison of climate (rainfall) records from Los Angeles with water well records beginning in 1930 from the San Gabriel Valley indicates the existence of wet and dry cycles on a 10-year scale as well as for much longer



periods. The climate record for the Los Angeles region beginning in 1890 suggests drying conditions over the last century. With respect to the present day, climate data also suggests that the last significant wet period was the 1940s. Well level data and other sources seem to indicate the historic high groundwater levels (reflecting recharge from rainfall) occurred in the same decade. Since that time, rainfall (and groundwater level trends) appears to be in decline. This slight declining trend, however, is not believed to be significant. Climatologists compiled rainfall data from 96 stations in the State that spanned a 100-year period between 1890 and 1990. An interesting note is that during the first 50 years of the reporting period, there was only one year (1890) that had more than 35 inches of rainfall, whereas the second 50-year period recording of 5 year intervals (1941, 1958, 1978, 1982, and 1983) that exceeded 35 inches of rainfall in a single year. The year of maximum rainfall was 1890 when the average annual rainfall was 43.11 inches. The second wettest year on record occurred in 1983 when the State's average was 42.75 inches.

The driest year of the 100-year reported in the study was 1924 when the State's average rainfall was only 10.50 inches. The region with the most stations reporting the driest year in 1924 was the San Francisco Bay area. The second driest year was 1977 when the average was 11.57 inches. The most recent major drought (1987 to 1990) occurred at the end of a sequence of very wet years (1978 to 1983). The debate continues whether "global warming" is occurring, and the degree to which global climate change will have an effect on local micro-climates. The semi-arid southwest is particularly susceptible to variations in rainfall. A study that documented annual precipitation for California since 1600 from reconstructed tree ring data indicates that there was a prolonged dry spell from about 1755 to 1820 in California. Fluctuations in precipitation could contribute indirectly to a number of hazards including wildfire and the availability of water supplies.

Table 3.10 outlines the State of California drought related executive orders. There were no federal declarations related to droughts found for Los Angeles County.

Table 3.10: Drought Related Executive Orders in Los Angeles County
(Source: Cal OES Open State of Emergency Proclamations, 2024)

Date	Location	State Executive Order	Cause
July 8, 2021	Los Angeles County	N-7-33 N-3-23 N-4-23	Drought Conditions
May 10, 2021	Los Angeles County	N-7-33 N-3-23 N-4-23	Drought Conditions
April 12, 2021	Los Angeles County	N-7-33 N-3-23 N-4-23	Drought Conditions

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-e.

Q: Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Probability of Future Events** below.



Probability of Future Events

Droughts are not uncommon. When conducting the risk assessment, the planning team determined that the probability of a catastrophic drought affecting the water district is highly likely with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 1 year.

According to the Fifth National Climate Assessment, drought is such a complex phenomenon that it is a challenge to even define what it is: more than 150 different definitions have appeared in scientific literature. Broadly, drought results when there is a mismatch between moisture supply and demand. Meteorological drought happens when there is a severe or ongoing lack of precipitation. Hydrological drought results from deficits in surface runoff and subsurface moisture supply. Drying soil moisture affects crop yields and can lead to agricultural droughts. The timing of droughts is also complex. Droughts can last for weeks or decades. They may develop slowly over months or come on rapidly. A drought may be immediately apparent or detectable only in retrospect.

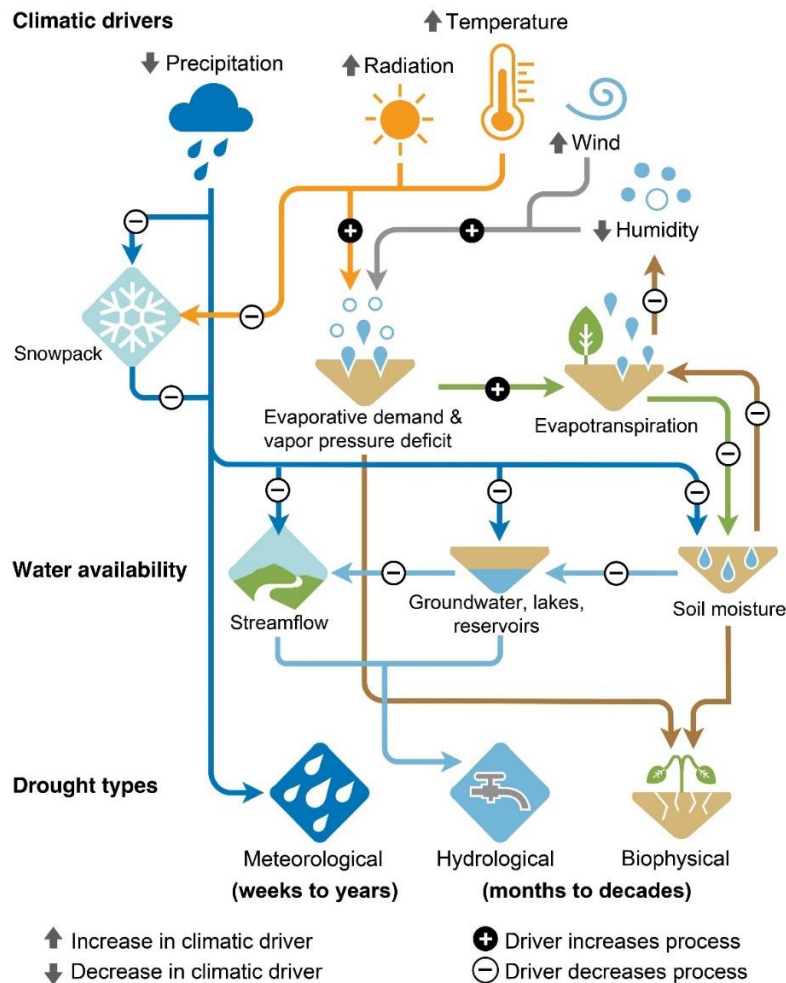
Despite this complexity, some robust regional trends are emerging. Colorado River streamflow over the period 2000–2014 was 19% lower than the 20th-century average, largely due to a reduction in snowfall, less reflected sunlight, and increased evaporation. The period 2000–2021 in the Southwest had the driest soil moisture of any period of the same length in at least the past 1,200 years. While this drought is partially linked to natural climate variability, there is evidence that climate change exacerbated it, because warmer temperatures increase atmospheric “thirst” and dry the soil. Droughts in the region are lasting longer and reflect not a temporary extreme event but a long-term aridification trend—a drier “new normal” occasionally punctuated by periods of extreme wetness consistent with expected increases in precipitation volatility in a warming world.

The Southwest is the only region in which the total area of unusually dry soil moisture is increasing. In the eastern regions of the country, hydrological droughts have become less frequent since the late 19th century due to increases in precipitation that compensate for warming-driven increases in evaporation. However, there is evidence that the likelihood of drought in the Northeast did not decrease as much as would be expected given these wetter conditions and that higher increases in evapotranspiration make the Southeast more drought-prone than the Northeast. Additionally, much of the US is vulnerable to rapid-onset flash droughts that can materialize in a matter of days, driven by extreme high temperatures or wind speeds and a lack of rainfall. These events are difficult to predict and prepare for and can have outsized impacts. There is evidence that these events are drying out soil more quickly as the world warms.

Changes to climate can alter the hydrologic cycle and is expected to increase drought in some regions through various process pathways. The figure below shows how climate change alters the hydrologic cycle. According to the Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023), changes in climatic drivers (e.g., precipitation, temperature, wind, etc.) affect different aspects of the hydrologic cycle (e.g., evapotranspiration, snowpack, streamflow, soil moisture). In turn, these hydrologic shifts translate into changes in the severity, frequency, and risk of different drought types. Plus, and minus signs denote the direction of change in the driver that would cause increases in drought. For example, where precipitation declines (down arrow), all drought types will increase because this reduces snowpack, streamflow, groundwater and reservoir storage, and soil moisture. Similarly, increasing temperatures (up arrow) are also expected to increase hydrological and biophysical drought by reducing snowpack and increasing evaporative losses from streams, surface reservoirs, and soils.

Infographic 3.4: Climate Drivers of Drought, Effects on Water Availability, and Impacts (Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment, 2023)

Climatic Drivers of Drought, Effects on Water Availability, and Impacts



The Rowland Water District can expect to see longer and more frequent droughts due to the impact of changes in climate on drought conditions.

Flood

	Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	Kinneloa Irrigation District	La Puente Valley County Water District	Pico Water District	Rowland Water District	San Gabriel County Water District	South Montebello Irrigation District	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Valencia Heights Water Company	Walnut Valley Water District
Flood	n/a	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	n/a	n/a

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

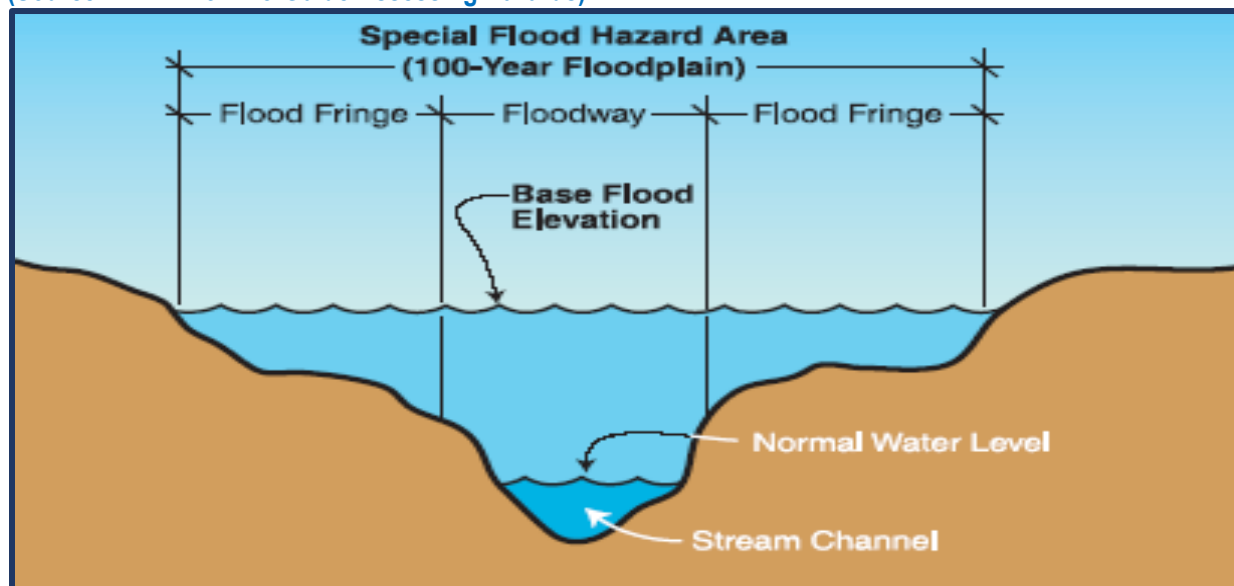
Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Description** below.

Description

A floodplain is a land area adjacent to a river, stream, lake, estuary, or other water body that is subject to flooding. This area, if left undisturbed, acts to store excess flood water. The floodplain is made up of two sections: the floodway and the flood fringe. The 100-year flooding event is the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any given year. Contrary to popular belief, it is not a flood occurring once every 100 years. The 100-year floodplain is the area adjoining a river, stream, or watercourse covered by water in the event of a 100-year flood. **Figure 3-1** shows the relationship of the floodplain and the floodway.

Figure 3.1: Floodplain and Floodway
(Source: FEMA How-To-Guide Assessing Hazards)



Types of Flooding

Two types of flooding primarily affect the region: slow-rise or flash flooding. Slow-rise floods may be preceded by a warning period of hours or days. Evacuation and sandbagging for slow-rise floods have often effectively lessened flood related damage. Conversely, flash floods are most difficult to prepare for, due to extremely limited, if any, advance warning and preparation time.

Atmospheric Rivers

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), atmospheric rivers are relatively long, narrow regions in the atmosphere – like rivers in the sky – that transport most of the water vapor outside of the tropics. These columns of vapor move with the weather, carrying an amount of water vapor roughly equivalent to the average flow of water at the mouth of the Mississippi River. When the atmospheric rivers make landfall, they often release this water vapor in the form of rain or snow.



Definitions of FEMA Flood Zone Designations

Flood zones are geographic areas that the FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These zones are depicted on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Map. Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.

Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **FEMA Flood Zones, Table 3.11** below.

Moderate to Low Risk Areas

In communities that participate in the NFIP, flood insurance is available to all property owners and renters in these zones:



Table 3.11: FEMA Flood Zones
(Source: FEMA)

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
B and X (shaded)	Area of moderate flood hazard, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floods. B Zones are also used to designate base floodplains of lesser hazards, such as areas protected by levees from 100-year flood, or shallow flooding areas with average depths of less than one foot or drainage areas less than 1 square mile.
C and X (unshaded)	Area of minimal flood hazard usually depicted on FIRMs as above the 500-year flood level. Zone C may have ponding and local drainage problems that do not warrant a detailed study or designation as base floodplain. Zone X is the area determined to be outside the 500-year flood and protected by levee from 100-year flood.

High Risk Areas

In communities that participate in the NFIP, mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply to all of these zones:

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
A	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas; no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
AE	The base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided. AE Zones are now used on new format FIRMs instead of A1-A30 Zones.
A1-30	These are known as numbered A Zones (e.g., A7 or A14). This is the base floodplain where the FIRM shows a BFE (old format).
AH	Areas with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
AO	River or stream flood hazard areas, and areas with a 1% or greater chance of shallow flooding each year, usually in the form of sheet flow, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Average flood depths derived from detailed analyses are shown within these zones.
AR	Areas with a temporarily increased flood risk due to the building or restoration of a flood control system (such as a levee or a dam). Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements will apply, but rates will not exceed the rates for unnumbered A zones if the structure is built or restored in compliance with Zone AR floodplain management regulations.
A99	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding that will be protected by a Federal flood control system where construction has reached specified legal requirements. No depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.

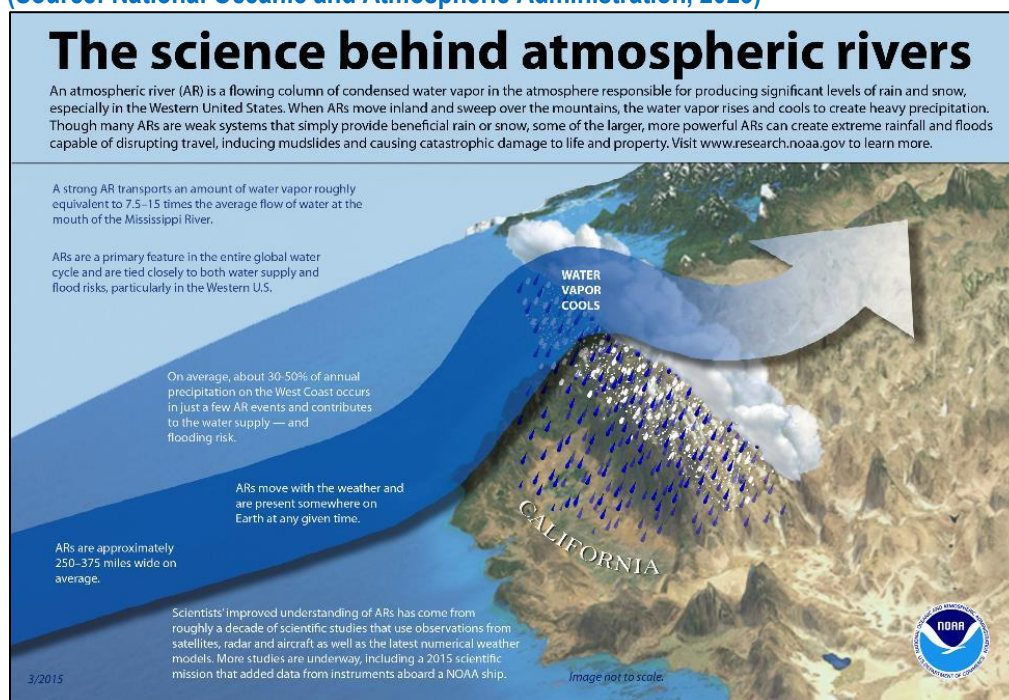
Undetermined Risk Areas

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
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D	Areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards. No flood hazard analysis has been conducted. Flood insurance rates are commensurate with the uncertainty of the flood risk.
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Although atmospheric rivers come in many shapes and sizes, those that contain the largest amounts of water vapor and the strongest winds can create extreme rainfall and floods, often by stalling over watersheds vulnerable to flooding. These events can disrupt travel, induce mudslides, and cause catastrophic damage to life and property. A well-known example is the "Pineapple Express," a strong atmospheric river that can bring moisture from the tropics near Hawaii over to the U.S. West Coast.

Figure 3.2: Atmospheric Rivers
(Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2023)



While atmospheric rivers are responsible for great quantities of rain that can produce flooding, they also contribute to beneficial increases in snowpack. A series of atmospheric rivers fueled the strong winter storms that battered the U.S. West Coast from western Washington to southern California from December 10–22, 2010, producing 11 to 25 inches of rain in certain areas. These rivers also contributed to the snowpack in the Sierras, which received 75 percent of its annual snow by December 22, the first full day of winter.

NOAA research (e.g., [NOAA Hydrometeorological Testbed](#) and Cal Water) uses satellite, radar, aircraft and other observations, as well as major numerical weather model improvements, to better understand atmospheric rivers and their importance to both weather and climate.



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

Flooding is not a high or medium priority risk for Rowland Water District. For specific information on location conditions for water districts that ranked flooding as a high or medium priority risk please see the Kinneloa Irrigation District Annex.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of **previous** hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Flooding in Rowland Water District, Previous Flooding in Los Angeles County, and Table 3.8** below.

Previous Flooding in Rowland Water District

Flooding is not a high or medium priority risk for Rowland Water District. For specific information on previous hazard event of flooding for water districts that ranked flooding as a high or medium priority risk please see the Kinneloa Irrigation District Annex.

Previous Flooding in Los Angeles County

According to the 2035 General Plan, historic flooding records in Los Angeles County show that since 1811, the Los Angeles River has flooded 30 times, on average once every 6.1 years. But averages are deceiving, for the Los Angeles basin goes through periods of drought and then periods of above average rainfall. Between 1889 and 1891, the river flooded every year, from 1941 to 1945, the river flooded 5 times. Conversely, from 1896 to 1914, and again from 1944 to 1969, a period of 25 years, the river did not have serious floods.

Average annual precipitation in Los Angeles County ranges from 13 inches on the coast to approximately 40 inches on the highest point of the Peninsular Mountain Range that transects the county. Several factors determine the severity of floods, including rainfall intensity and duration. A large amount of rainfall over a short time span can result in flash flood conditions. A sudden thunderstorm or heavy rain, dam failure, or sudden spills can cause flash flooding. The National Weather Service's definition of a flash flood is a flood occurring in a watershed where the time of travel of the peak of flow from one end of the watershed to the other is less than six hours.

The towering mountains that give the Los Angeles region its spectacular views also bring a great deal of rain out of the storm clouds that pass through. Because the mountains are so steep, the rainwater moves rapidly down the slopes and across the coastal plains on its way to the ocean.

"The Santa Monica, Santa Susana and Verdugo Mountains, which surround three sides of the valley, seldom reach heights above three thousand feet. The western San Gabriel Mountains, in contrast, have elevations of more than seven thousand feet. These higher ridges often trap eastern-moving winter storms. Although downtown Los Angeles averages just fifteen inches of rain a year, some peaks in the San Gabriel Mountains receive more than forty inches of precipitation annually, as much as many locations in the humid eastern United States" (Source:



The Los Angeles River: It's Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth, Gumprecht 2001). Naturally, this rainfall moves rapidly downstream, often with severe consequences for anything in its path. In extreme cases, flood-generated debris flows will roar down a canyon at speeds near 40 miles per hour with a wall of mud, debris and water, tens of feet high. Flooding occurs when climate, geology, and hydrology combine to create conditions where water flows outside of its usual course.

Table 3.12: Previous Flooding in Los Angeles County
(Source: FEMA Disaster Declaration, 2024)

Date	Location	Federal Declaration	State Executive Order/State of Emergency	Declaration Title
March 10, 2023	Los Angeles County	EM-3592-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
January 14, 2023	Los Angeles County	DR-4683-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
January 9, 2023	Los Angeles County	EM-3591-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
August 18, 2023	Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Tulare, and Ventura	NA	State of Emergency	Hurricane Hilary related flooding
March 16, 2017	Los Angeles County	DR-4305-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
February 3, 1993	Los Angeles County	DR-979-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Mud & Landslides, Flooding
February 25, 1992	Los Angeles County	DR-935-CA		Rain/Snow/Windstorms, Flooding, Mudslides
February 5, 1988	Los Angeles County	DR-812-CA		Severe Storms, High Tides & Flooding
February 21 1980	Los Angeles County	DR-615-CA		Severe Storms, Mudslides & Flooding
February 15 1978	Los Angeles County	DR-547-CA		Coastal Storms, Mudslides & Flooding
January 26, 1969	Los Angeles County	DR-253-CA		Severe Storms & Flooding

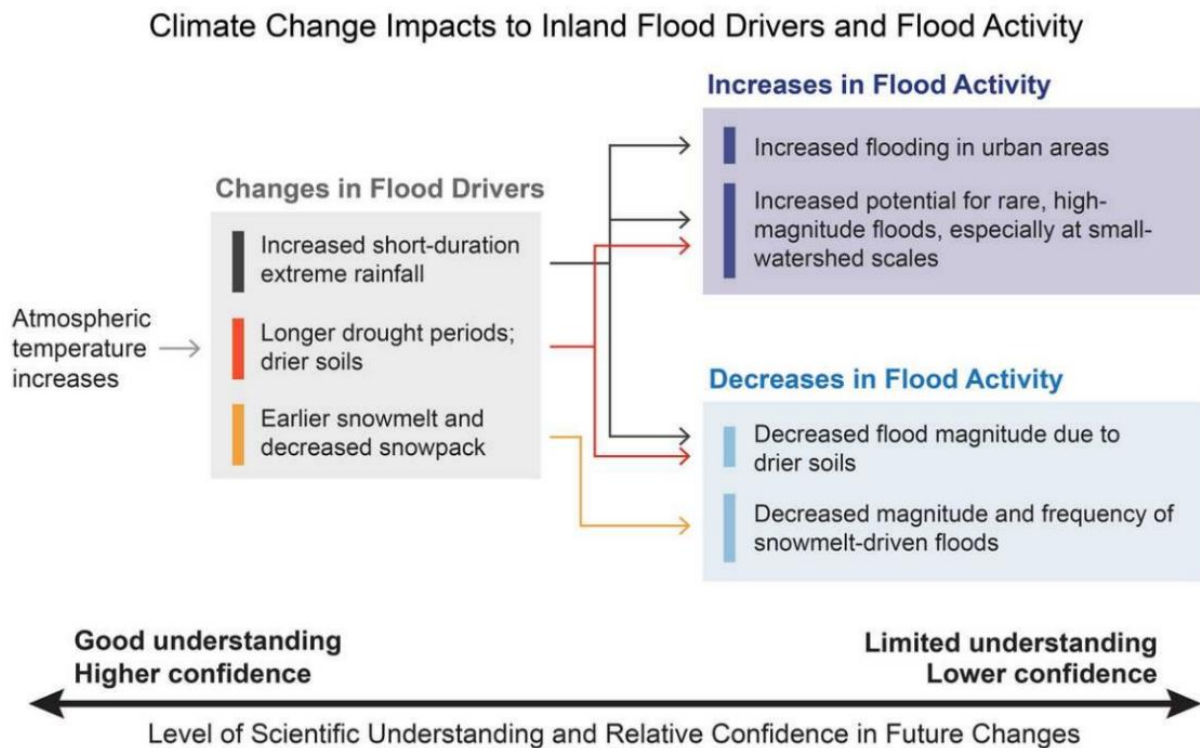
Probability of Future Flooding Events

For specific information on probability of future flooding events for water districts that ranked flooding as a high or medium priority risk please see the Kinneloa Irrigation District Annex.

According to the Fifth National Climate Assessment, extreme precipitation–producing weather systems ranging from tropical cyclones to atmospheric rivers are *very likely* to produce heavier precipitation at higher global warming levels. Recent increases in the frequency, severity, and

amount of extreme precipitation are expected to continue across the US even if global warming is limited to the Paris Agreement targets. Changes in extreme precipitation events differ seasonally—they are *very likely* to increase in spring and winter across the continental U.S. and Alaska and in eastern and northwestern states in the fall, while projected changes in the summer season are more uncertain.

Figure 3.3: Climate Change Impacts to Inland Flood Drivers and Flood Activity
(Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment, 2023)



According to Cal Adapt, Rowland Water District has a 30-year average baseline of 16.8 inches of precipitation. During the mid-century (2035-2064) this 30-year average is projected to remain static at 16.5 inches of precipitation under high emissions scenario. During the end-century (2070-2099) it is projected that Rowland Water District's 30-year average precipitation will remain near 16.5 inches.



Windstorm

	Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	Kinneloa Irrigation District	La Puente Valley County Water District	Pico Water District	Rowland Water District	San Gabriel County Water District	South Montebello Irrigation District	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Valencia Heights Water Company	Walnut Valley Water District
Windstorm	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Description** below.

A windstorm is a weather phenomenon characterized by strong winds, typically occurring over a relatively short period of time. Windstorms can vary in intensity and duration, ranging from localized gusts to widespread and sustained high winds. These events can be caused by various atmospheric conditions, including pressure gradients, temperature differentials, and weather systems such as cyclones, hurricanes, or thunderstorms.

Santa Ana Winds

Santa Ana winds are generally defined as warm, dry winds that blow from the east or northeast (offshore). These winds occur below the passes and canyons of the coastal ranges of Southern California and in the Los Angeles basin. Santa Ana winds often blow with exceptional speed in the Santa Ana Canyon. Forecasters at the National Weather Service offices in Oxnard and San Diego usually place speed minimums on these winds and reserve the use of “Santa Ana” for winds greater than 25 knots. These winds accelerate to speeds of 35 knots as they move through canyons and mountain passes with gusts to 50 or even 60 knots.

The complex topography of Southern California combined with various atmospheric conditions creates numerous scenarios that may cause widespread or isolated Santa Ana events.

Commonly, Santa Ana winds develop when a region of high pressure builds over the Great Basin (the high plateau east of the Sierra Mountains and west of the Rocky Mountains including most of Nevada and Utah). Clockwise circulation around the center of this high-pressure area forces air down slope from the high plateau. The air warms as it descends toward the California coast at the rate of 5 °F per 1,000 feet due to compressional heating. Thus, compressional heating provides the primary source of warming. During Santa Ana conditions, the air is dry since it originates in the desert and dries out even more as it is heated.

These regional winds typically occur from October to March, but with climate change those months can vary each year. According to most accounts, the winds are named either for the Santa Ana River Valley where they originate or for the Santa Ana Canyon, southeast of Los Angeles, where they pick up speed.

Graphic 3.3: Santa Ana Winds
(Source: AccuWeather)



Microbursts

Microbursts are strong, damaging winds which strike the ground and often give the impression a tornado has struck. They frequently occur during intense thunderstorms. The origin of a microburst is downward moving air from a thunderstorm's core. But unlike a tornado, they affect only a rather small area. Macrobusts are downbursts with winds up to 117 mph which spread across a path greater than 2.5 miles wide at the surface and which last from 5 to 30 minutes. The microburst on the other hand is confined to an even smaller area, less the 2.5 miles in diameter from the initial point of downdraft impact. An intense microburst can result in damaging winds near 270 km/hr (170 mph) and often last for less than five minutes.

Downbursts of all sizes descend from the upper regions of severe thunderstorms when the air accelerates downward through either exceptionally strong evaporative cooling or by very heavy rain which drags dry air down with it. When the rapidly descending air strikes the ground, it spreads outward in all directions, like a fast-running faucet stream hitting the sink bottom.

When the microburst wind hits an object on the ground such as a house, garage or tree, it can flatten the buildings and strip limbs and branches from the tree. After striking the ground the powerful outward running gust can wreak further havoc along its path. Damage associated with a microburst is often mistaken for the work of a tornado, particularly directly under the microburst. However, damage patterns away from the impact area characteristic of straight-line winds rather than a twisted pattern of tornado damage.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.

Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Table 3.13** below.



Table 3.13: Beaufort Scale
(Source: National Weather Service)

Force	Speed (mph)	Description
0	0 to 1	Calm: Smoke rises vertically
1	1 to 3	Light air: The direction of the wind is shown by smoke drift, but not wind vanes.
2	4 to 7	Light breeze: Wind is felt on the face, leaves rustle, and wind vanes are moved.
3	8 to 12	Gentle breeze: Leaves and small twigs are in motion, and light flags are extended.
4	13 to 18	Moderate breeze: Dust and loose paper become airborne, and small branches are moved.
5	19 to 24	Fresh breeze: Small trees begin to sway
6	25 to 31	Strong breeze: Large branches are in motion, and using an umbrella becomes difficult.
7	32 to 38	High wind: Whole trees are in motion and walking against the wind can be hard.
8	39 to 46	Strong wind: Walking is difficult and twigs break off trees.
9	47 to 54	Severe wind: Slight structural damage.
10	55 to 63	Storm: Trees are uprooted and considerable damage to structures.
11	63 to 72	Violent storm: Widespread damage.
12	73 and above	Hurricane: Devastating damage.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

For specific information on population change considerations for water districts that ranked flooding as a high or medium priority risk please see the Kinneloa Irrigation District and San Gabriel County Water District Annexes.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of **previous** hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Windstorms in Rowland Water District, Previous Windstorms in Los Angeles County,** and **Table 3.8** below.

Previous Windstorms in Rowland Water District

For specific information on population change considerations for water districts that ranked flooding as a high or medium priority risk please see the Kinneloa Irrigation District and San Gabriel County Water District Annexes.



Previous Windstorms in Los Angeles County

Based on local history, most incidents of high wind in Los Angeles County are the result of the Santa Ana and El Niño–related wind conditions. While high-impact wind incidents are not frequent in the area, significant wind events and sporadic tornado activity have been known to negatively affect the county. Between 2020-2023, Los Angeles County experienced 62 wind related events in excess of 70mph. **Table 3.14** below is a history of wind related events in Los Angeles County within the last five years:

Table 3.14: High Wind, Strong Wind and Tornado Events in Los Angeles County, 2015-2019
(Source: NOAA, Storm Events Database, Above 60kts, 2023)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	01/05/2020	13:47	PST-8	High Wind	83 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	02/04/2020	01:43	PST-8	High Wind	61 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	04/22/2020	21:43	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	06/08/2020	02:20	PST-8	High Wind	66 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	10/26/2020	02:30	PST-8	High Wind	83 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SAN F...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY SAN F...	CA	10/26/2020	08:00	PST-8	High Wind	65 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS R...	SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS R...	CA	10/26/2020	08:10	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	11/26/2020	09:20	PST-8	High Wind	74 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	12/02/2020	23:00	PST-8	High Wind	74 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS R...	SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS R...	CA	12/03/2020	01:32	PST-8	High Wind	67 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	12/07/2020	13:53	PST-8	High Wind	62 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K



LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	01/19/2021	02:53	PST-8	High Wind	86 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA CLARITA VALLEY (ZO...	SANTA CLARITA VALLEY (ZO...	CA	01/19/2021	03:50	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SAN F...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY SAN F...	CA	01/19/2021	08:50	PST-8	High Wind	65 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	02/13/2021	13:50	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	02/16/2021	05:53	PST-8	High Wind	62 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	02/25/2021	02:53	PST-8	High Wind	72 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS R...	SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS R...	CA	02/25/2021	03:53	PST-8	High Wind	61 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SAN F...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY SAN F...	CA	02/25/2021	04:00	PST-8	High Wind	76 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	02/28/2021	01:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SAN F...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY SAN F...	CA	02/28/2021	04:30	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	10/11/2021	10:58	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	11/21/2021	03:10	PST-8	High Wind	61 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	11/24/2021	16:40	PST-8	High Wind	74 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SAN F...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY SAN F...	CA	11/24/2021	17:00	PST-8	High Wind	77 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS R...	SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS R...	CA	11/24/2021	22:00	PST-8	High Wind	64 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY COAST...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY COAST...	CA	11/25/2021	00:20	PST-8	High Wind	67 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	01/14/2022	09:40	PST-8	High Wind	70 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	01/21/2022	14:55	PST-8	High Wind	78 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA CLARITA VALLEY (ZO...	SANTA CLARITA VALLEY (ZO...	CA	01/21/2022	16:47	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS R...	SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS R...	CA	01/21/2022	16:56	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	01/26/2023	04:40	PST-8	High Wind	97 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	LOS ANGELES COUNTY MOUNT...	CA	01/30/2023	23:30	PST-8	High Wind	70 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CATALINA AND SANTA BARBA...	CATALINA AND SANTA BARBA...	CA	02/21/2023	21:40	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS (...)	SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS (...)	CA	02/24/2023	09:10	PDT-7	High Wind	81 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WESTERN SAN GABRIEL MOUN...	WESTERN SAN GABRIEL MOUN...	CA	03/14/2023	09:20	PST-8	High Wind	67 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTHWESTERN LOS ANGELES...	NORTHWESTERN LOS ANGELES...	CA	03/14/2023	10:34	PST-8	High Wind	65 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WESTERN SAN FERNANDO VAL...	WESTERN SAN FERNANDO VAL...	CA	04/03/2023	13:50	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA CLARITA VALLEY (ZO...	SANTA CLARITA VALLEY (ZO...	CA	04/03/2023	13:57	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K



Probability of Future Events

For specific information on probability of future events considerations for water districts that ranked flooding as a high or medium priority risk please see the Kinneloa Irrigation District and San Gabriel County Water District Annexes.



Chapter 4: Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment

The vulnerability and impacts assessment process analyzes the potential harm of the prioritized hazard events discussed in **Chapter 3: Risk Assessment**.

Vulnerability and Impact Assessment Process

The vulnerability and impact assessment examines the potential harm that may result from a hazard event, without factoring in its likelihood. This means that equal attention is given to hazards regardless of their probability. The assessment evaluates three key aspects of each hazard on assets: the physical threat posed to facilities, the social threat to vulnerable populations, and the potential impact on other assets. The FEMA Handbook categorizes the five assets as follows:

People
Structures
Economy
Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources
Activities Bringing Value to the Community

People

People are the community's most important asset. People include individuals who live and/or work within the Rowland Water District service area.

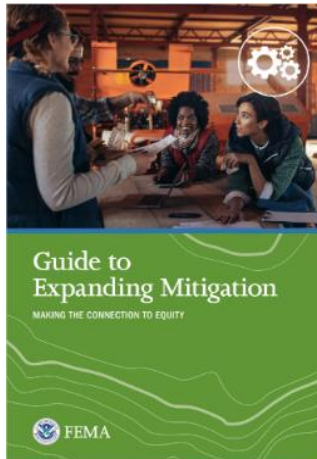
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Vulnerability of People** below.

Vulnerability of People

Disasters affect all populations; however, some populations are more adversely affected because of a higher level of social vulnerability. According to **The Guide to Expanding Mitigation – Making the Connection to Equity**, social vulnerability is defined in terms of the characteristics of a person or group that affect "their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact" of a discrete and identifiable disaster in nature or society.



Using **FEMA's Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)**, census tract data was used to understand what census tracts might be more vulnerable. Many of the maps in the People section were created using data provided by RAPT. RAPT is a free, publicly available geographic information systems (GIS) tool to help emergency managers and community partners of all GIS skill levels to visualize and assess potential challenges to community resilience. RAPT includes over 100 pre-loaded data layers and the tool's functionality allows users to visualize combinations of these data layers for a specific location. One of the layers includes community demographics for counties, census tracts, and tribes drawn primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau. RAPT includes 27 demographic layers, including 22 community resilience challenges indicators identified from peer-reviewed research, and **FEMA's Community Resilience Challenges Index (CRCI)** for counties and census tracts, a composite value of all 22 community resilience challenges indicators. The graphics below outline the community resilience indicators.

Graphic 4.1: RAPT People & Community Indicators
(Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool)

People & Community Indicators

County and Census Tract Community Resilience Challenges Index (CRCI) combining 22 indicators.

Population Characteristics	Household Characteristics	Housing
• Population without a High School Education • Population 65 and Older • Population with a Disability • Population by Race and Hispanic Origin	• Households without a Vehicle • Households with Limited English • Single-Parent Households • Households without a Smartphone • Households without Broadband Subscription	• Mobile Homes as Percentage of Housing • Owner-Occupied Housing • Rental Housing Costs • Residential Structures in SHFA with Flood Insurance
Healthcare	Economic	Connection to Community
• Number of Hospitals • Medical Professional Capacity • Population without Health Insurance • Medicare Recipients with Power-Dependent Devices	• Population Below Poverty Level • Median Household Income • Unemployed Labor Force • Unemployed Women Labor Force • Income Inequality • Workforce in Predominant Sector	• Presence of Civic and Social Organizations • Population without Religious Affiliation • Percentage of Inactive Voters • Population Change



Graphic 4.2: RAPT Infrastructure Indicators
(Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool)

Infrastructure Indicators

Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (Open)

- Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- Pharmacies
- Urgent Care Facilities
- Dialysis Centers
- Mobile Home Parks
- Fire Stations
- Local Law Enforcement Locations
- Public Health Departments
- 911 Service Area Boundaries
- SNAP Authorized Retailers
- Places of Worship
- Colleges and Universities
- Private Schools
- Public Schools
- Prison Boundaries
- Power Plants
- Wastewater Treatment Plants
- Solid Waste Landfills
- High-Hazard Dams
- Electric Power Transmission Lines

Graphic 4.3: RAPT Hazard and Risk Indicators
(Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool)

Hazard & Risk Indicators

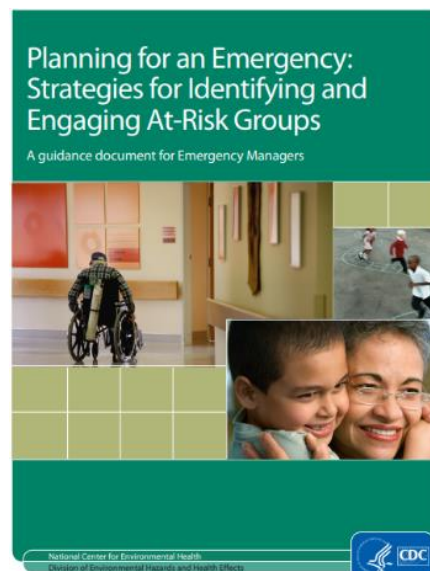
National Weather Service Live Data Feeds

- Live Stream Gauges
- Flood Hazard
- Hurricane Tracks (1990+)
- Historical Tornado Tracks
- Wildfires - Current Incidents (Points)
- Wildfires - Current incidents (Perimeters)
- Seismic Hazard
- National Risk Index Census Tracts
- NOAA Sea Level Rise (4-6 ft.)
- NWS Severe Weather Watches and Warnings
- NWS Severe Weather Outlook
- NWS Atlantic/Caribbean Tropical Cyclones
- NWS Eastern Pacific Tropical Cyclones
- NWS Excessive Rainfall Outlook
- NEXRAD Real-Time Weather Radar



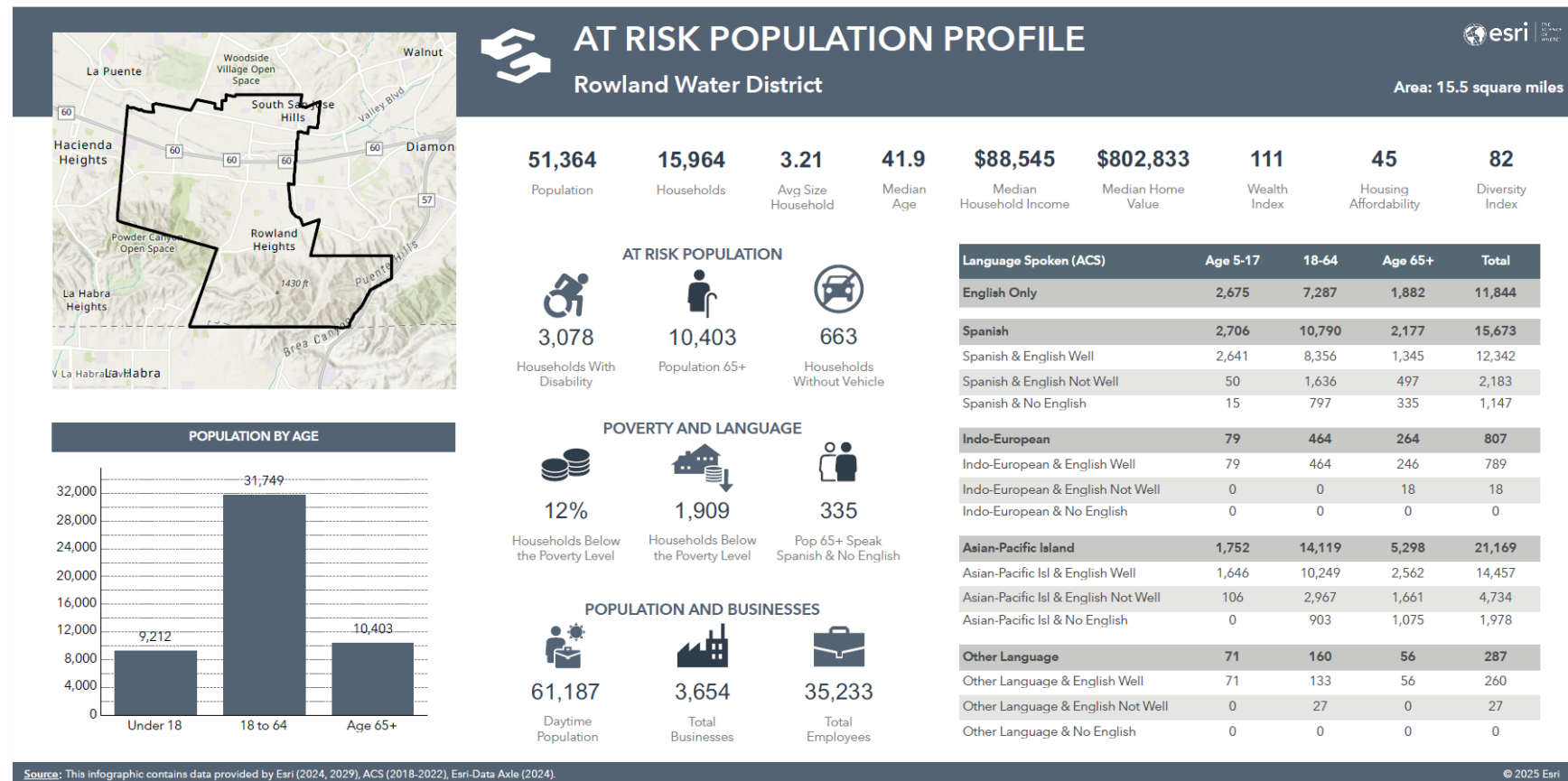
A person's vulnerability to disaster is influenced by many factors. According to **CDC's Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Groups**, the following six categories are among the most commonly accepted factors: socioeconomic status, age, gender, race and ethnicity, English language proficiency, and medical issues and disability. These categories were used to analyze the vulnerability of people in Rowland Water District. The compounding effects of these factors will further impact an individual's ability to withstand the effects of disasters and other hazards.

Below is an overview of the Rowland Water District's service area population broken down by the six contributing factors of social vulnerability. The graphics are from ESRI Business Analyst and provide an overview of the Rowland Water District's population.



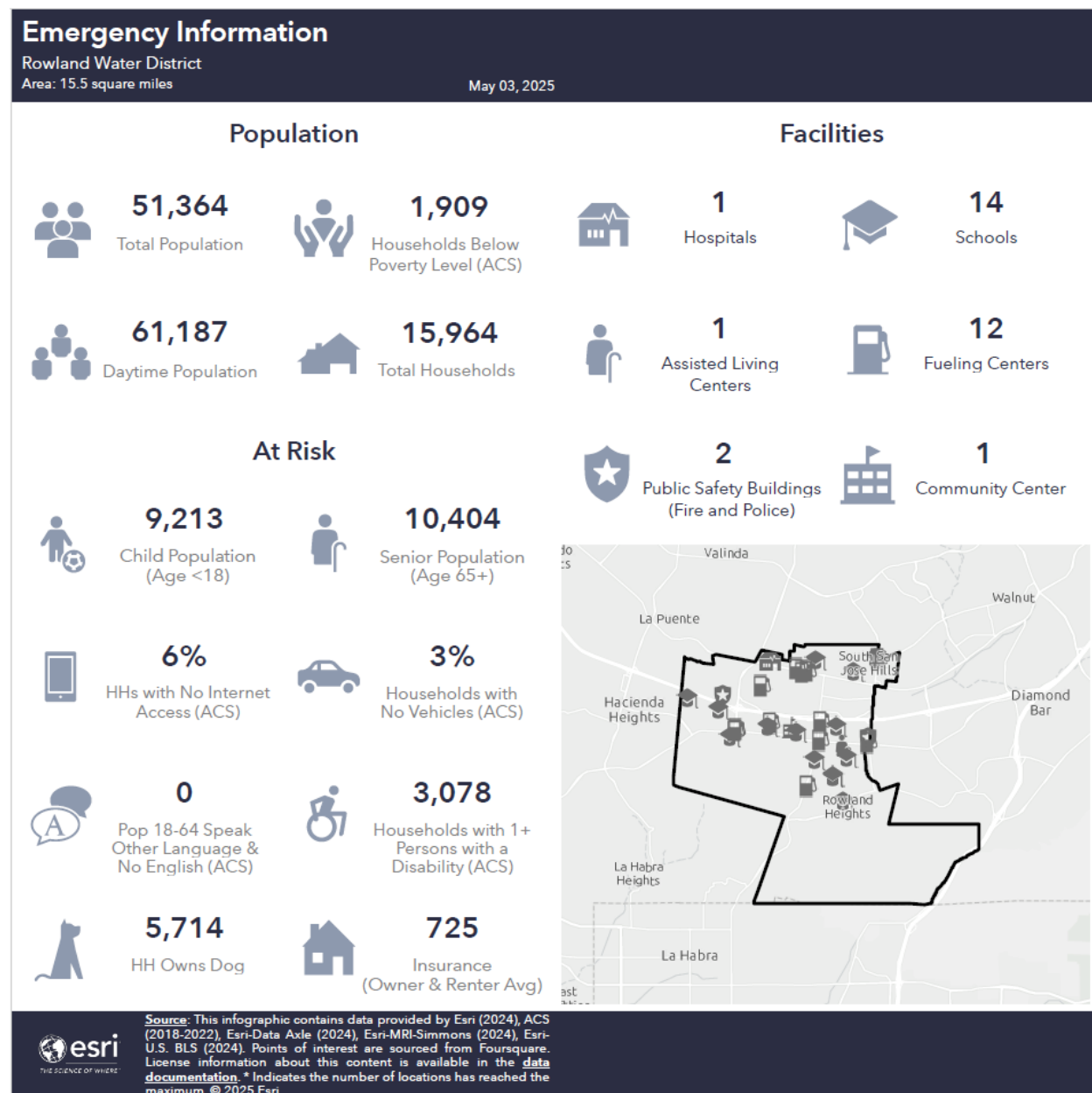


Graphic 4.3: At Risk Population Profile – Rowland Water District
Source: Esri Business Analyst, 2025





Graphic 4.4: Emergency Information – Rowland Water District
Source: ESRI Business Analyst, 2025





The Rowland Water District, encompassing 15.5 square miles, serves a diverse and densely populated region with a total population of 51,364 and a daytime population of over 61,000. The community includes significant vulnerable populations, such as 9,213 children under 18 and 10,403 seniors aged 65 and over. Additionally, 3,078 households include individuals with disabilities, and 663 lack access to a vehicle - factors that may complicate evacuation or access to essential services during emergencies. Socioeconomic vulnerabilities are also present, with 12% of households living below the poverty line and 6% lacking internet access, which can hinder timely access to emergency alerts and services.

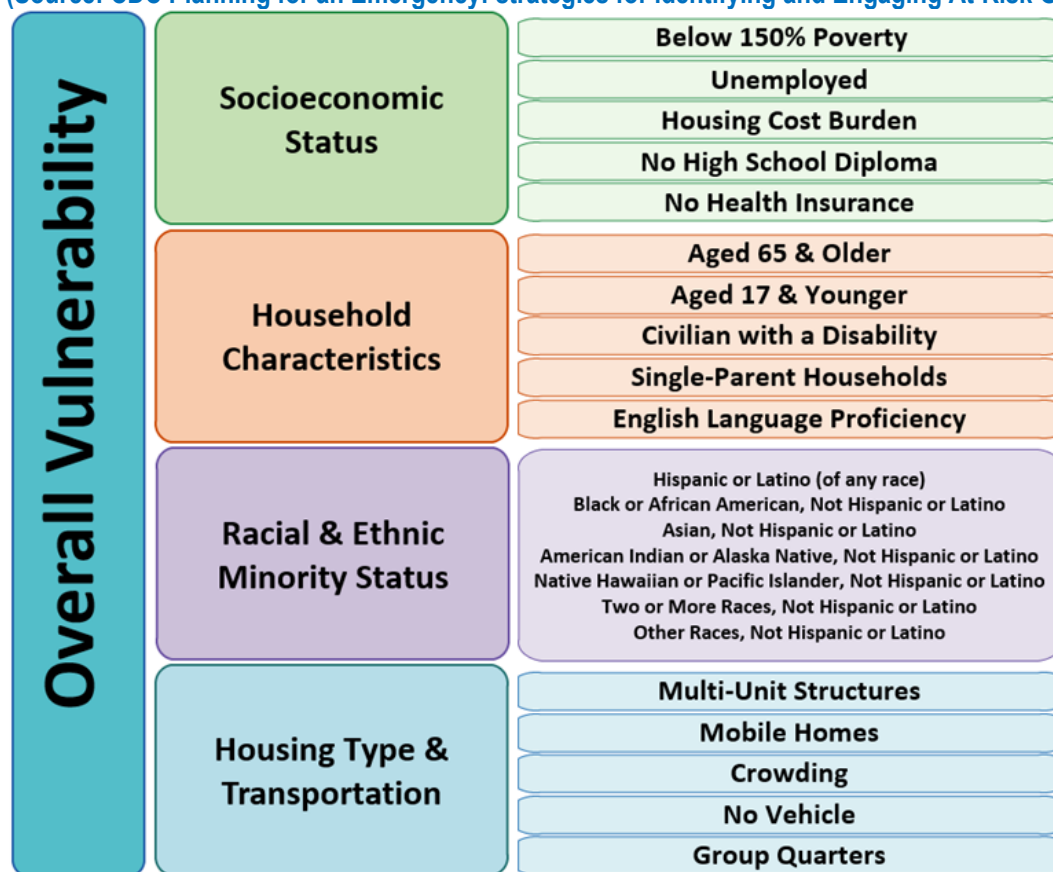
Language barriers further heighten risk. A substantial portion of the population speaks Spanish or Asian-Pacific Island languages, and over 3,100 individuals speak English either not well or not at all—most notably among the elderly. These communication challenges underscore the importance of multilingual outreach and inclusive emergency preparedness strategies. Meanwhile, the average household size is 3.21, and housing affordability is relatively low, contributing additional stress during emergencies, especially for families in financial hardship.

Social Vulnerability Index

The CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) is a tool developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to help identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters. Social vulnerability refers to the resilience of communities when confronted by external stresses on human health, such as natural or human-caused disasters, or disease outbreaks. The SVI is calculated based on 16 social factors grouped into four themes as shown below in **Figure 4.1**.



Figure 4.1: Social Vulnerability Index Themes and Social Factors
 (Source: CDC Planning for an Emergency: strategies for identifying and Engaging At-Risk Groups)

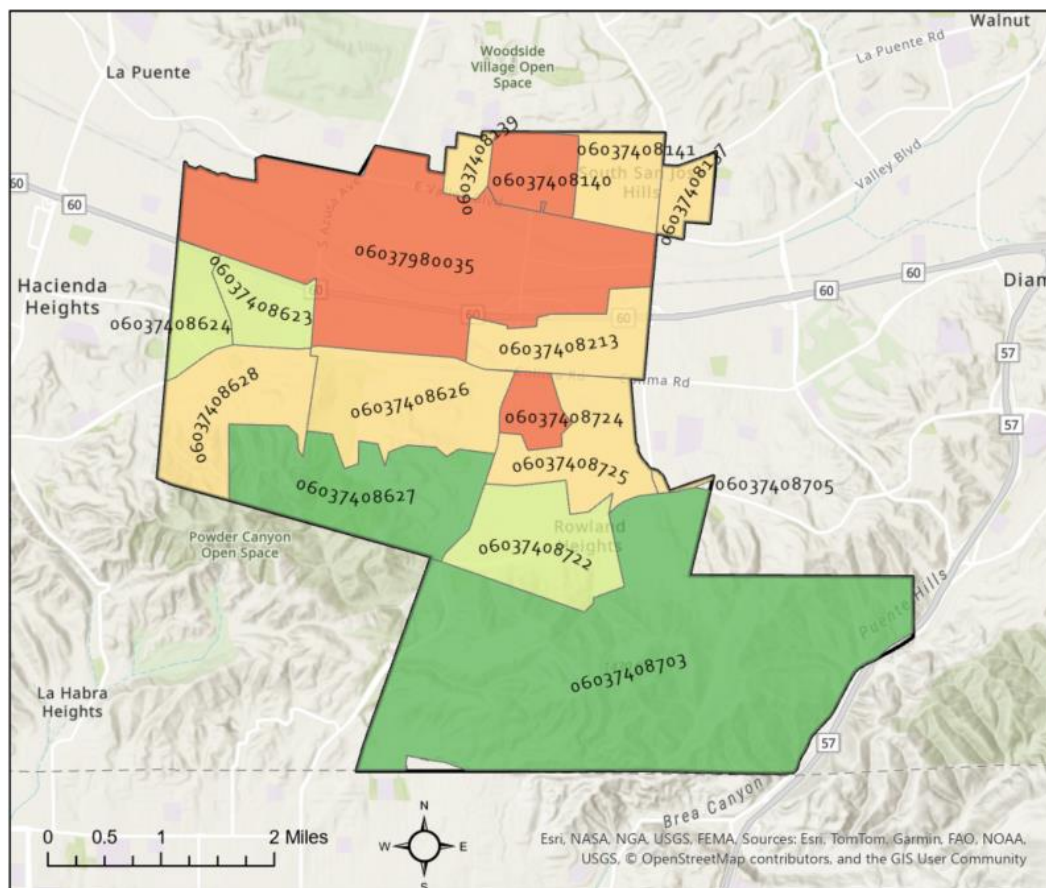


The CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) is calculated using data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey on 15 social factors. Each factor is ranked at the census tract level and converted into percentiles. These percentiles are averaged to create composite scores for four themes: socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language, and housing type and transportation. The overall SVI is then determined by summing these theme-specific percentile ranks, resulting in a value that reflects the overall social vulnerability of each census tract. Finally, census tracts are categorized into quartiles, with higher values indicating greater vulnerability.

Map 4.1 below depicts the overall social vulnerability for the Rowland Water District. The areas in red represent the census tracts that are in the 75th percentile or above for overall SVI rating. This means that these census tracts are more vulnerable than at least 75% of the other census tracts in California. The following census tracts have a high SVI rating: 06037408141, 06037980035, 06037408724. These census tracts will be evaluated in the risk assessment to determine their exposure to the specific hazard.



Map 4.1 Rowland Water District SVI Ratings
(Source: CDC, Emergency Planning Consultants)



Social Vulnerability Index

- Low SVI (25th Percentile)
- Low-Medium SVI (50th Percentile)
- Medium-High SVI (75th Percentile)
- High (Above 75th Percentile)
- Rowland Water District

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact Profile of People** below.

The census tracts depicted in the SVI maps correspond to the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) CalEnviroScreen 4.0 mapping tool and census tract datasets. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 is a mapping tool that helps identify California communities that are most affected by many sources of pollution, where people are often especially vulnerable to pollution's effects. CalEnviroScreen ranks census tracts in California based on potential exposures to pollutants, adverse environmental conditions, socioeconomic factors and the prevalence of certain health conditions. Those census tracts with a higher overall percentile score have higher pollution burdens and population sensitivities. These tracts are depicted in the darker



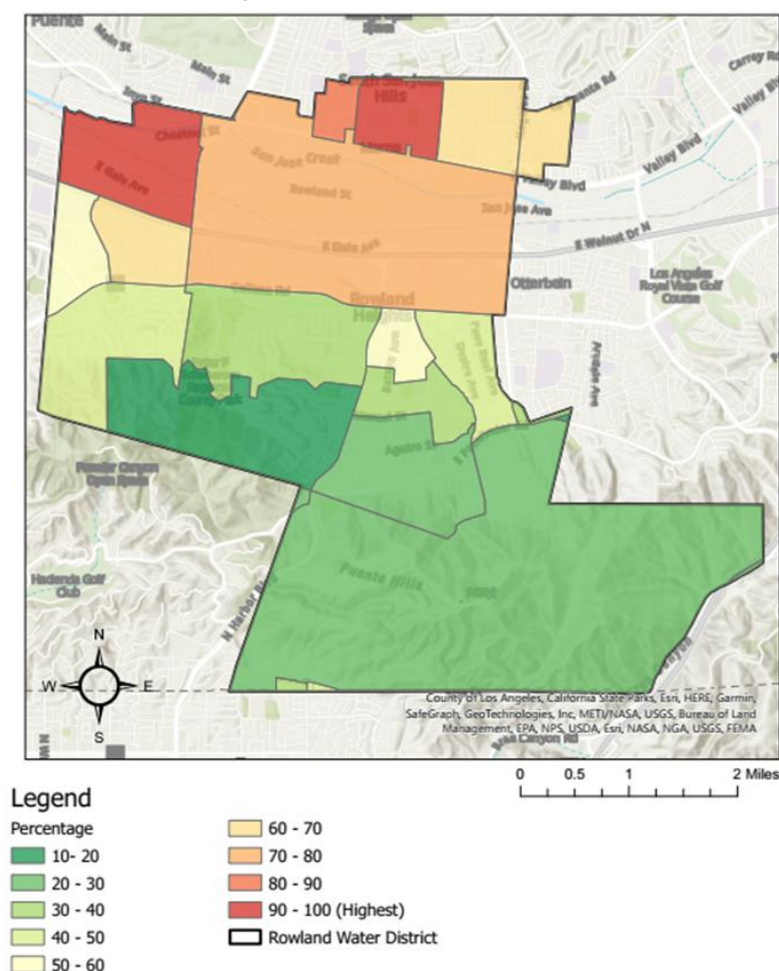
red colors on the map. Census tracts with lower overall percentile scores have lower pollution burdens and population sensitivity. These tracts are depicted in a darker green color on the map. The Rowland Water District CalEnviroScreen percentages are between 10 and 10 overall percentages. The majority of the district is between 10 and 70 percentile range

Map 4.2: Rowland Water District CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Results

Source: CalEnviroScreen, 2023

Rowland Water District CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Results

Source: CalEnviroScreen, 2022



Disadvantaged Communities

SB 1000 defines “disadvantaged communities” as areas identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or as an area that is low-income that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation. To assist in identifying disadvantaged communities, the State has provided a mapping tool called “CalEnviroScreen.” CalEnviroScreen uses several factors, called “indicators” that have been shown to determine whether a community is disadvantaged and disproportionately affected by



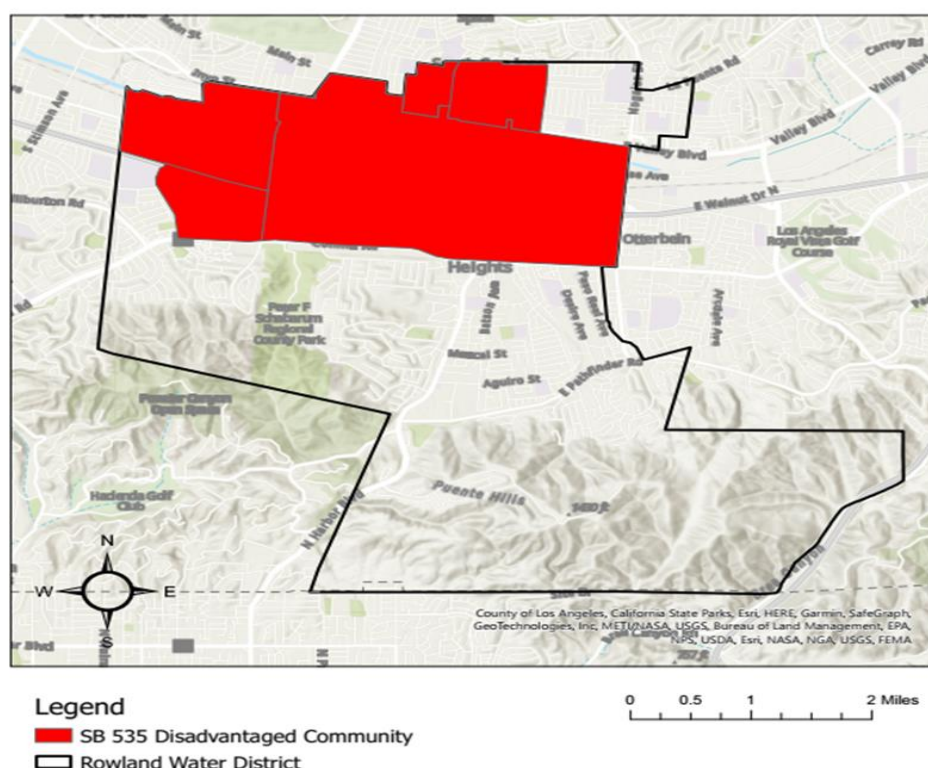
pollution. Pollution burden indicators measure different types of pollution that residents may be exposed to, and the proximity of environmental hazards to a community. Population characteristics represent characteristics of the community that can make them more susceptible to environmental hazards.

CalEnviroScreen provides an overall percentile score determined by combining weighted individual scores for all the individual indicators analyzed. SB 1000 considers a 75 percent or higher score in this category to be a qualifier for consideration as a disadvantaged community. The overall scores are represented in a statewide map, with red representing the highest percentile range and green representing the lowest. Areas with higher scores generally experience higher pollution burdens and fare poorly on a range of health and socioeconomic indicators than areas with low scores.

The majority of the Rowland Water District is not considered a disadvantaged community based on the CalEnviroScreen scores. However, there are 5 census tracts that are designated as a disadvantaged community.

Map 4.3: Rowland Water District SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
Source: CALEPA SB535 Disadvantaged Communities, 2023

Rowland Water District SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
Source: CALEPA SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities (2022 update)





Impact Profile of People

Earthquake

Rowland Water District has a diverse population that includes several vulnerable groups, such as elderly residents, low-income families, non-English speakers, and disabled individuals. The elderly population in the water district are particularly vulnerable during emergencies due to mobility issues and potential isolation. Low-income families in the district may lack the resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a disaster, such as securing emergency supplies or making necessary housing repairs. Non-English speakers, primarily immigrants of Asian descent, face language barriers that can impede their access to crucial information and services during an emergency. Additionally, individuals with physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities face added challenges in evacuating and accessing emergency services.

In the event of an earthquake, these vulnerable populations in Rowland Water District would face significant risks and challenges. Elderly residents may have difficulty evacuating quickly and could be living in older, less earthquake-resistant buildings. The disruption of healthcare services could critically impact those with medical needs. Low-income families might struggle with the financial burden of property damage and loss of income if their workplaces are affected, with limited access to insurance and emergency funds exacerbating their vulnerability. Non-English speakers could be hindered by communication barriers that prevent them from receiving timely warnings and instructions, and they may also face difficulties in navigating relief services and understanding available resources. Disabled individuals may face increased risks due to mobility issues and the potential inaccessibility of emergency shelters and services.

Wildfire

Wildfire in Rowland Water District can significantly impact vulnerable populations, including the elderly, low-income families, and individuals with health issues. Health risks from smoke inhalation can worsen existing conditions, while evacuation challenges disproportionately affect those without transportation or resources. Economic hardships arise from property loss and job disruption, complicating recovery efforts for low-income families. Additionally, limited access to timely information can hinder effective responses, and environmental hazards can threaten water supplies, impacting health further.

Power Outages

Planned and spontaneous disruptions to power can significantly affect people's health, safety, and daily lives. Power outages can disable medical devices, refrigeration for medications, and heating or cooling systems, putting vulnerable populations at risk. Interruptions to water supply and telecommunications disrupt essential services like drinking water, sanitation, and emergency communication. These hazards can lead to economic losses, social disruptions, and heightened stress, particularly for vulnerable groups. Resilient infrastructure, effective planning, and community preparedness are key to mitigating these impacts.

Drought

Drought significantly impacts Rowland Water District 's vulnerable populations, including the elderly, low-income families, non-English speakers, and individuals with disabilities. Elderly individuals are particularly susceptible to the effects of drought. Limited mobility and health issues make them more vulnerable to heat-related illnesses, which can be exacerbated by water shortages and reduced availability of cooling options. Additionally, the elderly may have fixed



incomes, making it difficult to cope with increased utility bills and the cost of purchasing bottled water. Low-income families are disproportionately affected by drought due to their limited financial resources. These families may struggle to afford higher water bills, and the cost of purchasing additional water or implementing water-saving measures can be prohibitive. Drought can also lead to increased food prices, as agricultural production declines, further straining household budgets. Reduced availability of water for hygiene and sanitation can lead to health issues, compounding the challenges faced by these families. Non-English speakers may face difficulties accessing information and resources related to drought.

Language barriers can impede their understanding of water conservation measures, drought warnings, and available assistance programs. This population might also have limited access to services that provide drought relief, such as financial assistance for increased utility costs or resources for securing alternative water supplies. People with disabilities often require additional water for medical and personal care needs. Drought conditions can make it more difficult for them to access sufficient water, affecting their health and well-being. Mobility issues can also hinder their ability to access relief services and emergency supplies. Drought can lead to increased utility costs and maintenance expenses for households. Vulnerable populations may face difficult choices between paying for water and other essential expenses, potentially leading to housing instability or displacement if they are unable to keep up with costs. Furthermore, those with cognitive disabilities may find it challenging to understand and implement necessary water conservation practices. Drought can lead to poor water quality, as reduced water levels can concentrate contaminants. Vulnerable populations are at higher risk of waterborne illnesses due to weakened immune systems and limited access to healthcare. Heatwaves associated with drought can exacerbate chronic health conditions and increase the incidence of heatstroke and dehydration.

Climate Change

Climate change impacts people in Rowland Water District in various ways, including through extreme heat events, changes in air quality, increased risk of wildfires, and potential impacts on water supply and infrastructure. These effects can lead to health issues, such as heat-related illnesses and respiratory problems, as well as challenges related to water availability and infrastructure resilience, highlighting the importance of adaptation and mitigation strategies to protect the well-being of the community.

Changes in Population

Changes in population in Rowland Water District can significantly impact residents by influencing the demand for services, housing affordability, cultural diversity, traffic congestion, economic opportunities, and community services. A growing population may strain existing infrastructure and services, leading to longer wait times and crowded facilities. Additionally, population changes can affect the availability of affordable housing and create challenges related to cultural integration and inclusivity. However, population growth can also bring new job opportunities and enrich the cultural fabric of the community. Effective urban planning and community development strategies are crucial to address these impacts and ensure the well-being of residents in Rowland Water District.

Land Use Development

Land use development in Rowland Water District can impact residents by affecting housing availability and affordability, access to services such as healthcare and education, quality of life



factors like access to green spaces and community amenities, economic opportunities through job creation and local business growth, and environmental considerations such as traffic congestion and pollution. Thoughtful planning and community engagement are crucial to ensure that development meets the needs of residents and enhances the overall quality of life in the district.

Structures

A vulnerability assessment in its simplest form is a simultaneous look at the geographical location of hazards and an inventory of the underlying land uses (populations, structures, etc.). Facilities that provide critical and essential services following a major emergency are of particular concern because these locations house staff and equipment necessary to provide important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Table 4.1** below.

FEMA separates critical buildings and facilities into the five categories shown below based on their loss potential. All of the following elements are considered critical facilities:

Essential Facilities are essential to the health and welfare of the whole population and are especially important following hazard events. Essential facilities include hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and evacuation shelters, and schools.

Transportation Systems include airways – airports, heliports; highways – bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, transfer centers; railways – trackage, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways – canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers.

Lifeline Utility Systems such as potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power and communication systems.

High Potential Loss Facilities are facilities that would have a high loss associated with them, such as nuclear power plants, dams, and military installations.

Hazardous Material Facilities include facilities housing industrial/hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins.

Table 4.1: Critical Facility Hazards and Values below illustrates the hazards with potential to impact critical facilities owned by Rowland Water District.



Table 4.1: Critical Facilities Hazards and Values
 (Source: RWD Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
 (Based on CPRI Medium/High Hazard Priority Rankings)

Facility Name and Type	# Occupants	# Buildings	\$ Building Value	\$ Contents Value	\$ Total Value	Hazard - Drought	Hazard - Earthquake	Hazard - Power Outage	Hazard - Wildfire
District Headquarters: Administrative building, warehouse, storage unit, Fullerton Booster Station, Reservoirs #1, # 5 & #11	26	3	\$18,823,368	\$1,116,924	\$19,940,292	X	X	X	X
Reservoirs #2 & #16 Granby Booster Station	0	2	\$7,808,144	N/A	\$7,808,144	X	X	X	
Reservoirs #3 & #13	0	0	\$2,535,366	N/A	\$2,535,366	X	X	X	X
Reservoirs #4 & #9 Artigas Booster Station	0	1	\$3,465,432	N/A	\$3,465,432	X	X	X	X
Reservoir #6	0	1	\$4,797,823	N/A	\$4,797,823	X	X	X	
Reservoir #7	0	0	\$2,221,553	N/A	\$2,221,553	X	X	X	X
Reservoir #8	0	1	\$1,870,167	N/A	\$1,870,167	X	X	X	X
Reservoir #10 Harbor Booster Station	0	1	\$2,558,240	N/A	\$2,558,240	X	X	X	X
Reservoir #12 Ashbourne Booster Station	0	1	\$1,850,227	N/A	\$1,850,227	X	X	X	X
Reservoir #14	0	0	\$1,677,193	N/A	\$1,677,193	X	X	X	X
Reservoir #15	0	0	\$1,816,799	N/A	\$1,816,799	X	X	X	X
2A Booster Station	0	0	\$782,020	N/A	\$782,020	X	X	X	
Cuatro Booster Station	0	0	\$43,644	N/A	\$43,644	X	X	X	
Well #1	0	0	\$727,753	N/A	\$727,753	X	X	X	
PM22	0	0	\$214,663	N/A	\$214,663	X	X	X	
Sentous (Sentous & La Puente, LP)	0	0	\$195,851	N/A	\$195,851	X	X	X	
PM9 t	0	0	\$68,718	N/A	\$68,718	X	X	X	
Joint Line- JLR1 & JLR2	0	1	\$10,264,100	N/A	\$10,264,100	X	X	X	X
TOTAL	26	11	\$62,726,361	\$1,116,924	\$62,837,985				

Based on available data provided by the water district, there is a minimum of \$62,726,361 worth of district owned property and \$1,116,924 worth of city owned contents that were analyzed. The total potential loss value of all district-owned assets is much higher but is unknown due to data limitations.

The possibility that all facilities will be completely damaged simultaneously is extremely rare. Most of the impacts of the hazards that were analyzed are anticipated to be isolated to certain locations. To better understand the magnitude of impacts, this plan identifies representative percentages of potential impact based on the total valuation of district assets. For planning purposes, we identified different tiers of impact that could occur. It is reasonable to assume that impacts would not exceed 50% of the total asset value district-wide during a single event. The following are parameters to help understand how much a proposed investment/improvement compares to the existing assets:



- 1% Impact – \$628,373.61
- 5% Impact – \$3,141,868.05
- 10% Impact – \$6,283,736.10
- 20% Impact – \$12,567,472.20
- 50% Impact – \$31,418,680.50

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact Profile of Structures** below.

Impact Profile of Structures

Earthquake

Structures include physical buildings, lifelines, and critical infrastructure in a community. All properties and occupants in Rowland Water District can be either directly impacted or affected by earthquakes. It is estimated more than a third of the planning area's building stock was built prior to 1975, when seismic provisions became uniformly applied through building code applications. These buildings are at a higher risk of damage from earthquakes. Due to limitations in current modeling abilities, the risk to critical facilities in the planning area from the earthquake hazard is likely understated. A more thorough review of the age of critical facilities, codes they were built to, and location on liquefiable soils should be conducted. Damage to transportation systems in the planning area after an earthquake has the potential to significantly disrupt response and recovery efforts and lead to isolation of populations. Additionally, seismic events can damage communication systems, complicating efforts to coordinate response to the event. Many structures may need seismic retrofits in order to withstand a moderate earthquake. Residential retrofit programs, such as Earthquake Brace+Bolt, may be able to assist in the costs of these efforts.

The district-owned critical facilities (buildings, wells, and reservoirs) vulnerable to earthquakes include 30 facilities with property and contents valued at \$62,726,361 based on estimates in 2023. The severe ground shaking and soil liquefaction will result in significant damage or total destruction of these facilities and can be catastrophic for the Rowland Water District.

Wildfire

Rowland Water District is particularly vulnerable to wildfire due to several factors. The area's dry climate, combined with high temperatures and seasonal winds, creates ideal conditions for fire spread. The abundant vegetation, including shrubs and grass, serves as fuel, especially during drought periods. The district's proximity to wildland areas increases the risk of ignitions from natural causes or human activity. Firefighting resources can be stretched thin, especially during peak wildfire seasons. Efforts to manage vegetation, create defensible space around homes, and promote community awareness are essential to mitigate these risks.

Ten of the critical facilities in the Rowland Water District could be affected by wildfire. District-owned critical facilities have property and contents valued at \$48,199,369 based on estimates in 2023.



Power Outage

A power outage can have significant impacts on a water district, affecting both its operations and the communities it serves. If the water supply or treatment facilities are disrupted, residents and businesses may face immediate shortages of clean water, compromising public health and sanitation. Loss of electricity can halt water pumping, treatment processes, and distribution systems, leading to service outages. Infrastructure damage, such as broken pipes or compromised water reservoirs, could further exacerbate water shortages or contamination risks. In addition, there may be challenges in restoring service due to transportation disruptions, difficulties accessing repair sites, or a lack of necessary resources or personnel. The economic and social consequences could be severe, especially if the district struggles to maintain operations or provide clean water for an extended period.

The district-owned critical facilities vulnerable to earthquakes include 30 facilities (buildings, wells, and reservoirs) with property and contents valued at \$62,726,361 based on estimates in 2023. Any utility related hazard can result in significant challenges to operations; specifically, being able to provide customers with clean water.

Drought

The most immediate impact of a drought is on the water supply. Rowland Water District relies on both surface and groundwater sources, which can become depleted during prolonged droughts. This could lead to water rationing, affecting residential, institutional, commercial, and industrial users. Reduced water availability could strain the district's ability to provide adequate water for drinking, sanitation, and fire suppression, compromising public health and safety. All properties in Rowland Water District could be directly impacted or affected by drought. Most of the impact will be from the related hazards such as competition for water supply and disruption of public infrastructure. Reduced water supply could leave property vulnerable to fires. Dried vegetation around properties could also increase the vulnerability to fires.

Prolonged drought conditions could weaken soil stability, leading to ground subsidence. This can cause damage to roads, bridges, and pipelines, increasing maintenance costs and potentially leading to hazardous conditions. Water mains and sewage systems could be impacted by a loss of water or pressure. Also, those systems could be affected by soil movement, leading to leaks and breaks that further strain the district's water resources. Public parks and recreational areas may face restrictions on water use for irrigation, leading to degraded landscapes and reduced green spaces.

All of the critical facilities in the Rowland Water District could be affected by drought. This includes the 30 facilities with property and contents valued at \$62,726,361 based on estimates in 2023.

Climate Change

Climate change impacts critical facilities and structures in the Rowland Water District by increasing the frequency and severity of heatwaves, flooding, wildfires, and poor air quality. These events strain energy and water resources, damage infrastructure, and heighten health risks, particularly for hospitals, emergency services, and community centers. To mitigate these effects, the water district needs to upgrade infrastructure, improve energy efficiency, and enhance emergency response plans. These measures will help ensure that critical facilities remain operational and continue to serve the community effectively amidst the challenges posed by



climate change. See *Mitigation Actions Matrix in Chapter 5 (Table 5.1)* for actions relating to climate change.

Changes in Population

Population changes in the Rowland Water District, can significantly impact critical facilities and structures by influencing demand for services, infrastructure, and resources. Population growth leads to increased pressure on existing facilities, such as schools and healthcare services, requiring upgrades and expansions. Demographic shifts, such as an aging population or increased cultural diversity, can also impact the types of services needed. Urban development driven by population changes requires careful planning to ensure infrastructure can support the growing community. Effective planning and management are crucial to adapting critical facilities to meet the evolving needs of the population and ensure the continued resilience of the community.

Land Use Development

Changes in land use development in the Rowland Water District can impact structures and critical facilities by influencing accessibility, infrastructure needs, environmental considerations, community services, economic development, and require effective planning and management to ensure the continued functionality and resilience of critical facilities.

Economy

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Vulnerability to Economy** and **Table 4.2** below.

Vulnerability to Economy

Rowland Water District serves several cities including West Covina, La Puente, Industry, Diamond Bar, and La Habra Heights. There is also a large unincorporated portion of Los Angeles County that is included in the RWD service area. Economic assets, other than residential customers, that are particularly vulnerable to hazards include Rowland Unified School District, Puente Hills Mall and surrounding shopping centers, Eastwood Village Shopping Center, Rowland Hights Plaza Shopping Center, and Nogales Medical Plaza.

Table 4.2: Hazard Vulnerability to Economic Assets
(Source: District Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

	Drought	Earthquake	Power Outage	Wildfire
Economic Assets				
Rowland Unified School District Address: 1830 Nogales Street, Rowland Heights, CA 91748	X	X	X	
Puente Hills Mall Address: 1600 S. Azusa Avenue, City of Industry, CA 91748	X	X	X	



Economic Assets	Drought	Earthquake	Power Outage	Wildfire
Rose Plaza Shopping Center Address: 17384 Colima Road, Rowland Heights, CA 91748	X	X	X	X
Eastwood Village Shopping Center 18230 Colima Road, Rowland Heights, CA 91748	X	X	X	
Rowland Heights Plaza Shopping Center 18922 Gale Avenue, Rowland Heights, CA 91748	X	X	X	
Nogales Medical Plaza 2707 E. Valley Boulevard, Suite 309, West Covina, CA 91792	X	X	X	

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact Profile of Economy** below.

Impact Profile of Economy

An earthquake, wildfire, power outage, or drought in the Rowland Water Districts would significantly impact its key economic centers especially if water service is impacted. The economic centers analyzed include Rowland Unified School District, Nogales Medical Plaza, and shopping centers including Puente Hills Mall, Eastwood Village Shopping Center, and Rowland Heights Plaza Shopping Center.

Rowland Unified School District

Drought: Schools need to implement water conservation measures, potentially affecting landscaping, maintenance, and sanitation practices. Water shortages could impact school operations, including the availability of drinking water and functioning of restrooms. Educational programs might need to be adjusted to include information on water conservation and the effects of drought. Job loss from a drought is not likely, however changes in educational structure could lead to increased costs or reduced pay for faculty and staff.

Earthquake: The school district will likely experience damage to buildings and facilities, disrupting the education of thousands of students. The impact of an earthquake will be amplified if the water district is impacted and clean water is not able to be supplied to the school. Schools might need to close temporarily for inspections and repairs, affecting students, staff, and families. Closure of schools could lead to reduced or no pay for faculty and staff which will cause financial hardship. This financial hardship is not limited to the employees but will also spread to district area as these employees may need to move out of the town for employment.

Power Outage: Power outages in schools impact electricity and water supply. Also, flood control equipment could be impacted. Such problems can significantly impact the safety, health, and learning environment. These hazards can cause disruptions like fires, illnesses, uncomfortable conditions, and even school closures. Contaminated water, faulty plumbing, and poor air quality



can lead to health issues, while electrical and gas problems pose serious safety risks. To mitigate these impacts, regular maintenance, safety measures, and emergency preparedness plans are essential for ensuring a safe and conducive learning environment.

Wildfire: Although the Rowland Unified School District schools are not situated in a designated fire hazard area, they remain vulnerable to poor air quality from nearby wildfires. This can pose health risks to students and staff, potentially leading to the cancellation of outdoor activities. In more severe cases, schools may be closed or shift to remote learning to minimize outdoor exposure to hazardous air conditions. If water supply is impacted due to fire-fighting efforts, the schools may need to close temporarily.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate, Population, and Land Use Development Change Considerations** below.

Climate Change: Climate change poses significant challenges to schools within the Rowland Water District (RWD), particularly through increased water resource pressures. In Southern California, rising temperatures and prolonged droughts have escalated the frequency and severity of wildfires, threatening commercial properties. Additionally, climate change has led to more intense and frequent rainfall events, increasing the risk of flooding. Heavy downpours can overwhelm drainage systems, posing threats to properties. Proactive measures, such as infrastructure investments in recycled water and comprehensive risk assessments, are essential to enhance the resilience of these properties in the face of a changing climate.

Changes in Population: Population growth within the Rowland Water District (RWD) directly influences the demand for schools and other district facilities. As the population is projected to increase from 59,283 in 2020 to 61,387 by 2045, this growth requires strategic planning to ensure that schools and other district facilities have access to a reliable water supply for sanitation, irrigation, and daily operations.

Changes in Land Use Development: Land use development and population growth within the Rowland Water District (RWD) have significant implications for schools and other district facilities. As the population increases, the demand for school-related services rise, leading to the establishment and expansion of district facilities. This growth necessitates careful planning to ensure that water resources are adequately managed to support both existing and new district facilities.

Puente Hills Mall, Rose Plaza Shopping Center Eastwood Village Shopping Center, and Rowland Heights Plaza Shopping Center

Drought: Businesses will need to implement water conservation measures, potentially affecting landscaping, maintenance, and sanitation practices. Water shortages could impact facility operations, including the availability of drinking water and functioning of restrooms. Job loss from a drought is not likely, however changes in store hours could lead to increased costs or reduced pay for staff.

Earthquake: The shopping centers will likely experience damage to buildings and facilities, disrupting the education of thousands of students. The impact of an earthquake will be amplified if the water district is impacted and clean water is not able to be supplied to the shopping centers. Stores might need to close temporarily for inspections and repairs, affecting shoppers and



employees. Closure of stores could lead to reduced or no pay for staff members which will cause financial hardship. This financial hardship is not limited to the employees but will also spread to other areas within the district as these employees may need to move out of the town for employment.

Power Outage: Power outage impacts water supply, HVAC failures, ignition for gas appliances. These issues can significantly impact safety and health. Contaminated water, faulty plumbing, and poor air quality can lead to health issues, while electrical and gas problems pose serious safety risks. These hazards can cause disruptions like fires, illnesses, uncomfortable conditions, and even business closures.

Wildfire: Rose Plaza Shopping Center is the only shopping center situated in a designated fire hazard area. The other shopping centers remain vulnerable to poor air quality from nearby wildfires.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate, Population, and Land Use Development Change Considerations** below.

Climate Change: Climate change poses significant challenges to shopping centers within the Rowland Water District (RWD), particularly through increased water resource pressures. In Southern California, rising temperatures and prolonged droughts have escalated the frequency and severity of wildfires, threatening commercial properties. Additionally, climate change has led to more intense and frequent rainfall events, increasing the risk of flooding. Heavy downpours can overwhelm drainage systems, posing threats to properties. Proactive measures, such as infrastructure investments in recycled water and comprehensive risk assessments, are essential to enhance the resilience of these properties in the face of a changing climate.

Changes in Population: Population growth within the Rowland Water District (RWD) directly influences the demand for shopping opportunities. As the population is projected to increase from 59,283 in 2020 to 61,387 by 2045, this growth requires strategic planning to ensure that shopping locations and centers have access to a reliable water supply for sanitation, irrigation, and daily operations.

Changes in Land Use Development: Land use development and population growth within the Rowland Water District (RWD) have significant implications for shopping centers. As the population increases, the demand for shopping services rises, leading to the establishment and expansion of shopping locations and centers. This growth necessitates careful planning to ensure that water resources are adequately managed to support both existing and new shopping centers.

Nogales Medical Plaza

Drought: Medical offices will need to implement water conservation measures, potentially affecting landscaping, maintenance, and sanitation practices. Water shortages could impact operations, including the availability of drinking water and functioning of restrooms. This can have a negative impact on the spread of infections and other communicable diseases especially in a medical office.



Earthquake: The medical offices will likely experience damage to buildings and facilities, disrupting the hours of operation. The impact of an earthquake will be amplified if the water district is impacted and clean water is not able to be supplied to the shopping centers. Offices might need to close temporarily for inspections and repairs, affecting patients and employees. Delays in care can exasperate chronic medical conditions leading to overall higher medical costs.

Power Outage: Power outage in medical offices can impact use of electrical equipment, compromise security, affect water supply and HVAC systems, prevent ignition of gas appliance, and impact air quality. Contaminated water, faulty plumbing, and poor air quality can lead to health issues, while electrical and gas problems pose serious safety risks. These hazards can cause disruptions like fires, illnesses, uncomfortable conditions, and even business closures.

Wildfire: Nogales Medical Plaza is not situated in a designated fire hazard area; however, it remains vulnerable to poor air quality and other indirect impacts from nearby fires. This can pose health risks to patients and staff, potentially leading to an increase in patient visits, changing office hours, or in worse case closing offices and direct patients to other medical offices. If water supply is impacted due to firefighting efforts, the medical offices may need to close temporarily.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate, Population, and Land Use Development Change Considerations** below.

Climate Change: Climate change poses significant challenges to medical offices within the Rowland Water District (RWD), particularly through increased water resource pressures. In Southern California, rising temperatures and prolonged droughts have escalated the frequency and severity of wildfires, threatening commercial properties. Additionally, climate change has led to more intense and frequent rainfall events, increasing the risk of flooding. Heavy downpours can overwhelm drainage systems, posing threats to properties. Proactive measures, such as infrastructure investments in recycled water and comprehensive risk assessments, are essential to enhance the resilience of these properties in the face of a changing climate.

Changes in Population: Population growth within the Rowland Water District (RWD) directly influences the demand for medical services, necessitating the expansion of healthcare facilities. As the population is projected to increase from 59,283 in 2020 to 61,387 by 2045, this growth requires strategic planning to ensure that medical offices have access to a reliable water supply for sanitation, medical procedures, and daily operations.

Changes in Land Use Development: Land use development and population growth within the Rowland Water District (RWD) have significant implications for medical offices in the area. As the population increases, the demand for healthcare services rises, leading to the establishment and expansion of medical facilities. This growth necessitates careful planning to ensure that water resources are adequately managed to support both existing and new medical offices.

Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Natural, historic, and cultural resources are essential elements that define the identity and heritage of a community. Natural resources include native flora and fauna, water bodies, landscapes, and climate, providing ecological and recreational benefits. Historic resources



consist of buildings, archaeological sites, monuments, and historic districts that hold historical significance. Cultural resources encompass museums, traditional practices, languages, literature, festivals, and public art, reflecting the community's cultural heritage and values. Together, these resources contribute to preserving the community's history, environment, and cultural identity, enriching the quality of life for its residents.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources, Table 4.3** below.

Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Rowland Water District includes several areas of large open space that make up several county parks. Most notably is Peter F Schabarum Regional County Park. According to Los Angeles County Parks, "Peter F. Schabarum Regional Park, located in Rowland Heights, is a 575-acre facility with 75 acres developed for walking, hiking, picnics, youth camping, soccer and tennis. Youth tennis lessons are offered year-round and exercise classes are free of charge. There is a new "Life Trail" exercise area, a federally protected blue-line stream and the remaining acres of the park have been left in their natural state and crisscross with hiking, biking and horseback riding trails that connect to the historic Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail."

Table 4.3: Hazard Proximity to Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

(Source: Rowland Water District Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

	Drought	Earthquake	Power Outages	Wildfire
Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources				
Peter F Schabarum Regional County Park 17250 E. Colima Rd. Hacienda Heights, CA 91745	X	X	X	X

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact Profile of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources** below.

Impact Profile of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Drought

A drought at Peter F. Schabarum Regional County Park could lead to several significant impacts, primarily related to water shortages and environmental stress. Reduced water availability would strain irrigation systems, potentially harming the park's landscaping, trees, and recreational areas. Lawns, gardens, and other green spaces may dry out, affecting the aesthetic appeal and function of the park. The lack of water could also affect wildlife, as natural water sources might dry up, forcing animals to relocate or face survival challenges. Additionally, the dry conditions could



increase the risk of wildfires in the area, as vegetation becomes more flammable. Visitors may experience reduced access to certain park amenities, such as water-based activities or lush areas for picnicking. Long-term drought conditions could further stress the park's ecosystem, requiring careful management and conservation efforts to protect both the environment and public safety.

Earthquake

An earthquake at Peter F. Schabarum Regional County Park could cause significant damage to infrastructure, including pavilions, restrooms, and trails, as well as disrupt utilities like water and electricity. Ground instability, such as landslides or soil liquefaction, could create hazardous conditions and damage the park's natural landscape. Visitors may face injury risks from falling debris or unstable terrain, and wildlife could be displaced or harmed. In the aftermath, the park might need to close temporarily for safety and repairs, emphasizing the importance of preparedness plans and emergency protocols to protect both visitors and the park environment.

Wildfire

Wildfire could have severe impacts on Peter F. Schabarum Regional County Park, including the destruction of vegetation, wildlife habitats, and park infrastructure. The fire could spread quickly through dry grass, shrubs, and trees, threatening park facilities like picnic areas, restrooms, and trails, potentially causing significant damage. The smoke and heat from the fire would pose health risks to visitors, potentially leading to evacuation orders and closure of the park for safety. Wildlife in the area could be displaced, injured, or killed, and the park's ecosystem might take years to recover. Additionally, air quality would worsen, affecting not only park-goers but also surrounding communities. Emergency services would be required for firefighting efforts and to assist with evacuations, and restoration efforts would be necessary to rehabilitate damaged areas and replant vegetation.

Power Outages

Power outages related hazards at Peter F. Schabarum Regional County Park, such as electrical, water, or gas issues, could disrupt park operations and pose safety risks. For example, electrical failures could cause outages of lighting, security systems, and other essential facilities, leading to a loss of services for park visitors. Water supply problems, like contamination or plumbing issues, could affect restrooms, drinking fountains, and irrigation systems, creating unsanitary conditions and hindering park maintenance. Utility disruptions could also affect communication systems, delaying emergency responses or closure procedures. Timely inspections, regular maintenance, and emergency preparedness are critical to mitigating these risks and ensuring the safety of visitors and the protection of park resources.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate, Population, and Land Use Development Change Considerations** below.

Climate Change

Climate change poses significant risks to the natural, cultural, and historic resources in the Rowland Water District, including rising temperatures, altered precipitation patterns, increased wildfires, and higher humidity levels. These changes can accelerate the deterioration of historic



structures, cause flooding and erosion of archaeological sites, and promote mold growth that threatens organic materials. To protect these resources, proactive adaptation strategies such as vulnerability assessments, climate-resilient conservation techniques, and community engagement are essential to mitigate the long-term impacts of climate change. See Mitigation Actions Matrix in Chapter 5 (Table 5.1) for actions relating to climate change.

Changes in Population

Population growth within the Rowland Water District can significantly impact natural, cultural, and historic resources. Increased development to accommodate a growing population often leads to the loss of natural habitats, affecting local biodiversity and altering the landscape. Urban expansion can also encroach upon historic sites, potentially leading to their degradation or destruction. Moreover, a denser population elevates the demand for water resources, which may strain existing supplies and necessitate infrastructure projects that could further disrupt natural and cultural sites. To mitigate these effects, the district has implemented educational initiatives, such as the Splash Cash program, to promote environmental awareness and water conservation among students. These efforts aim to foster community engagement in preserving the area's valuable resources amidst ongoing population changes

Land Use Development

Land use development within the Rowland Water District can significantly impact its natural, cultural, and historic resources. Urban expansion and infrastructure projects may lead to the alteration or destruction of natural habitats, affecting local biodiversity and potentially encroaching upon historic sites.

Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Activities bringing value to the community are those that contribute positively to the well-being, cohesion, and development of the community as a whole. These activities can take various forms and serve different purposes, but they generally aim to enhance the quality of life for community members and promote a sense of belonging and connectedness.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community** below.

Vulnerability Of Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Rowland Water District offers several programs to promote water conservation in the communities. These programs provide a direct value to both the water district and area schools, organizations, and community members. As indicated on the RWD website, these programs include:

- Education Programs – “The water education program is a comprehensive approach aligned towards helping our local educators teach students that water is an important natural resource. Students are encouraged to use water wisely and make environmentally sustainable choices to ensure reliable water supply for now and the future. The water



education presentations are offered in-class for K-6th grade students and teachers throughout the District's service area. All programs are intended to enhance the school curriculum on water awareness."

- Patch Program – "The patch program is designed to teach our local Scouts or individual students about the importance of their water supply, where it comes from and how to conserve the natural resource. With this program, we intend for the Scouts to take care of our precious resource and learn how to make conservation a way of life."
- Water Awareness Poster Contest – "Each year, Rowland Water District hosts an Annual Poster Contest to inspire students to think about the importance of water and how we can use it wisely. Students are encouraged to create posters that showcase: water being used wisely at home, in the community, in recreation, or the environment; and creative new water-saving ideas for the future."

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact Profile of Activities Bringing Value to the Community** below.

Impact Profile of Activities Bringing Value to the Community

The programs offered by Rowland Water District are virtual or delivered in person at various locations such as schools in the water district. Therefore, the impact profile is the same as the one discussed earlier in the Economy section on "schools".

Rowland Unified School District

Drought: Schools need to implement water conservation measures, potentially affecting landscaping, maintenance, and sanitation practices. Water shortages could impact school operations, including the availability of drinking water and functioning of restrooms. Educational programs might need to be adjusted to include information on water conservation and the effects of drought. Job loss from a drought is not likely, however changes in educational structure could lead to increased costs or reduced pay for faculty and staff.

Earthquake: The school district will likely experience damage to buildings and facilities, disrupting the education of thousands of students. The impact of an earthquake will be amplified if the water district is impacted and clean water is not able to be supplied to the school. Schools might need to close temporarily for inspections and repairs, affecting students, staff, and families. Closure of schools could lead to reduced or no pay for faculty and staff which will cause financial hardship. This financial hardship is not limited to the employees but will also spread to district area as these employees may need to move out of the town for employment.

Power Outage: Power outages in schools impact electricity and water supply. Also, flood control equipment could be impacted. Such problems can significantly impact the safety, health, and learning environment. These hazards can cause disruptions like fires, illnesses, uncomfortable conditions, and even school closures. Contaminated water, faulty plumbing, and poor air quality can lead to health issues, while electrical and gas problems pose serious safety risks. To mitigate these impacts, regular maintenance, safety measures, and emergency preparedness plans are essential for ensuring a safe and conducive learning environment.



Wildfire: Although the Rowland Unified School District schools are not situated in a designated fire hazard area, they remain vulnerable to poor air quality from nearby wildfires. This can pose health risks to students and staff, potentially leading to the cancellation of outdoor activities. In more severe cases, schools may be closed or shift to remote learning to minimize outdoor exposure to hazardous air conditions. If water supply is impacted due to fire-fighting efforts, the schools may need to close temporarily.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate, Population, and Land Use Development Change Considerations** below.

Climate Change: Climate change poses significant challenges to schools within the Rowland Water District (RWD), particularly through increased water resource pressures. In Southern California, rising temperatures and prolonged droughts have escalated the frequency and severity of wildfires, threatening commercial properties. Additionally, climate change has led to more intense and frequent rainfall events, increasing the risk of flooding. Heavy downpours can overwhelm drainage systems, posing threats to properties. Proactive measures, such as infrastructure investments in recycled water and comprehensive risk assessments, are essential to enhance the resilience of these properties in the face of a changing climate.

Changes in Population: Population growth within the Rowland Water District (RWD) directly influences the demand for schools and other district facilities. As the population is projected to increase from 59,283 in 2020 to 61,387 by 2045, this growth requires strategic planning to ensure that schools and other district facilities have access to a reliable water supply for sanitation, irrigation, and daily operations.

Changes in Land Use Development: Land use development and population growth within the Rowland Water District (RWD) have significant implications for schools and other district facilities. As the population increases, the demand for school-related services rise, leading to the establishment and expansion of district facilities. This growth necessitates careful planning to ensure that water resources are adequately managed to support both existing and new district facilities.



Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategies

Overview of Mitigation Strategy

As the cost of damage from disasters continues to increase nationwide, the Rowland Water District and other participating agencies in the MJHMP recognize the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Mitigation Plans assist communities in reducing risk from natural hazards by identifying resources, information and strategies for risk reduction, while helping to guide and coordinate mitigation activities at the project area facilities.

The plan provides a set of action items to reduce risk from hazards through education and outreach programs, and to foster the development of partnerships. Further, the plan provides for the implementation of preventative activities.

The resources and information within the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan:

1. Establish a basis for coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public in the Rowland Water District and other MJHMP participating agencies.
2. Identify and prioritize future mitigation projects.
3. Assist in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs.

The Mitigation Plan is integrated with other District plans including the Urban Water Management Plan, Strategic Plan, and Emergency Response Plan.

Mitigation Measure Categories

The **FEMA Handbook** identifies four broad types of mitigation actions. Rather than listing by “type”, the Planning Team chose to list the action items by hazard. See **Mitigation Actions Matrix**.

Mitigation Type	Description	Examples
Local Plans and Regulations	These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that	▪ Comprehensive plans ▪ Land use ordinances



Mitigation Type	Description	Examples
	influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.	▪ Subdivision regulations ▪ Development review ▪ Building codes and enforcement ▪ NFIP CRS ▪ Capital improvement programs ▪ Open space preservation ▪ Stormwater management regulations and master plans
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure.	▪ Acquisitions and elevations of structures in flood-prone areas ▪ Utility undergrounding ▪ Structural retrofits ▪ Floodwalls and retaining walls ▪ Detention and retention structures ▪ Culverts ▪ Safe rooms
Natural Systems Protection and Nature-based Solutions	This type of action can include green infrastructure and low impact development, nature-based solutions, Engineering with Nature and bioengineering to incorporate natural features or processes into the built environment.	▪ Sediment and erosion control ▪ Stream corridor restoration ▪ Forest management ▪ Conservation easements ▪ Wetland restoration and preservation ▪ Land conservation ▪ Greenways ▪ Rain gardens ▪ Living shorelines
Education and Awareness Programs	These types of actions keep residents informed about potential natural disasters. Many of these types of actions are eligible for funding through the FEMA HMA program.	▪ Radio or television spots ▪ Social media outreach ▪ Websites with maps and information ▪ Real estate disclosure ▪ Presentations to school groups or neighborhood organizations ▪ Mailings to residents in hazard-prone areas



Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C3-a.

Q: Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **State Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals, MJHMP Goals** below.

State Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals

The 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan identified the following goals that reflect State's current priorities:

Goal 1 - Significantly reduce risk to life, community lifelines, the environment, property, and infrastructure by planning and implementing whole-community risk reduction and resilience strategies.

Goal 2 - Build capacity and capabilities to increase disaster resilience among historically underserved populations, individuals with access and functional needs, and communities disproportionately impacted by disasters and climate change.

Goal 3 - Incorporate equity metrics, tools, and strategies into all mitigation planning, policy, funding, outreach, and implementation efforts.

Goal 4 - Apply the best available science and authoritative data to design, implement, and prioritize projects that enhance resilience to natural hazards and climate change impacts.

Goal 5 - Integrate mitigation principles into laws, regulations, policies, and guidance to support equitable outcomes to benefit the whole community.

Goal 6 - Significantly reduce barriers to timely, efficient, and effective hazard mitigation planning and action.

MJHMP Goals

The overall goals for the MJHMP guided the direction of goal setting, design of the community outreach strategy, and development of mitigation activities aimed at reducing risk and preventing loss from natural hazards. During the first meeting of the MJHMP Planning Team, sample goals were reviewed and consideration given to a regional desire for hazard reduction and enhanced mitigation capabilities.

Each of the MJHMP goals is supported by mitigation action items. The Planning Team developed these action items through its knowledge of the local area, risk assessment, review of past efforts, identification of mitigation activities, and qualitative analysis. The five MJHMP goals and descriptions are listed below:

Protect Life and Property

Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other properties more resistant to losses from natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.



Reduce losses and repetitive damages for chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic hazards.

Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for avoiding new development in high hazard areas and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

Public Awareness

Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural hazards.

Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

Natural Systems

Balance watershed planning, natural resource management, and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation to protect life, property, and the environment.

Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve natural hazard mitigation functions.

Partnerships and Implementation

Strengthen communication and coordinate participation among and within public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, business, and industry to gain a vested interest in implementation.

Encourage leadership within public and private sector organizations to prioritize and implement local, county, and regional hazard mitigation activities.

Emergency Services

Establish policy to ensure mitigation projects for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure.

Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry.

Coordinate and integrate natural hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

How are the Mitigation Action Items Organized?

The action items are organized within the following Mitigation Actions Matrix, categorized by hazard. Data collection and research and the public participation process resulted in the development of these action items. The Matrix includes the following information for each action item.

Action Item

The action item is a brief description of the project, service, or change that will result in hazard mitigation.



Lead Department

Each action item assigns primary responsibility. The hierarchies of the assignments vary – some are departments while others are positions. The identified department has the responsibility to address hazards, or that is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Supporting agencies may also be listed which would include outside agencies that are capable of or responsible for assisting in implementing activities and programs.

Timeline

The mitigation plan will be updated every 5 years according to FEMA regulations. However, there are projects and programs in the Mitigation Actions Matrix that will require more than 5 years to complete.

Funding Source

External Resources could include a range of FEMA mitigation grants perhaps including Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

Internal Resources could include the annual/general fund, capital improvement projects, impact/development fees, human capital, in-kind resources, etc.

Plan Goals Addressed

The plan goals addressed by each action item are included as a way to monitor and evaluate how well the mitigation plan is achieving its goals once implementation begins.

The plan goals are organized into the following five areas:

- ✓ Protect Life and Property
- ✓ Enhance Public Awareness
- ✓ Preserve Natural Systems
- ✓ Encourage Partnerships and Implementation
- ✓ Strengthen Emergency Services

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-b.

Q: Does the plan identify the planning mechanisms for each plan participant into which the ideas, information and strategy from the mitigation plan may be integrated? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))

A: See **Planning Mechanism** below.

Planning Mechanism

It's important that each action item be implemented. Perhaps the best way to ensure implementation is through integration with one or many of the District's existing "planning mechanisms" including policy guidelines and internal/external funding resources. Policy guidelines might include the Urban Water Management Plan and the Strategic Plan. The internal funding resources could include Capital Improvement Projects, and Annual/General Fund while external funding resources could include grants and donations. Opportunities for integration will be simple and easy in cases where the action item is already compatible with the content of the planning mechanism. As an example, if the action item calls for the creation of a water



conservation ordinance and the same action is already identified in the Strategic Plan's policies, then the Strategic Plan will assist in implementation. On the contrary, if preparation of a water conservation ordinance is not already included in the Strategic Plan policies, then the item will need to be added during the next update to the Strategic Plan.

The Capital Improvement Program, depending on the budgetary environment, is updated every 5 years. The CIP includes infrastructure projects built and owned by the District. As such, the CIP is an excellent medium for funding and implementing action items from the Mitigation Plan. The Mitigation Actions Matrix includes several items from the existing CIP. The authors of the CIP served on the Planning Team and are already looking to funding addition Mitigation Plan action items in future CIPs.

The Annual or General Fund is the budget document that guides all of the District's expenditures and is updated on an annual basis. Although primarily a funding mechanism, it also includes descriptions and details associated with tasks and projects. Grants come from a wide variety of sources – some annually and others triggered by events like disasters. Whatever the source, the District uses the Annual/General Fund to identify successful grants as funding sources.

Building and Infrastructure

This addresses the issue of whether or not a particular action item results in the reduction of the effects of hazards on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Comments

The purpose of the "Comments" is to capture the notes and status of the various action items. Since Planning Team members frequently change between plan updates and annual reviews, the Comments provide a history to help in tracking the progress and status of each action. Most of the comments relate to cost estimates as of 2024.

Benefit/Cost Ratings

The benefits of proposed projects were weighed against estimated costs as part of the project prioritization process. The benefit/cost analysis is not of the detailed variety required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant program. A less formal approach was used because some projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Therefore, a review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project will be performed in the future as needed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to the costs and benefits of these projects.

Cost ratings were defined as follows:

High: Existing funding within the jurisdiction will not cover the cost of the action item so outside sources of revenue would be required.

Medium: The action item could be funded through existing jurisdictional funding but would require budget modifications.

Low: The action item could be funded under existing jurisdictional funding within the assigned lead department.



Benefit ratings were defined as follows:

High: The action item will provide short-term and long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Medium: The action item will have long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Low: The action item will have only short-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.

Q: Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv))

A: See **Priority Ranking** below.

Priority Ranking

The Planning Team utilized the following rating tool to establish priorities. Designations of “High”, “Medium”, and “Low” priority have been assigned to all of the action item using the following criteria:

Does the Action:

- ☐ solve the problem?
- ☐ address Vulnerability Assessment?
- ☐ reduce the exposure or vulnerability to the highest priority hazard?
- ☐ address multiple hazards?
- ☐ benefits equal or exceed costs?
- ☐ implement a goal, policy, or project identified in the Urban Water Management Plan or Capital Improvement Project?

Can the Action:

- ☐ be implemented with existing funds?
- ☐ be implemented by existing state or federal grant programs?
- ☐ be completed within the 5-year life cycle of the LHMP?
- ☐ be implemented with currently available technologies?

Will the Action:

- ☐ be accepted by the community?
- ☐ be supported by community leaders?
- ☐ adversely impact segments of the population or neighborhoods?
- ☐ require a change in local ordinances or zoning laws?
- ☐ positive or neutral impact on the environment?
- ☐ comply with all local, state and federal environmental laws and regulations?

Is there:

- ☐ sufficient staffing to undertake the project?
- ☐ existing authority to undertake the project?

As mitigation action items were updated or written the Planning Team, representatives were provided worksheets for each of their assigned action items. Answers to the criteria above determined the priority according to the following scale.

- 1-6 = Low priority
- 7-12 = Medium priority
- 13-18 = High priority



Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-b.

Q: Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Expanding and Improving Capabilities)** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-a.

Q: Does the plan include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions/projects that each jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items)** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-b.

Q: Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items)** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.

Q: Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Priority, Goals)** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-b.

Q: Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing/administering the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Lead Department/Position, Timeline, Funding Source)** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-a.

Q: Does the plan describe the process the community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Planning Mechanism)** below.



Mitigation Actions Matrix – Rowland Water District

Table 5.1: Mitigation Actions Matrix

Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
Multi-Hazard Action Items															
MH-1 Upgrade and replace server hardware and software to effectively accommodate new business applications, transfer increased amounts of data quickly and increase security and reliably.	General Manager	2-5 years	X			X	X	H	M	L	CIP	CIP	A	Y	\$160,000
MH-2 Upgrade and replace Computer Software (based off IT vendor recommendations).	General Manager	1-2 years	X			X		H	L	H	CIP	CIP	A		\$15,000
MH-3 Security Fencing - Replace existing fence and increase height of fence at Tomich Booster Station to improve security.	Project Manager	Complete	X			X		H	M	M	CIP	CIP		Y	Completed; \$200,000
MH-4 Security Fencing - Increase height of fence at	Project Manager	1-2 years	X			X		H	M	M	CIP	CIP		Y	\$350,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
District Yard to improve security.															
MH-5 Security Fencing - Replace existing fence and increase height of fence at Reservoir 10.	Project Manager	2-5 years	X			X		H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$250,000
MH-6 Security Fencing - Replace existing fence and increase height of fence at Reservoir 14.	Project Manager	2-5 years	X			X		H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$250,000
MH-7 Security Fencing - Replace existing fence and increase the height of fencing at Reservoir 3 & 13.	Project Manager	2-5 years	X			X		H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$250,000
MH-8 Security Fencing - Replace existing fence and increase height of fence at Reservoir 7.	Project Manager	2-5 years	X			X		H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$250,000
MH-9 Security Fencing - Replace existing fence and increase height of fence at Reservoir 8.	Project Manager	2-5 years	X			X		H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$250,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
MH-10 Security Fencing - Replace existing fence and increase height of fence at Reservoir 4 & 9.	Project Manager	2-5 years	X			X		H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$250,000
MH-11 Replace AC Units at district office.	Facility Maintenance; Project Manager	2-6 years	X			X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$70,000
MH-12 Upgrade Website-graphics, user access, etc.	Education & Outreach Coordinator	1-2 years		X		X	X	H	L	H	CIP	CIP	E		\$15,000
MH-13 Replace Reservoir 1 with new Secondary Warehouse to provide additional storage.	Project Manager; Facility Maintenance	6 years	X					H	H	L	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$1,000,000
MH-14 RCS (Residual Control System) Structure- Tomich Booster Station.	Water Systems Supervisor	Complete	X					H	H	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$350,000
MH-15 RCS Structure-Granby Booster Station. Built a structure to house chemical injection equipment.	Water Systems Supervisor	Complete	X					H	H	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$450,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
MH-16 RCS Structure- Artigas Booster Station. Build a structure to house chemical injection equipment.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-5 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$250,000
MH-17 RCS Structure- Ashbourne Booster Station. Build a structure to house chemical injection equipment.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-5 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$450,000
MH-18 Replace Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir 2 & 16.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$70,000
MH-19 Replace Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir 4.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000
MH-20 Replace Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir 5.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000
MH-21 Replace Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir 6.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
MH-22 Replace Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir 7.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000
MH-23 Replace Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir 8.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000
MH-24 Replace of Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir 10.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000
MH-25 Replace of Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir 12.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000
MH-26 Replace of Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir 13.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000
MH-27 Replace of Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir 14.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000
MH-28 Replace of Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir 15.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
MH-29 Replace of Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000
MH-30 Replace of Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000
MH-31 Replace of Mixers and Water Quality Station at Reservoir.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-7 years	X		X	X		H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$35,000
MH-32 Booster Station Rehab- Harbor Booster Station: Roof, Hatches, Paint, Safety, Lights & MCC.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	2-6 years	X			X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$350,000
MH-33 Booster Station Rehab- Granby Booster Station: Roof, Hatches, Paint, Safety, Lights & MCC.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	2-6 years	X			X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$350,000
MH-34 Booster Station Rehab- Ashbourne Booster	Project Manager; Water	2-6 years	X			X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$350,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
Station: Roof, Hatches, Paint, Safety, Lights & MCC.	Systems Supervisor														
MH-35 Booster Station Rehab- Zone 6 Booster Station: Roof, Hatches, Paint, Safety, Lights & MCC.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	2-6 years	X			X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$350,000
MH-36 Booster Station Rehab- Artigas Booster Station: Roof, Hatches, Paint, Safety, Lights & MCC.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	2-6 years	X			X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$350,000
MH-37 Asphalt Repair-Reservoir 6.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	Complete	X					H	L	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$100,000
MH-38 Asphalt Repair-Reservoir 7.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	Complete	X					H	L	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$200,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
MH-39 Asphalt Repair-Reservoir 4 & 9.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$350,000
MH-40 Asphalt Repair-Reservoir 14.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$350,000
MH-41 Asphalt Repair-Reservoir 3 & 13.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$350,000
MH-42 Asphalt Repair-Reservoir 8.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$350,000
MH-43 Asphalt Repair-Reservoir 12.	Project Manager;	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$200,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
	Water Systems Supervisor														
MH-44 New Recycled Water Groundwater Well on Chestnut Ave, City of Industry.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	5-6 years	X					H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$1,200,000
MH-45 Fullerton Booster Pump Station- Increase capacity and ability to pump recycled water to higher zone.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	4-5 years	X					H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$1,100,000
MH-46 Rehab Reservoir 10 Replace interior and exterior coating, replace vent, make safety upgrades.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	Complete	X					H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$750,000
MH-47 Rehab Reservoir JLR1 Replace interior and exterior coating, replace vent, make safety upgrades.	Project Manager; Water	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$1,300,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
	Systems Supervisor														
MH-48 Rehab Reservoir JLR2 Replace interior and exterior coating, replace vent, make safety upgrades.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$1,900,000
MH-49 Rehab Reservoir 7 Replace interior and exterior coating, replace vent, make safety upgrades.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$800,000
MH-50 Rehab Reservoir 8 Replace interior and exterior coating, replace vent, make safety upgrades.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$550,000
MH-51 Rehab Reservoir 9 Replace interior and exterior coating, replace vent, make safety upgrades.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$450,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
MH-52 Rehab Reservoir 12 Replace interior and exterior coating, replace vent, make safety upgrades.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$500,000
MH-53 Rehab Reservoir 14 Replace interior and exterior coating, replace vent, make safety upgrades.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$500,000
MH-54 Rehab Cuatro Booster- Install structure to house pumps, MCC, etc. Install SCADA, security system, replace security fencing, etc.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-2 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$750,000
MH-55 Scada Server Upgrades- Software, Security, failover, etc.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	3-6 years	X					H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$250,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
MH-56 Granby Booster Station Valve Replacement to improve isolation and mitigate the number of customers impacted by shutdown in the event of a natural disaster.	Water Systems Supervisor	Complete	X					H	L	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$50,000
MH-57 Tomich Booster Station Valve Replacement to improve isolation and mitigate the number of customers impacted by shutdown in the event of a natural disaster.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$50,000
MH-58 Granby Booster Station Valve Replacement to improve isolation and mitigate the number of customers impacted by shutdown in the event of a natural disaster.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$50,000
MH-59 Harbor Booster Station Valve Replacement to improve isolation and mitigate the number of customers	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$60,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
impacted by shutdown in the event of a natural disaster.															
MH-60 Ashbourne Booster Station Valve Replacement to improve isolation and mitigate the number of customers impacted by shutdown in the event of a natural disaster.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$60,000
MH-61 Zone 6 Booster Station Valve Replacement to improve isolation and mitigate the number of customers impacted by shutdown in the event of a natural disaster.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$60,000
MH-62 Artigas Booster Station Valve Replacement to improve isolation and mitigate the number of customers impacted by shutdown in the event of a natural disaster.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$60,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
MH-63 Upgrade Security for Remote Sites- Granby Booster Station.	Facility Maintenance; Water Systems Supervisor	Complete	X		X	X		H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$40,000
MH-64 Upgrade Security for Remote Site- Whittier Booster Station.	Facility Maintenance; Water Systems Supervisor	Complete	X		X	X	X	H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$40,000
MH-65 Upgrade Security for Remote Sites- Tomich Booster Station.	Facility Maintenance; Water Systems Supervisor	Complete	X		X	X		H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$40,000
MH-66 Upgrade Security for Remote Sites- Reservoir 8.	Facility Maintenance; Water Systems Supervisor	Complete	X		X	X		H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$40,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
MH-67 Upgrade Security for Remote Sites- Artigas Booster Station.	Facility Maintenance; Water Systems Supervisor	1-5 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$40,000
MH-68 Upgrade Security for Remote Sites- Ashbourne Booster Station.	Facility Maintenance; Water Systems Supervisor	1-5 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$40,000
MH-69 Upgrade Security for Remote Sites- Harbor Booster Station.	Facility Maintenance; Water Systems Supervisor	1-5 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$40,000
MH-70 Upgrade Security for Remote Sites- Zone 6 Booster Station.	Facility Maintenance; Water Systems Supervisor	1-5 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$40,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
MH-71 Upgrade Security for Remote Sites- Reservoir 3 & 13.	Facility Maintenance; Water Systems Supervisor	1-5 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$40,000
MH-72 Upgrade Security for Remote Sites- Reservoir 7.	Facility Maintenance; Water Systems Supervisor	1-5 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$40,000
MH-73 Upgrade Security for Remote Sites- Reservoir 14.	Facility Maintenance; Water Systems Supervisor	1-5 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$40,000
MH-74 Rehab Pump- Zone 6 Booster Station.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$75,000
MH-75 Rehab Pump- Cuatro Booster Station.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$75,000



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MH-76 Rehab Pump- Artigas Booster Station.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$75,000
MH-77 Rehab Pump- Ashbourne Booster Station.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$75,000
MH-78 Rehab Pump- Harbor Booster Station.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$75,000
MH-79 Rehab Pump- Granby Booster Station.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$75,000
MH-80 Rehab Pump- Fullerton Booster Station.	Water Systems Supervisor	1-6 years	X					H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$75,000
MH-81 Restoration of JWL Reservoir Vault Lid.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	1-2 years	X				X	H	L	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$15,000
MH-82 PLC Upgrade SCADA Cabinets.	Project Manager;	3 years	X					H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$450,000



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	Water Systems Supervisor														
MH-83 Valve Replacement (La Seda, Cantaria, Altario, Galleano, Johnson, Bixby).	Project Manager; Field Operations Supervisor	1-6 years	X		X			H	H	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$2,075,000
MH-84 Meter/Module Replacements.	Field Operations Supervisor	6 years	X		X		X	H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$500,000
MH-85 Replace Service Lines.	Project Manager; Field Operations Supervisor	2-6 years	X		X	X	X	H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$625,000
MH-86 Blowoffs Replacement.	Field Operations Supervisor	1-6 years	X		X			H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$285,000
MH-87 Fullerton Grade Separation.	Project Manager	1-2 years	X			X	X	H	H	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$1,224,000



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MH-88 Six Basins	General Manager	1-2 years	X				X	H	H	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$1,400,000
MH-89 Mainline Replacements.	Project Manager; Field Operations Supervisor	Ongoing	X		X	X	X	H	H	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	
MH-90 2.5 Ton Dump Truck.	Field Operations Supervisor	1 year	X					H	L	H	CIP	CIP	P		\$150,000
MH-91 10 Wheel Dump Truck.	Field Operations Supervisor	4 years	X					H	M	M	CIP	CIP	P		\$275,000
MH-92 John Deere Flatbed Cart.	Field Operations Supervisor	2 years	X					H	L	H	CIP	CIP	P		\$25,000
MH-93 EOC Trailer to operate in the event of an emergency.	Project Manager; Compliance & Safety Coordinator	1-2 years	X		X	X	X	H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P		\$200,000



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MH-94 CAT 430F2 IT	Field Operations Supervisor	3 years	X					H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P		\$150,000
MH-95 Vactor Truck	Field Operations Supervisor	5-6 years	X				X	H	H	L	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$400,000
MH-96 Purchase vehicles & equipment- Field Trucks (#5 & #11) F150, F350 4x4 Crew Cab, Short Bed .	Facility Maintenance	1-6 years					X	H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$425,000
MH-97 Block Retaining Wall behind reservoirs 5 & 11 to provide space for pipe storage.	Project Manager	1-2 years	X					H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$750,000
MH-98 District Main Office- Asphalt and paving.	Project Manager; Facility Maintenance	1-3 years	X					H	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$500,000
MH-99 Recycled Water Retrofits. This multiyear project will fund the conversion of customers from	Project Manager	Ongoing	X	X			X	H	L	L	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$100K/per year



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potable water to recycled water.															
MH-100 Recycled Water Valve replacements are part of ongoing operations and maintenance to ensure reliable service.	Project Manager	Ongoing	X	X			X	H	L	L	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$100K/per year
MH-101 Purchase a mass notification system "911" for Public Notification and Guidance during Emergency Events.	Compliance & Safety Coordinator; Education & Outreach Coordinator	3-5 years	X	X		X	X	M	H	M	CIP, HMGP	GF	P		\$15,000
MH-102 Purchase a system that allows employees to provide secured 2-way electronic communications and has an app to see existing situational status maps and reports, receives Situation/Status information,	Project Manager; Compliance & Safety Coordinator	4-7 years	X	X		X	X	H	H	L	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
and can integrate with GIS Software.															
MH-103 Purchase & install Emergency Response Notification and/or Information System for our Emergency Operation Center that will also include visual & audible hubs/monitors throughout the “employee only” areas on campus that is capable of remotely displaying and sending audible emergency alert messaging for employees and ties into software.	Project Manager; Compliance & Safety Coordinator	3-5 years	X	X		X	X	H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	
MH-104 Design & Build Educational & Training Facility near/on the main campus.	Project Manager; Compliance & Safety Coordinator; Education &	5-10 years	X	X		X	X	H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$2M+



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	Outreach Coordinator														
MH-105 Install more Hydration Stations at Schools.	Education & Outreach Coordinator	3-7 years	X	X			X	M	H	L	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$100,000
MH-106 A mobile hydration station –to deploy to community events and emergency situations to provide drinking water. It will have spouts as well as larger bottled water refill stations to allow visitors to have a drink or refill their own bottle. The Water Wagon would be used instead of bottled water at community events, helping to improve the environment by reducing the waste stream. In emergency situations The Water Wagon can provide water on a larger scale and be	Project Manager; Education & Outreach Coordinator	7 years	X	X	X		X	H	H	L	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	



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deployed to a neighborhood that needs water in the event of a fire or water quality concern. The water is RWD tap water, affirming the message that RWD tap water is safe to drink and tastes great. The Water Wagon would feature educational signage for visitors to learn more about tap water.															
MH-107 Construct Protective Warehouse Canopies for Large Vehicles.	Project Manager	1-5 years	X					H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$450,000
MH-108 Recycled Water Master Plan Update.	General Manager	3-10 years					X	H	H	L	HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$200,000
MH-109 Recycled Water Master Plan- System Expansion Drought and Conservation Mandates	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	3-10 years					X	H	H	L	HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$55,000,000



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MH-110 Motor Control Center Rehab Project- Harbor Pump Station.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	3-6 years	X			X		M	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$250,000
MH-111 MCC Rehab Project- Ashbourne Pump Station.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	3-6 years	X			X		M	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$250,000
MH-112 MCC Rehab Project- Zone 6 Pump Station.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	3-6 years	X			X		M	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$250,000
MH-113 MCC Rehab Project- Granby Pump Station.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	3-6 years	X			X		M	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$250,000
MH-114 MCC Rehab Project- Fullerton Pump Station.	Project Manager;	3-6 years	X			X		M	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$250,000



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	Water Systems Supervisor														
MH-115 MCC Rehab Project-Artigas Pump Station.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	3-6 years	X			X		M	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	\$250,000
MH-116 Purchase Drones – Reservoir & Site Inspections.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	3-6 years	X	X		X	X	M	H	L	HMGP	CIP	A	Y	\$25,000
MH-117 Hire Consultant for Emergency Response Plan (ERP).	Compliance & Safety Coordinator	Completed	X	X	X	X	X	H	M	H	CIP	CIP	A		Completed; \$200,000
MH-118 Hire Consultant for Emergency Response Plan (ERP).	Compliance & Safety Coordinator	3-4 years	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP	A		\$200,000
MH-119 Hire an Emergency Response Coordinator	General Manager	4-8 years	X	X	X	X	X	M	L	L	GF	GF			



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Drought Action Items															
DR-1 Design and construct water supply connection with La Habra Heights to provide RWD with alternative water supply source. This was a multi-agency project with Walnut Valley Water District through Puente Basin Water Agency. Project included pipeline, connection structure with chemical injection, meter, etc.	General Manager; Project Manager	Complete	X		X	X	X	H	H	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$2,000,000
DR-2 Design and construct water supply connection with California Domestic Water Company to provide RWD with alternative water supply source. This was a multi-agency project with Walnut	General Manager; Project Manager	Complete	X		X	X	X	H	H	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	Completed; \$3,000,000



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Valley Water District through Puente Basin Water Agency. Project included pipeline, pump station with chemical injection, meter, pressure reducing station, etc.															
DR-3 Design and construct water supply inter-connection with City of La Verne & Golden State Water to add additional water supply diversity & resiliency.	General Manager; Project Manager		X		X	X	X	H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP	P	Y	
DR-3 Replace Large Meters that are below accuracy standards to reduce water loss.	Field Operations Supervisor	1-6 years	X		X			H	M	H	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$663,400
Earthquake Action Items															
EQ-1 Conduct Reservoir Seismic Vulnerability Study. Hire a consultant to conduct a study on the structural stability of the existing reservoirs and	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	3-5 years	X		X	X		M	M	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$300,000



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the feasibility of retrofitting reservoir sites with flexible couplings and earthquake automatic valve controllers. Design plans for all reservoir sites (Reservoirs 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13, 14,15,16).															
EQ-2 Install earthquake control valves at reservoirs lacking the capability to close reservoirs and prevent reservoir drainage and assist availability for use of water for fire protection.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	5-10 years	X		X	X		M	L	M	CIP	CIP	P	Y	\$1,200,000
Power Outage Action Items															
PO-1 Purchase additional Emergency Portable Generator to provide power to booster station 2024 Tomich Rd., Hacienda Height, CA 91745	Water Systems Supervisor	Complete	X		X	X		H	M	H	CIP	CIP		Y	Completed; \$200,000



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PO-2 Purchase additional Emergency Portable Generator to provide power to booster station 18940 Granby Pl., Rowland Heights, CA 91748	Water Systems Supervisor	2-8 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$200,000
PO-3 Purchase additional Emergency Portable Generator to provide power to booster station 2505 Artigas Dr., Rowland Heights, CA 91748	Water Systems Supervisor	2-8 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$200,000
PO-4 Purchase additional Emergency Portable Generator to provide power to booster station 4000 Harbor Blvd., Rowland Heights, CA 91748	Water Systems Supervisor	2-8 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$200,000
PO-5 Purchase additional Emergency Portable Generator to provide power to booster station 3400	Water Systems Supervisor	2-8 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$200,000



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Ashbourne Pl., Rowland Heights, CA 91748															
PO-6 Purchased two (2) Portable Fuel Trailers	Facility Maintenance	Completed	X		X	X		H	L	H	CIP	CIP		Y	Completed \$35,000 Each
PO-7 Purchase either 1 or 2 additional Portable Fuel Trailers	Facility Maintenance	2-4 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$35,000 Each
PO-8 Purchased two (2) Suitcase Generators	Facility Maintenance	Completed	X		X	X		H	L	H	CIP	CIP		Y	Completed
PO-9 Purchase 3 additional Suitcase Generators	Facility Maintenance	2-4 years	X		X	X		H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	
PO-10 Install solar panel carports and solar panels on available rooftops across main campus.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	5-10 years	X		X	X	X	M	H	L	HMGP	CIP		Y	\$250,000
Wildfire Action Items															
WLD-1 Vegetation and Brush Removal (weed abatement) to areas surrounding District facilities within wildfire hazard zones.	Water Systems Supervisor	Ongoing	X		X	X	X	H	L	M	CIP	CIP		Y	\$30,000/annually



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
WLD-2 Retrofit existing units to fire suppression system in the IT server room in the Admin Bldg.	Project Manager	1-3 years	X			X	X	H	H	L	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$90,000
WLD-3 Retrofit/Resurface all pump buildings, roofs, reservoirs and facilities with Flame Retardant or resistant materials/coatings	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	5-10 years	X			X	X	H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$1M-\$3M
WLD-4 Retrofit with fire-resistant roofs for all pump houses.	Project Manager; Water Systems Supervisor	3-5 years	X		X	X		H	H	M	HMGP	CIP		Y	
Terrorism Action Items															
T-1 Replace exterior windows with Bullet-Resistant glass in areas with public access	Project Manager; Compliance & Safety Coordinator	5-7 years	X			X		H	H	M	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	\$500,000



Action Item	Lead Department/Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Enhance Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Environment	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Goal: Encourage Partnerships	Benefit (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Cost (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Priority (L-Low, M-Medium, H-High)	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	Expanding & Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory, A-Administrative & Technical, F-Finance, E-Education & Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Comments 2025
T-2 Partner with the Law Enforcement for access/sharing. May require additional hardware to support the project.	Compliance & Safety Coordinator	3-5 years	X			X	X	H	H	L	CIP, HMGP	CIP		Y	
T-3 Cyber Security Assessment, Testing and Protection	General Manager	1-5 years	X		X	X	X	H	H	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP			



Chapter 6: Plan Maintenance

The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the Plan annually and producing a plan revision every five years. This section describes how the MJHMP Planning Team and the Rowland Water District will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-a.

Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Local Mitigation Officer, Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Implementing the Plan** below.

Local Mitigation Officer

The Planning Team that was involved in research and writing of the Plan will also be responsible for implementation. The MJHMP Planning Team will be led by Planning Team Chair Tom Coleman. Mr. Coleman will also serve as the RWD Planning Team Chair as well as the Local Mitigation Officer following a declared disaster. Each of the other participating agencies will have its own Planning Team Chair who will serve as their Local Mitigation Officer (see separately attached Annexes).

Under the direction of the MJHMP Planning Team Chair Tom Coleman, the MJHMP Planning Team will reconvene on an annual basis to monitor and evaluate progress on the Base Plan and Annexes.

Under the direction of the Local Mitigation Officer, the RWD Planning Team will take responsibility for plan maintenance and implementation of the MJHMP Base Plan. The Local Mitigation Officer will facilitate the RWD Planning Team meetings and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the Plan to the members of the RWD Planning Team. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all of the Planning Team members. The Local Mitigation Officer will coordinate with the RWD leadership to ensure funding for 5-year updates to Plan as required by FEMA.

The Planning Team will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Plan's action items and undertaking the formal review process. The Local Mitigation Officer will be authorized to make changes in assignments to the current RWD Planning Team.

The RWD Planning Team will meet no less than bi-annually. Meeting dates will be scheduled once the final Planning Team has been established. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. The Local Mitigation Officer or designee will be responsible for contacting the Planning Team members and organizing the bi-annual meetings.

Plan updates will need to be approved by FEMA every 5 years. However, adequate time should be allowed to secure grant funding (if necessary), allow adequate time for a thorough planning process, and time for the formal review by Cal OES and FEMA. All said, if grant funding is going to be needed, the update timeline should begin 3 years prior to the plan's due date to FEMA.



Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Monitoring					
MJHMP Planning Team	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
RWD Planning Team	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Evaluating					
MJHMP Planning Team	X	X	X	X	X
RWD Planning Team	X	X	X	X	X
Updating					
MJHMP Planning Team					X
RWD Planning Team					X

Monitoring and Implementing the Plan

Monitoring the Plan

The MJHMP Planning Team Chair will convene the Planning Team on a bi-annual basis to gather status updates on the mitigation action items for the Base Plan and Annexes. Additionally, each of the participating agencies will hold bi-annual meetings with their respective Planning Teams to monitor their own Annex.

The RWD Planning Team Chair Local Mitigation Officer will hold quarterly meetings with the RWD Planning Team to gather status updates on the mitigation action items. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. See the **Bi-Annual Implementation Report** discussed below which will be a valuable tool for the Planning Team to measure the success of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The focus of the MJHMP Bi-Annual meetings will be on the progress and changes to the Mitigation Action Items.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-a.

Q: Does the plan describe each community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))

A: See **Integration into other Planning Mechanisms** below.

Integration into other Planning Mechanisms

The District addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through the General Fund, Capital Improvement Projects, Urban Water Management Plan, Strategic Plan and Grants. The Mitigation Plan provides a series of recommendations - many of which are closely related to the goals and objectives of existing planning programs (aka planning mechanisms). The District will implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures, as possible.

The District is responsible for adhering to the State of California's Building and Safety Codes; however, in accordance with Section 53091 (d)(e) the District is exempt from having to comply with county and/or city building and zoning ordinances when constructing facilities for the production, generation, storage, treatment, or transmission of water. In addition, the District may



work with other agencies at the state level to review, develop and ensure Building and Safety Codes are adequate to mitigate or present damage by hazards. This is to ensure that life-safety criteria are met for new construction.

Some of the goals and action items in the Mitigation Plan will be achieved through activities recommended in the strategic and other budget documents. During the bi-annual reviews, the planning teams will work with the departments to identify areas within the Mitigation Plan action items that are consistent with the strategic and budget documents to ensure the Mitigation Plan goals and action items are implemented in a timely fashion.

Specifically, the Planning Team will utilize the updates of the following documents to implement the Mitigation Plan:

- ✓ Risk Assessment, District Profile, Planning Process (stakeholders) – Emergency Response Plan, Risk and Resilience Assessment, Urban Water Management Plan, Strategic Plan, etc.
- ✓ Mitigation Actions Matrix – General Fund, Capital Improvement Projects, Urban Water Management Plan, Strategic Plan, Grants

Bi-Annual Implementation Report

The Bi-Annual Implementation Matrix is the same as the Mitigation Actions Matrix but with a column added to track the bi-annual status of each action item. Upon approval and adoption of the Plan, the Bi-Annual Implementation Reports will be added to the Plan's **Attachments**. Following is a view of the Bi-Annual Implementation Matrix:

Insert here once plan is finalized and approved.

An equally important part of the monitoring process is the need to maintain a strategic planning process which needs to include funding and organizational support. In that light, at least one year in advance of the FEMA-mandated 5-year submission of an update, the Local Mitigation Officer will convene the Planning Team (as well as any other departments with responsibilities on the Mitigation Actions Matrix) to discuss funding and timing of the update planning process. On the fifth year of the planning cycles, the Planning Team will broaden its scope to include discussions and research on all of the sections within the Plan with particular attention given to goal achievement and public participation.

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects

FEMA's approach to identifying the costs and benefits associated with hazard mitigation strategies, measures, or projects fall into two general categories: benefit/cost analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis.

Conducting benefit/cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damages later. Cost-effectiveness analysis evaluates how best to spend a given amount of money to achieve a specific goal. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating hazards can provide decision-makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis upon which to compare alternative projects.

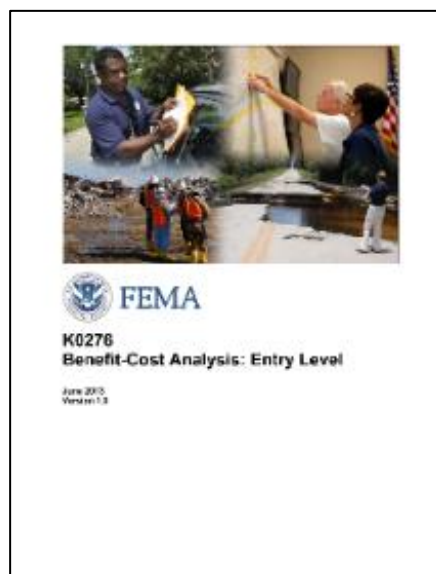


Given federal funding, the Planning Team will use a FEMA-approved benefit/cost analysis approach to identify and prioritize mitigation action items. For other projects and funding sources, the Planning Team will use other approaches to understand the costs and benefits of each action item and develop a prioritized list.

The “benefit”, “cost”, and overall “priority” of each mitigation action item was included in the Mitigation Actions Matrix located in Part III: Mitigation Strategies. A more technical assessment will be required in the event grant funding is pursued through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines are discussed below.

FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines

The Stafford Act authorizes the President to establish a program to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments to assist in the implementation of hazard mitigation measures that are cost effective and designed to substantially reduce injuries, loss of life, hardship, or the risk of future damage and destruction of property. To evaluate proposed hazard mitigation projects prior to funding FEMA requires a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) to validate cost effectiveness. BCA is the method by which the future benefits of a mitigation project are estimated and compared to its cost. The end result is a benefit-cost ratio (BCR), which is derived from a project’s total net benefits divided by its total project cost. The BCR is a numerical expression of the cost effectiveness of a project. A project is considered to be cost effective when the BCR is 1.0 or greater, indicating the benefits of a prospective hazard mitigation project are sufficient to justify the costs.



Although the preparation of a BCA is a technical process, FEMA has developed software, written materials, and training to support the effort and assist with estimating the expected future benefits over the useful life of a retrofit project. It is imperative to conduct a BCA early in the project development process to ensure the likelihood of meeting the cost-effective eligibility requirement in the Stafford Act.

The BCA program consists of guidelines, methodologies, and software modules for a range of major natural hazards including:

- ✓ Flood (Riverine, Coastal Zone A, Coastal Zone V)
- ✓ Hurricane Wind
- ✓ Hurricane Safe Room
- ✓ Damage-Frequency Assessment
- ✓ Tornado Safe Room
- ✓ Earthquake
- ✓ Wildfire

The BCA program provides up to date program data, up to date default and standard values, user manuals and training. Overall, the program makes it easier for users and evaluators to conduct and review BCAs and to address multiple buildings and hazards in a single BCA module run.



Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-b.

Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible. (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Evaluation** below.

Evaluation

As discussed at the beginning of this section, the representatives from the coordinating agencies (as identified in the Mitigation Actions Matrix) will meet twice a year to gather status updates on the mitigation action items. During the second of those bi-annual implementation meetings each year, the Local Mitigation Officer will lead a discussion on the success (or failure) of the Mitigation Plan to be effective and to meet the plan goals. Examples of measuring the plan's effectiveness will include assessing effectiveness include evaluating whether new hazards have emerged, whether vulnerability has changed, and whether stated mitigation strategies are still appropriate for the District's circumstances. The plan goals are defined in the beginning of the Mitigation Strategies Section and each of the mitigation action items is aligned with a goal or goals.

The results of that discussion will be added to the Evaluation portion of the Bi-Annual Implementation Report and inclusion in the 5-year update to the Plan. Efforts will be made immediately by the Local Mitigation Officer to address any failing or failed plan goals.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-c.

Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Formal Update Process** below.

Formal Update Process

As identified above, the Mitigation Action Items will be monitored for status on a bi-annual basis as well as an evaluation of the Plan's goals. The Local Mitigation Officer or designee will be responsible for contacting the coordinating agency members and organizing the bi-annual meetings which will take place based on the month of the Plan's approval. Planning Team members will also be responsible for participating in the formal update to the Plan every fifth year of the planning cycle. In the event the District desires to seek grant funding for the update, the application process should begin 2 years in advance of the plan's expiration. Even without grant funding, the planning process should begin at least 1.5 years ahead of the plan's expiration.

The Planning Team will begin the update process with a review the goals and mitigation action items to determine their relevance to changing situations within the District as well as changes in state or federal policy, and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Planning Team will also review the Plan's **Chapter 3: Risk Assessment** portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data. The lead department/position responsible for the various action items will report on the status of their projects, including the success of various implementation processes, difficulties encountered, success of coordination efforts, and which strategies should be revised. Amending will be made to the Mitigation Actions Matrix and other sections in the Plan as deemed necessary by the Planning Team.



Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(iii))

A: See **Continued Public Involvement** below.

Continued Public Involvement

The District is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual review and updates to the Mitigation Plan. Copies of the plan will be made available at District Headquarters and on the District's website. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized in the District's bill and on the website, including social media channels: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn. This website will also contain an email address and phone number where customers can direct their comments and concerns. At the discretion of the Local Mitigation Officer, a public meeting may be held after the Bi-Annual Implementation Meeting. The meeting would provide a public forum in which interested individuals and/or agencies could express their concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan.

The Local Mitigation Officer will be responsible for using the District's resources to publicize any public meetings and always free to maintain public involvement through the public access channel, website, and newspapers.



Chapter 7: Plan Review, Adoption and Approval

Plan Review

The MJHMP Base Plan and Annexes are required to go through a formal review with Cal OES and FEMA (see **Chapter 1: Planning Process**). Once Cal OES determines the Base Plan and Annexes are complete, the Final Draft Plan will be forwarded to FEMA.

Q&A | ELEMENT F: PLAN ADOPTION | F1-a.

Q: Does the participant include documentation of adoption? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))

A: See **Plan Adoption Process** below.

Adoption Process

Simultaneously with FEMA's review of the Final Draft Base Plan and Annexes, the adoption process will be initiated with the planning participant decision makers.

The Final Draft Base Plan will be placed on the docket for the RWD Board of Directors for input and adoption. The Board's signed resolution of adoption will be forwarded to FEMA. Unless FEMA has identified the need for additional changes, a Letter of Approval will be issued. The letter will be added to the Final Draft Base Plan along with the Board's resolution and any other input gathered which will result in a Final Plan.

In the same time period, the rest of the planning participants will submit their Annex to their decision making body for adoption. The Chair of the Agency Planning Team will forward the proof of adoption to FEMA. Upon receipt, FEMA will issue a Letter of Approval for the Annex. The Letter of Approval will be added to the Final Annex.

In preparation for the public meetings with the decision makers, the Chairs of the Agency Planning Teams will post the Final Draft Base Plan on the PWAG website. Notification of the Plan's availability will also be distributed via the mediums utilized during the community outreach phase. Also, a staff report will be prepared including an overview of the Planning Process, Risk Assessment, Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment, Mitigation Goals, and Mitigation Actions. The staff presentation will conclude with a summary of the input received during the community outreach activities. During the public meeting with the decision makers, participants will be encouraged to present their views and suggestions. Any gathered information will be added to the Final Base Plan and/or Annex.

The RWD Board of Directors will hear the item on . The Board voted to _____ (adopt) the MJHMP Base Plan. The Board's signed resolution is below:

Insert resolution



Plan Approval

Upon adoption by the RWD Board of Directors, the signed resolution will be forwarded to FEMA. The FEMA Letter of Approval was issued on [REDACTED]. FEMA issued a Letter of Approval on [REDACTED] and is below:

Insert letter of approval



Attachments

Web Posting and Notifications - PWAG

The following content was also used on websites, emails, and mailings from other planning participants.



[ABOUT US](#) [NEWS](#) [PROGRAMS & ACTIVITIES](#) [COMMITTEES & WORKING GROUPS](#) [CALENDAR](#)



News

[Home / News](#)

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Project Underway – We Need Your Input!

Ten PWAG member agencies are working on a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP); this is a regional plan that allows us to work together to protect our service areas from the effects of a disaster. We invite you to look at the draft plans and provide input during this planning process.

An MJHMP consists of a "base plan" that describes the whole group's geographic area – including seismic and weather information, census data and more. To understand our MJHMP, [start with the base plan and then choose the "annex" \(or detailed plan\) for the member district you are interested in.](#) Click the name of the plan you want to read to access the PDF file:

PWAG Draft Base Plan

[Rowland Base Plan 1.1.2024](#)

PWAG Member Agency Draft Plan Annexes

[Annex-Bellflower 1.1.2024](#)

[Annex-Kinnetoa 1.1.2024](#)

[Annex-La Puente Valley CWD 1.1.2024](#)

[Annex-Pico 1.1.2024](#)

[Annex-PWAG 1.1.2024](#)

[Annex-SGCWD 1.1.2024](#)

[Annex-South Montebello 1.1.2024](#)

[Annex-Three Valleys 1.1.2024](#)

[Annex-Valencia Heights 1.1.2024](#)

[Annex-Walnut Valley 1.1.2024](#)



Scroll down for more information on the draft plans and to access the feedback form.

We Need Your Input

Public Water Agencies Group Member Agencies are seeking input from our customers and other stakeholders as we prepare our Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Plan will help all of us be more resilient against natural hazards. We have completed the Initial Draft Plan and are now ready to proceed with the rest of the planning process. The next step is to reach out to our customers and other stakeholders to gather their questions, thoughts, and recommendations for creating the best plan possible.

What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

A Hazard Mitigation Plan is a framework that will guide PWAG Member Agencies in making decisions and developing policies to reduce or eliminate risks to life and property. The plan identifies the types of hazards that threaten the service area, evaluates our vulnerability to those threats, and outlines a strategy to reduce or eliminate the risk posed by those threats. Whether retrofitting infrastructure or adding storm drains, the Plan identifies a range of actions and projects that will help us avoid damage and recover quickly from hazard events.

Why is the Plan Important?

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 passed by Congress requires that all forms of local government maintain an approved hazard mitigation plan to be eligible for and receive certain types of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other hazard mitigation funds. Receipt of these funds can be critical to the implementation of identified hazard mitigation programs that break the cycle of disaster, damage, restoration, and repeated damage.

Why is My Input Needed?

In order to do a thorough job of identifying and planning for future disasters, we need your input. PWAG Member Agencies want to hear your thoughts on the hazards and mitigation strategy identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Name (optional)

First

Last

Email (optional)

I Want to Tell You About:

- ☐ The Draft Plan as a Whole
- ☐ The Draft Base Plan
- ☐ A Draft Plan Annex for a Specific Agency

Draft Plan Annex I Am Writing About:

Choose An Annex

My Comments

Submit



RWD Customer and Stakeholders Input from January 2024 Outreach

Agency Represented, Name, Position Title	Information Received and Incorporated
Customers	No input received
Water Agencies	No input received
Palm Ranch Irrigation District, Peter Tuculet, General Manager	
California Water Service Company - Antelope Valley District, Jon Yasin, District Manager	
White Fence Farms Mutual Water Company, Mark Horwedel, General Manager	
Sunnyside Farms Mutual Water Company, Jeanne Miller, Operator	
Antelope Park Mutual Water Company, Elizabeth Green, President	
Littlerock Creek Irrigation District, James Chaisson, General Manager	
Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, Michael Alvord, Director of Operations & Maintenance	
La Canada Irrigation District, Justin Bailey, Assistant General Manager	
Valley Water Company, Bob Fan, General Manager	
City of Glendale Water & Power, Mark Young, General Manager	
Burbank Water & Power, Dawn Roth Lindell, General Manager	
City of Pasadena Water & Power Department, Sidney Jackson, General Manager	
Sierra Madre Water & Sewer, Arnulfo Yanez, Director Public Works	
CalAm Water San Marino, Kevin Tilden, President	
CalAm Water East Pasadena, Kevin Tilden, President	
City of Alhambra Utility Department, Dennis Ahlen, Deputy Director of Utilities	
Golden State Water Company - San Gabriel, Benjamin Lewis, General Manager Foothill District	
City of El Monte Water Department, Alma Martinez, City Manager	
City of Arcadia Water & Sewer, Paul Cranmer, Director of Public Works Services	
Valley View Mutual Water Company, Jan Barendregt, Chief Executive Officer	
Azusa Light & Water, Tikan Singh, General Manager	
South West Water Company, Craig Gott, President, Suburban Water Systems	
Covina Water Division, Andy Bullington, Director of Public Works	
City of Pomona Water & Power, Rene Guerrero, Public Works Director	
City of Industry Waterworks, Joshua Nelson, City Manager	
La Habra Heights County Water District, Michael Gualtieri, General Manager	
City of Santa Fe Springs Water Utility Authority, Rene Bobadilla, City Manager	
Liberty Utilities Bellflower Norwalk, Gabriel Gomez, Operations Supervisor - Production	
City of Paramount Water Services, John Moreno, City Manager	
Long Beach Water, Tai Tseng, Director of Operations	
City of Cerritos Water Department, Dario Simoes, Acting Director of Public Works/City Engineer	
CalAm Water Commerce, Kevin Tilden, President	
City of Montebello Public Works, Danilo Batson, Director Public Works	
Cities	No input received
City of Bellflower, Len Gorecki, Director of Public Works	
City of La Puente, John Dimario, Director of Development Services	
City of Industry, Sam Pedroza, Assistant City Manager	
City of Pico Rivera, Noe Negrete, Director of Public Works	
City of San Gabriel, Mark Lazzaretto, City Manager	



Agency Represented, Name, Position Title	Information Received and Incorporated
City of San Gabriel, Captain Antonio Negrete, Fire Department PIO	
City of San Marino, Philippe Eskandar, City Manager	
City of Alhambra, Jessica Binnquist, City Manager	
City of Alhambra, Ron Dalessandro, Fire Department Communications Supervisor	
Temple City, Brian Ariizumi, Public Safety Supervisor	
City of Montebello, Darrol Hunt, PIO	
City of Glendora, Greg Morton, PIO	
City of La Verne, Richard J. Martinez, Utilities Manager	
City of San Dimas, Anissa Livas, PIO	
City of Claremont, Shelley Desautels, City Clerk	
City of Pomona, Mark Gluba, PIO	
City of West Covina, Lisa Sherrick, Assistant City Clerk	
City of Walnut, Tom Weiner, City Manager	
City of Diamond Bar, Marsha Roa, Public Information Manager	
Target Agencies	No input received
Los Angeles Regional Food Bank, Michael Flood, Executive Director	
Salvation Army, Nick Nguyen, Emergency Disaster Services Director	
Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation, Curtis Hsing, Emergency Disaster Services Manager	
Volunteers of America, Andrew Grundig, Safety Coordinator II	
211 LA County, Maribel Marin, Executive Director	
American Red Cross, Bee Kong, Regional Volunteer Services Officer	
United American Indian Involvement, Eric Honanie, Director of Operations	
Church of Scientology, Janet Weiland, CSDR Greater LA/So. CA Regional Office	
Los Angeles Region Community Recovery Organization (LARCRO), Jennifer Campbell, Executive Director	
Habitat for Humanity, Jessica Lawson, Disaster Recovery Program Manager	
Service Center for Independent Life, Larry Grable, Executive Director	
BAPS Charities, Mehul Patel, Volunteer	
Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation, Norman Yang, Emergency Disaster Services Program Associate	
West Valley Counseling Center, Dr Sharon Burnett, Founder, Executive Director	
Christian Church – Disciples of Christ, Rev. Richie Sanchez, Regional Minister and President	
Didi Hirsch Mental Health Foundation, Lynn Morris, Chief Executive Officer	
Neighborhood Legal Services LA, Yvonne Maria Jimenez, President and CEO	
California Southern Baptist Convention Disaster Response Ministries, Laura Johnson, CSBCDR Operations Coordinator	
North Los Angeles County Regional Center, Ruth Janka, Executive Director	
Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center, Gina Esparza, Emergency Management Officer	
San Gabriel Pomona Regional Center, Jesse Weller, Executive Director	
Lanterman Regional Center, Melinda Sullivan, Executive Director	
Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles, Nancy Volpert, Senior Director of Public Policy & Community Engagement	
Thai Community Development Center, Chancee Martorell, Executive Director	
Catholic Charities, Shaun McCarty, Program Manager, Disaster Recovery Program	
California Community Foundation, Antonia Hernández, President and CEO	
Church World Service, Matthew Stevens, Director of Congregational Campaign	



Agency Represented, Name, Position Title	Information Received and Incorporated
United Way Greater Los Angeles, Elise Buik, President and CEO	
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Charles Craig, Voluntary Agency Liaison	
City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department, Carol Parks, General Manager	
Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management, Jeanne O'Donnell, Program Manager	
Los Angeles County Public Social Services, John Cvjetkovic, Administrative Services Manager II	
Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Coral Itzcalli, PIO	
Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, Laura Relph, Sr. Disaster Services Analyst	
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Loni Eazell, Disaster Services Specialist	
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Steven Frasher, PIO	
Los Angeles County Department of Aging and Disabilities, Nikolette Orlandou, PIO	
Los Angeles County Department of Military & Veteran Affairs, Kathleen Piché, PIO	
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Stella Fogleman, Director, Emergency Preparedness and Response	
Emergency Network of Los Angeles, Yosef Jalil, Program Director	
Los Angeles County Fire Department, Battalion Chief Chad Sourbeer, PIO	
Los Angeles County Fire Department, Mario Tresieras, Division Chief Health HazMat	
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Captain Lorena Rodriguez, PIO	
California Highway Patrol, Sergeant Alejandro Rubio, PIO, Southern Division	
Los Angeles Unified School District, Jill Barnes, Executive Emergency Strategist, Office of Emergency Services	
Disaster Management Area A, Christine Parra, Disaster Management Area Coordinator	
Disaster Management Area B, Debbie Pedrazzoli, Disaster Management Area Coordinator	
Disaster Management Area C, Soraya Sutherlin, Disaster Management Area Coordinator	
Disaster Management Area D, Diana Manzano-Garcia, Disaster Management Area Coordinator	
Disaster Management Area E, David Ashman, Disaster Management Area Coordinator	
Disaster Management Area F, Francisco Soto, Disaster Management Area Coordinator	
Disaster Management Area G, Brandy Villanueva, Disaster Management Area Coordinator	
Disaster Management Area H, Darryl Pedigo, Disaster Management Area Coordinator	
Board of Supervisors - 1st District, Kimberly Ortega, Acting Communications Deputy	
Board of Supervisors - 2nd District, Lenee Richards, Chief Communications Officer	
Board of Supervisors - 3rd District, Constance Farrell, Director of Communications	
Board of Supervisors - 4th District, Liz Odendahl, Press Deputy	
Board of Supervisors - 5th District, Helen Chavez, Director of Communications	



Social Media – February 2024

X:



Rowland Water District @RowlandWater · Jan 29, 2024

Notice of Public Hearing: “Draft” Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

 Tuesday, February 13, 2024 at 6:00 p.m.
 Rowland Water District

#RWD is seeking input from our customers.

To view the plan & provide your comments visit rwd.org/mjhmp.



The graphic features a landscape background with mountains and a town. In the top left corner is the Rowland Water District logo. The main text reads: "NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING To Receive Comments on 'Draft' Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan". To the right of the text is a circular callout with a calendar icon showing the date 2/13/24 and time 6:00 p.m. Below the main text is a blue banner with the text "Visit www.rwd.org to learn more and provide input". At the bottom is an aerial view of a large white water storage tank with a hand icon pointing towards the website URL.



Instagram:

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

To Receive Comments on
“Draft” Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Visit www.rwd.org to learn more and provide input

Date: 2/13/24
Time: 6:00 p.m.

rowlandwaterdistrict

rowlandwaterdistrict NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING: “Draft” Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Tuesday, February 13, 2024 at 6:00 p.m.
Rowland Water District

#RWD is seeking input from our customers and other stakeholders as we prepare our Hazard Mitigation Plan.

To view the plan and provide your comments visit rwd.org/mjhmp.

60w

View insights Boost post

Liked by scwua1 and 5 others
January 29, 2024

Add a comment...

Nextdoor:



Rowland Water District ✓

Rowland Water District · 30 Jan 24

...

We need your input!

The Rowland Water District is seeking input from our customers and other stakeholders as we prepare our Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Plan will help all of us be more resilient against natural hazards. We have completed the Initial Draft Plan and are now ready to proceed with the rest of the planning process. The next step is to reach out to our customers and other stakeholders to gather their questions, thoughts, and recommendations for creating the best plan possible.

If you would like to provide your comments in person, join us for a Public Hearing on Tuesday, February 13, 2024, at 6:00 p.m. The public hearing will take place at Rowland Water District, located at 3021 Fullerton Road in Rowland Heights.

You can view the plan at www.rwd.org/mjhmp. Customers, stakeholders and community members who are unable to attend the public hearing can submit comments online by visiting the same link.

What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

A Hazard Mitigation Plan is a framework that will guide Rowland Water District in making decisions and developing policies to reduce or eliminate risks to life and property. The plan identifies the types of hazards that threaten the service area, evaluates our vulnerability to those threats, and outlines a strategy to reduce or eliminate the risk posed by those threats. Whether retrofitting infrastructure or adding storm drains, the Plan identifies a range of actions and projects that will help us avoid damage and recover quickly from hazard events. Learn more at www.rwd.org/mjhmp.



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
To Receive Comments on
“Draft” Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Date: 2/13/24
Time: 6:00 p.m.

Click here to learn more and provide input

Posted to Subscribers of Rowland Water District



Web Posting: RWD Board of Directors Meeting – February 2024

The Rowland Water District is seeking input from our customers and other stakeholders as we prepare our Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Plan will help all of us be more resilient against natural hazards. We have completed the Initial Draft Plan and are now ready to proceed with the rest of the planning process. The next step is to reach out to our customers and other stakeholders to gather their questions, thoughts, and recommendations for creating the best plan possible.

To view the Plan and provide your comments, please go to the following link to view the PWAG Draft Base Plan and the Annexes:
<https://pwagroup.org/news/>



If you would like to provide your comments in person, the public hearing is scheduled for Tuesday, February 13, 2024 at 6:00 p.m., at Rowland Water District.

What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

A Hazard Mitigation Plan is a framework that will guide Rowland Water District in making decisions and developing policies to reduce or eliminate risks to life and property. The plan identifies the types of hazards that threaten the service area, evaluates our vulnerability to those threats, and outlines a strategy to reduce or eliminate the risk posed by those threats. Whether retrofitting infrastructure or adding storm drains, the Plan identifies a range of actions and projects that will help us avoid damage and recover quickly from hazard events.

Why is the Plan Important?

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 passed by Congress requires that all forms of local government maintain an approved hazard mitigation plan to be eligible for and receive certain types of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other hazard mitigation funds. Receipt of these funds can be critical to the implementation of identified hazard mitigation programs that break the cycle of disaster, damage, restoration, and repeated damage.

Why is my input needed?

In order to do a thorough job of identifying and planning for future disasters, we need your input. The Rowland Water District wants to hear your thoughts on the hazards and mitigation strategy identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Constant Contact Distribution Data



February 13, 2024 Public Hearing

Sent



• Sent Jan 29, 2024 at 1:10pm PDT

13,948 sends • 5,822 (50%) opens • 196 (2%) clicks • 2,272 (16%) bounces • 15 (1%) unsubscribes



Board of Directors Minutes – February 13, 2024



Minutes of the Regular Meeting
of the Board of Directors of the Rowland Water District
February 13, 2024 – 6:00 p.m.
3021 Fullerton Road
Rowland Heights, CA 91748

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL OF DIRECTORS

President Szu Pei Lu-Yang
Vice President John Bellah
Director Vanessa Hsu
Director Robert W. Lewis
Director Anthony J. Lima

ABSENT:

None

OTHERS PRESENT:

Joseph Byrne, Legal Counsel, Best, Best & Krieger
Mike Ti, TVMWD
Sylvie Lee, TVMWD
Erin LaCombe, CV Strategies
Tara Bravo-Mullaly, CV Strategies

ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT STAFF

Tom Coleman, General Manager
Dusty Moisio, Assistant General Manager
Allen Davidson, Director of Operations
Myra Malner, Director of Finance
Gabby Sanchez, Executive Services Manager
Elisabeth Mendez, Compliance & Safety Manager
Brittnie Gildea, Education & Community Outreach Coordinator

ADDITION(S) TO THE AGENDA – None.

PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS - None.

I. PUBLIC HEARING: “Draft Multi-jurisdictional Hazardous Mitigation Plan

- 1.1 President Lu-Yang opened the public hearing at 6:01 p.m. to receive public comment on the “Draft” Multi-jurisdictional Hazardous Mitigation Plan (Plan).
- 1.2 General Manager Tom Coleman reported that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is a framework that will guide Rowland Water District in making decisions and developing policies to reduce or eliminate risks to life and property. The Plan identifies the types of hazards that threaten the service area, evaluates our vulnerability to those threats, and outlines a strategy to reduce or eliminate the risk posed by those threats. He advised that the draft Plan was made available for public review via the District’s and Public Water Agencies Group (PWAG) websites concurrently with posting the notice of public hearing. Mr. Coleman concluded his report by noting that the purpose of the public hearing is to receive public and stakeholder input before finalizing the Plan.
- 1.3 President Lu-Yang invited members of the public to comment on the Plan, however, no public comment was received.
- 1.4 President Lu-Yang closed the public hearing at 6:05 p.m.



Planning Team Agenda: Meeting #1 – September 14, 2022

Agenda

Public Water Agencies Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Planning Team Meeting #1 (Virtual)

September 14, 2022

- 1. Examine the purpose of hazard mitigation.**
- 2. Discuss the concepts and terms related to hazard mitigation planning.**
- 3. Review the project schedule and public involvement during the plan writing phase.**
- 4. Discuss results of the Initial Risk Assessment.**
- 5. Gather District Profiles Data**
 - a. History, Geography, Land Use, Demographics, CIP**



Planning Team Agenda: Meeting #2 – September 28, 2022

Agenda

Public Water Agencies Group Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Planning Team Meeting #2 (Virtual)

September 28, 2022

- 1. Introduce Calculated Priority Risk Index tool. Announce One-on-One Mentoring sessions with Emergency Planning Consultants and each of the participating agencies.**
- 2. Review HAZUS maps for each of the 11 participating agencies.**
- 3. Review examples of hazard mitigation activities.**
- 4. Review sample Mitigation Actions Matrices from Jurupa Community Services District and Cucamonga Valley Water District.**
- 5. Discuss shift from a PWAG Base Plan to a Rowland Water District Base Plan. (RWD is the holder of the project-funding grant.)**



One-on-One Mentoring Sessions – November 2-12, 2022

Agenda

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

One-on-One Mentoring Sessions (Virtual)

November 2-12, 2022

- 1. Review Hazards Identified in Los Angeles County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan along with hazards agreed to by the MJHMP Planning Team.**
- 2. Based on MJHMP hazard list, identify hazards impacting the participating agency.**
- 3. Examine agency's MyHazards Map.**
- 4. Review and complete CPRI Tool.**
- 5. Review process for completing Mitigation Actions Matrix.**



Collaborative Meeting – December 6, 2022

Agenda

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Collaborative Meeting Among Participating Agencies (Live/Virtual)

December 6, 2022

- 1. Recap Hazard Identification process and selected hazards: Drought, Dam Inundation, Earthquake, Flood, Wildfire, Utility Related.**
- 2. Field questions about eligibility of mitigation action ideas for federal grant funding.**
- 3. Discuss potential collaborative hazard mitigation projects.**



Planning Team Agenda: Meeting #3 – January 19, 2023

Agenda

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Planning Team Meeting #3 (Live)

January 19, 2023

- 1. Share PowerPoint on the FEMA regulations going into effect on April 19, 2023. Discuss impact on the MJHMP.**
- 2. Review updated Mitigation Action Matrix based on first Planning Team meeting and One-on-One Mentoring Sessions.**
- 3. Develop additional mitigation action items.**
- 4. Continue to gather and develop mitigation action item information including:**
 - a. Comments: Cost Estimates (not required), Ongoing**
 - b. Ratings: Priority, Benefit, Cost**
 - c. Funding Source and Planning Mechanism**
 - d. Impact to Buildings/Infrastructure**
 - e. Lead Department/Position**
 - f. Timeline**
 - g. Plan Goals Accomplished**
- 5. Introduce Capability Assessment and Critical Facilities Assets List tools.**



One-on-One Mentoring Sessions – February through May 2023

Agenda

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

One-on-One Mentoring Sessions (Virtual)

February through May 2023

- 1. Review draft Capability Assessment**
- 2. Review draft Critical Facilities Assets List**
- 3. Answer questions about planning process and next steps**



Planning Team Agenda: Meeting #4 – June 28, 2023

Agenda

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Planning Team Meeting #4 (Live)

June 28, 2023

- I. **Note: distributed First Draft Plans in advance to the MJHMP Planning Team.**
 - a. **Provide Plan overview**
 - b. **Gather missing information and answer questions**
 - c. **Discuss strategy for community outreach, formal plan review, adoption, approval**
 - i. **Discuss order of gathering input to the Base Plan First Draft and Annex First Drafts**
 - 1. **MJHMP Planning Team members**
 - 2. **Agency-specific Planning Team members**
 - 3. **General Public and External Agencies**
 - a. **Public (notice of plan availability)**
 - b. **Note: new FEMA outreach requirements: underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations – recommend using city and county government Housing Element contact resources**
 - c. **External Agencies (Community Lifelines, Adjoining Jurisdictions)**



Summary of Outreach Activities – All Planning Participants

Outreach Activities	Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	Kinnetoa Irrigation District	La Puente Valley County Water District	Pico Water District	Public Water Agencies Group	Rowland Water District	San Gabriel County Water District	South Montebello Irrigation District	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Valencia Heights Water Company	Walnut Valley Water District
Public Forums – Briefing to Board of Directors (note: members are residents in the service area)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Press Releases – distributed as per District protocols											
Social Media – Facebook, X, Instagram, Nixle including announcement of the planning process and availability of the draft plan. (note: not all of the participating agencies utilize all of the types of social media)	X		X	X		X	X				
Customer Bill Insert – included in December 2023 bill								X			
Newsletter/Local Newspaper – Digital or hard copy as available to the participating districts	X			X			X	X			
Website – PWAG hosted a project-wide website including introductory language about the planning process. The Base Plan and 9 Annexes were also posted. Participants who additionally posted on their own website are indicated with an asterisk (*)	X*	X	X	X*	X	X*	X	X*	X*	X*	X*
Stakeholder Email or Mail – used to inform stakeholders of the planning process and availability of the First Draft Plan (Base Plan, Annexes).	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Customer Email – used to inform customers of the planning process and availability of the First Draft Plan (Base Plan, Annexes).						X					



Initial Email to Planning Team – September 7, 2022

PWAG MJHMP Planning Team Meeting Scheduling - response needed

From: Alix Stayton (astayton@pwagroup.org)

To: steve@bsmwc.com; joebakpak@gmail.com; martin@kinneloirrigationdistrict.info; rfrausto@lapuentewater.com; jbasulto@picowaterdistrict.net; tcoleman@rowlandwater.com; EMendez@rwd.org; jim@sgcwg.com; a.corrales@pacbell.net; mlitchfield@tvmwd.com; dmichalko@vhwc.org; ehitchman@wwwd.com; jmacias@wwwd.com

Cc: epc@pacbell.net

Date: Wednesday, September 7, 2022 at 05:48 PM PDT

Good evening PWAG members,

We are very pleased to have selected Carolyn Harshman of Emergency Preparedness Consultants to develop our Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP). Thanks again to our hard-working scoring group for completing that process with me. We'd like to get the project going as quickly as possible, in order to meet our deadline. Each participating agency must send at least one representative to each of four PWAG Planning Team meetings throughout the course of the project. You may, of course send as many representatives as you like, but a minimum of one is required to keep your agency on track.

WHO SHOULD GO

EPC recommends that the Planning Team consist of at least one representative from each of the participating agencies. Since hazard mitigation planning focuses on impacts to critical facilities, it's particularly important to appoint representatives familiar with construction and maintenance of the agency's buildings and infrastructure. (you may decide to send different people to different meetings, see below)

I have put together a Doodle poll for the first meeting next week, please complete as soon as you are able:

<https://doodle.com/meeting/participate/id/e32KWznd>

MEETING TOPICS

Planning Team Meeting #1 (2 hours)

- The purpose of the first meeting is to provide a general overview of the project, determine overall plan goals, review Project Schedule, gather pertinent documents, confirm roles and membership of the Planning Team, review the concepts and standards contained in the DMA 2000 regulations and FEMA Review Tool, discuss results of initial hazard assessment. Opportunities relating to the community outreach approach will also be discussed.

Planning Team Meeting #2 (2 hours)

The purpose of the second meeting is to begin work on the Mitigation Strategy (plan goals and mitigation action items). This will involve capturing the status of the mitigation actions identified in previous agency-specific Hazard Mitigation Plans along with other existing mitigation activities since that plan. EPC will work in advance of the meeting to review the General Plans and Capital Improvement Programs of the jurisdictions served by each agency in order to best align with local and regional mitigation activities.

Planning Team Meeting #3 (2 hours)

- The purpose of the third meeting is to develop new mitigation action items. During the meeting EPC will distribute a planning tool that contains a comprehensive list of mitigation actions from a wide variety of jurisdictional plans. The use of this comprehensive list will assist and expedite the Planning Team's process of identifying existing and future mitigation actions.

Planning Team Meeting #4 (2 hours)

- Review of the First Draft Plan will be preceded by advance distribution of the document to the Planning Team. The meeting will provide an opportunity for the Team to provide input to the First Draft Plan. Also, this meeting will



include a discussion on final preparations and logistics for soliciting input from the general public and external agencies during the distribution of the Second Draft Plan.

SECOND MEETING SCHEDULING

I do have Carolyn's availability for the second meeting, and have put together a Doodle poll for that as well, so we can plan further into the future for easier attendance:

<https://doodle.com/meeting/participate/id/dPZ530na>

Please call, text or email anytime with questions or for more information. Looking forward to a great project.

Best,

Alix



Introduction

This Annex of the Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) details the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to the La Puente Valley Water District (District). This Annex is not intended to be a standalone document but appends to and supplements the information contained in the Rowland Water District Base Plan document.

The MJHMP consists of two parts: 1) Rowland Water District Base Plan (RWD Base Plan), including the planning process, risk assessment and other FEMA mandated information, and 2) Annexes for each of the other MJHMP planning participants.

This Annex provides additional information specific to La Puente Valley County Water District including the planning process, district profile, risk assessment, vulnerability and impacts assessment, and mitigation strategy.

Planning Process

In coordination with the MJHMP Planning Team discussed in Chapter 1: Planning Process of the RWD Base Plan, the agency representative shared the planning process with the District Planning Team. In addition to providing representation on the MJHMP Planning Team, the agency representative shared hazard information and draft plans within the agency. The table below indicates the steps in the planning process and the representative's involvement.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.

Q: Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan's development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Table 1** below.

Table 1: District Planning Team Participation

	Paul Zampello, Operations & Maintenance Superintendent	Roy Frausto, Operations & Maintenance Superintendent
Research and Writing of Plan	X	
MJHMP Planning Team Meeting 1: 9/14/2022	X	
MJHMP Planning Team Meeting 2: 9/28/2022	X	
One-on-One Mentoring Session: 11/2-12/2022	X	
MJHMP Collaborative Meeting: 12/6/2023	X	
MJHMP Planning Team Meeting 3: 1/19/2023	X	
One-on-One Mentoring Session: 2-5/2023	X	
MJHMP Planning Team Meeting 4: June 28, 2023	X	
District Planning Team Comment on Initial Draft Plan	X	X
Distribute First Draft RWD Base Plan and KID Annex to Customers and Stakeholders	X	



Post Final Draft RWD Base Plan and KID Annex in Advance of Board of Directors Meeting		
Present Final Draft RWD Base Plan and KID Annex to Board of Directors for Adoption		

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A3-a.

Q: Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was included in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(1))

A: See **Community Outreach - Customers** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2-a.

Q: Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2))

A: See **Community Outreach – Stakeholders, Table 2** below.

Community Outreach

Customers

The RWD Base Plan - Planning Process provides details on the community outreach campaign conducted during the plan writing phase. In January 2024 each planning participant distributed information to their customers about the planning process and the availability of the draft plan. The District utilized social media, PWAG website (posting planning process and First Draft Plan) and public forum (2/2024 Board of Directors briefing) to inform the customers of the planning process and plan's availability. The District received no input from the customers.

Stakeholders

In January 2024, the stakeholders were informed via email and directed to the PWAG website for information regarding the planning process and the First Draft Plan's availability. The District received no input from the stakeholders.

Table 2 is the list of stakeholders identified for this project. In compliance with FEMA requirements, the stakeholders were categorized by:

- ✓ Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities
- ✓ Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development
- ✓ Neighboring Communities
- ✓ Business Organizations, Academia, and Private Organizations
- ✓ Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations



Table 2: Stakeholder List by Category

Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Organizations	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
					La Puente Valley County Water District Planning Team
X					Paul Zampietro, Operations & Maintenance Superintendent (Former)
X					Roy Frausto, Operations & Maintenance Superintendent
					La Puente Valley County Water District Board of Directors
	X				Henry P. Hernandez, Board President
	X				William R. Rojas, Vice President
	X				David E. Argudo, Director
	X				John P. Escalera, Director
	X				Cesar J. Barajas, Director
					Neighboring Communities
		X			City of Industry, Joshua Nelson, City Manager
		X			City of La Puente, Bob Lindsey, City Manager
		X			City of Baldwin Park, Enrique Zaldivar, City Manager
		X			Hacienda La Puente Unified School District, Dr. Alfonso Jimenez, Superintendent
		X			Bassett Unified School District, Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, Superintendent
	X				Los Angeles County Fire, Karen Zarsadiaz-Ige, Communications Section Chief
	X				Los Angeles County Fire Department - Station 118, Steve Jones, Captain
	X				Los Angeles County Fire Department - Station 43, Alex Owens, Captain
	X				Los Angeles County Fire Department - Station 26, Scott Mahan, Captain
			X		Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Glenn Emery, Captain (Community Lifeline – security)
		X			Suburban Water Systems, Paul DiMaggio, Director of Water Operations
		X			San Gabriel Valley Water Company, Martin Zvirbulis, Vice President-Water Resources
		X			Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster, Kelly Gardner, Assistant Executive Officer



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Organizations	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
		X			Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, Tom Love, General Manager
				X	See MJHMP Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations List

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C2-a.

Q: Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities?
(Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **NFIP Participation** below.

NFIP Participation

The La Puente Valley County Water District is exempt from implementing or purchasing flood insurance through NFIP.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-c.

Q: Does the Plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Repetitive and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties** below.

Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (SRLPs) are most susceptible to flood damage and therefore have been the focus of flood hazard mitigation programs. Unlike a countywide program, a Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) for repetitive loss properties involves highly diversified property profiles, drainage issues, and property owner's interest. It also requires public involvement processes unique to each RLP and SRLP area. The objective of an FMP is to provide specific potential mitigation measures and activities to best address the problems and needs of communities with repetitive loss properties. According to FEMA resources, none of the Repetitive Loss Properties or Severe Repetitive Loss Properties are located in the Annex project area.



Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe how the existing capabilities of each participant are available to support the mitigation strategy? Does this include a discussion of the existing building codes and land use and development ordinances or regulations? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))

A: See **Capability Assessment, Table 3** below.

Capability Assessment

The district will incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily operations. This will be accomplished through the leadership of the District Planning Team representative in coordination with agency departments involved in integrating mitigation strategies into their planning documents and operational guidelines. FEMA identifies four types of capabilities (see RWD Base Plan for definitions of the capability types):

- ✓ Planning and Regulatory
- ✓ Administrative and Technical
- ✓ Financial
- ✓ Education and Outreach

Table 3 below includes a broad range of capabilities within the agency to successfully accomplish mitigation.



Table 3: Capability Assessment for La Puente Valley County Water District
Source: District Planning Team

Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
La Puente Valley County Water District					
X	X			Executive Administration	The General Manager is the liaison to the Board of Directors and oversees the day-to-day operations of the District. The General Manager provides leadership and initiates strategic planning to implement the goals and the vision of the Board of Directors. The Foundational Principles provide guidance in establishing long-term organizational goals, and the General Manager utilizes the talent and skills of the entire staff to fulfill the organizational objectives. The General Manager has been appointed by the Board to oversee the daily operations of the District. The General Manager will be instrumental in supporting the development, maintenance, and implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, including the mitigation actions. Support will include providing funding and staff.
X	X		X	Administration – Human Resources & Risk Management	Human Resources (HR) is responsible for the mandate of formulating and executing strategies to cultivate a workforce aligning with and fortifying organizational objectives and values. In addition to workforce development, the division assumes responsibility for overseeing employee benefits, classification and compensation, policies and procedures, employee relations, administrative support, and employee development. Risk Management is dedicated to fostering a secure work environment. The comprehensive risk management program encompasses employee safety and training initiatives, workers' compensation, emergency management, disaster preparedness, loss prevention, and overall auto and property liability insurance coverage for the District. Human Resources & Risk Management serves as the coordinating agency for various mitigation actions pertaining to staff training, ensuring their effective implementation within the organizational framework.
X	X			Administration – Information Technology (IT)	Information Technology provides comprehensive technology planning, development, integration, operation, maintenance, and support to all areas of the District to maximize efficiency. The Division's primary responsibilities include day-to-day network center operation and the provision of a safe and secure network environment for centralized data libraries and equipment. Extended responsibilities include access control systems,



Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					audiovisual systems, data storage, database systems, disaster recovery, mobile devices, network intrusion prevention, printers, scanners, multifunction copiers, servers, workstations, software development, software implementation, telecommunications, telephone system, video surveillance security systems, WI-FI, and Internet. Administration - Information Technology is identified as a coordinating agency for several mitigation action items.
X	X		X	Administration – Communications, Education & Outreach	Communications, Education & Outreach manages strategic communications, community outreach, water conservation initiatives, special events, school education programs, and media relations for the District. Employing a diverse range of communication methods, the team disseminates information to both internal and external stakeholders, strengthening the LPVCWD brand within the community and the broader water industry. These methods encompass the customer newsletter (the Bridge Press), website administration, social media engagement, guided tours, community marketing, video production, and vehicular signage. Each facet assumes a pivotal role in advancing the District's strategic vision, mission, and values. Mitigation actions tied to private construction of new structures or retrofits and enhancements to existing structures may find support through public education and other initiatives orchestrated by the Communications & Outreach. Acknowledged as the coordinating agency for multiple mitigation action items, the department plays a central role in ensuring their effective implementation.
	X	X	X	Administration – Customer Service	Administration – Customer Service are the first responders to customer inquiries. They provide information and assist customers with their bill statement, new service applications, customer account issues, payment processing and bill pay assistance, leak detection, backflow and recycled system compliance, and water quality calls for over 4,000 accounts. Administration – Customer Service is identified as supporting several mitigation action items.
X	X			Engineering - Design, and Project Management	Under the guidance of the General Manager and Superintendents, this role entails supervising capital improvement projects, water resource management, the District's Master Plans for water and water supplies, along with all engineering and planning endeavors. Civiltec Engineering and Stetson Engineers will actively contribute to various mitigation



Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					action items and serve as the coordinating agency, providing both financial support and staffing resources. The General Manager is responsible for prioritizing and establishing schedules and methodologies for the design and construction of District capital improvement projects. The General Manager oversees engineering design activities, including consultant-prepared designs, reviews engineering plans, cost estimates, labor proposals, agreements, public works contracts, and project specifications. Meanwhile, the Superintendents implement construction management methods to supervise contractors involved in the field construction of the District's capital improvement projects. The Engineering Department is designated as the coordinating agency for numerous mitigation action items.
X	X			Engineering - Geographical Information System (GIS)	Engineering assumes responsibility for coordinating and actively participating in the management of databases within the Geographic Information System (GIS) application. Additionally, it oversees the timely updates and maintenance of GIS databases for potable water, managing the transition from construction drawings to as-built information. This entails executing data capturing and conversion, data entry, and graphic editing activities, while also developing user-friendly file management systems and conducting geographic data analyses. Utilizing professional-grade Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment, this division collects geographical information in the field, precisely locating District assets and addressing accuracy issues through GPS resolution. The collected GPS data is seamlessly integrated into the GIS database. The GIS viewing application ensures the provision of accurate, accessible, and functional data on both desktop and mobile devices throughout the District.
X	X			Operations – Construction Inspection Division	Operations – Construction Inspection Division conducts construction inspections of water and recycled water systems for a variety of District or developer-built projects.
X	X			Operations – Water Treatment & Production	Water Treatment responsibilities include District-wide water quality monitoring, state and federal drinking water regulatory compliance, and the operation and maintenance of the District's ground water treatment facilities. Production's responsibilities include water supply and operations. In addition, the division is responsible for daily



Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					monitoring, maintenance, and repair of the District's booster pump stations, and reservoirs groundwater wells. SCADA's responsibilities include industrial electrical, communications, and controls for the District's Water Treatment and Water Production. Such responsibilities consist of electrical design, implementation, and maintenance of electrical equipment ranging from marginal voltage direct current to 480 volts alternating current. Communications include Ethernet and serial networks utilizing wire, fiber optics, and wireless media. Controls focuses on the design, integration, development and implementation of controls systems which leverage technology to facilitate more effective and efficient operational strategies. The Operations – Water Treatment & Production Division is identified as the coordinating agency for several mitigation action items. .
X	X			Operations – Water Distribution & Maintenance	Operations – Water Distribution & Maintenance is responsible for the maintenance and repair of the District's water system infrastructure, which includes mains, hydrants, valves, services, and implementation of preventative maintenance programs. The Division strives to provide timely service on all customer requests, exceptional customer service and responds 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to all water emergencies. The Operations – Water Distribution & Maintenance is identified as the coordinating agency for several mitigation action items.
X	X	X		Finance – Accounts Payable and Procurement	Finance – Account Payable and Procurement is responsible for the maintenance, repair, and general upkeep of the District's buildings, and coordinates the maintenance and repair of the District's vehicles and heavy equipment. General Services is also responsible for logistical set-up for all District events, including the District's Board of Director's and committee meetings. This Division also serves as central purchasing for the District and assists in the research and procurement of District materials and supplies. They issue Requests for Bids/Proposals, evaluate proposals for compliance, and coordinate orders and deliveries. The Account Payable and Procurement Division is identified as the coordinating agency for several mitigation action items.
Allied Partner					
X	X	X	X	Public Water Agencies Group	The PWAG Emergency Management Coordinator provides emergency management services to all of the 20 PWAG



Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					members. Services include development and maintenance of agency-specific Emergency Response Plans, updates to AWIA reports, training and exercises, and support throughout the development of the Rowland Water District MJHMP.
Plans and Policies					
X	X		X	Emergency Response Plan	The District's Emergency Response Plan is reviewed and updated yearly or as needed and is a reference and guidebook to operations during a major emergency impacting the District. The Plan includes a discussion on a wide range of hazards, organization and staffing of the Emergency Operations Center, and connectivity with field responders and external agencies.
X	X			Building Code	The La Puente Valley Counter Water District is a special district. Special districts and mutual water companies are subject to different requirements when it comes to permitting for buildings and facilities. Special districts are only subject to the local permitting authority (city, county, or state) when constructing publicly accessible buildings within a local jurisdiction's boundaries. Special districts are not subject to the local permitting authority of a local agency when constructing or repairing water-related facilities, such as water storage, treatment, and distribution infrastructure. For such water-related facilities, special districts are subject to California Code of Regulations, Title 22 Division 4, Chapter 16 California Waterworks Standards that apply when constructing public water system sources, materials, disinfection, and operations. Mutual water companies are subject to the permitting authority of a local agency having jurisdiction (city, county, or state) and the codes adopted by that agency will apply. For mutual water companies this includes publicly accessible buildings, as well as water-related facilities such as water storage/production facilities, treatment facilities, and distribution infrastructure.
X	X	X	X	Master Plan	The District oversees the management of capital improvement projects, water resource management through the District's Master Plan (2017) for water, and water supplies as well as all engineering and planning work. In this regard, the District manages land use and



Type of Capability				Name of Capability	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					development of its own property.
X				Land Use and Development Regulations	The District provides services based on the land use and development regulations for the jurisdictions they serve.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-b.

Q: Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))

A: See **Expanding and Improving District Capabilities** below.

Expanding and Improving District Capabilities

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities – In the future, the District will update the 2017 Master Plan which guides the management and maintenance of capital improvement projects, water resource management of water, and water supplies as well as all engineering and planning work. See the **Mitigation Actions Matrix** for specific actions.

Administrative and Technical - The District has existing capabilities that are typical for water agencies. The District has a General Manager who leads strategic planning and overall management of day-to-day activities. Third party consultants manage the information technology, engineering, engineering design, and Geographic Information Systems. The District also has a mix of in-house and third-party consultants to manage inspections, water treatment operations, facilities operations, and fleet maintenance. Additionally, the District has an Emergency Response Plan to reference and guide operations during a major emergency impacting the company. See the **Mitigation Actions Matrix** for specific actions.

Finance - The District recently completed a 5-year rate study in August of 2023. This study identifies key infrastructure upgrades and allocated budgets. Additionally, the Water Master Plan outlines water infrastructure needs. Other funding sources should be kept in mind for future mitigation activities. See the **Mitigation Actions Matrix** for specific actions.

Education and Outreach – The District has a team that oversees strategic community outreach, water conservation outreach, special events, and other education programs. The team utilizes a number of different communication methods to disseminate information. Mitigation actions related to the private construction of new structures or retrofits or improvements to existing structures may be supported with public education and other efforts of the Communications & Outreach Division. See the **Mitigation Actions Matrix** for specific actions.



Plan Implementation

As identified in the RWD Base Plan, the MJHMP Planning Team has agreed to reconvene on a bi-annual basis to review the Base Plan and Annexes. In addition to those meetings, the district representative will gather a Planning Team together on a quarterly basis to discuss the District's Mitigation Actions Matrix. The members of the District's Planning Team will represent the departments/positions with responsibilities identified in the Mitigation Actions Matrix. See the RWD Base Plan – Mitigation Strategies section for a description of the categories portrayed in the Mitigation Actions Matrix.

Integration with Existing Programs

The Mitigation Plan provides a series of recommendations - many of which are closely related to the goals and objectives of existing planning programs. The District's Local Mitigation Officer will be responsible for implementing recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

Some of the goals and action items in the MJHMP will be achieved through activities recommended in the agency's policy, capital, and funding documents. The MJHMP will be reviewed on a bi-annual basis during a gathering of the various MJHMP Local Mitigation Officers. Upon the bi-annual review, the District's Local Mitigation Officer will work with other agency departments or positions to identify areas where the Mitigation Actions Matrix items are consistent with the policy, capital, and funding documents to ensure the Plan goals and action items are implemented in a timely fashion.

Upon FEMA approval, the MJHMP Planning Team will begin the process of incorporating risk information and mitigation action items into existing planning mechanisms. The bi-annual meetings of the Team will provide an opportunity for Team members to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning elements into the planning documents and procedures of the various jurisdictions. Specifically, the District's Local Mitigation Officer will utilize the following sections of the Plan to make revisions to other documents within the District:

- ✓ Risk Assessment Section (RWD Base Plan), District Profile, Planning Process (stakeholders) – Emergency Response Plan, Facilities Maintenance Plans, Urban Water Management Plan, Risk and Resilience Assessment, etc.
- ✓ Mitigation Actions Matrix – Capital Projects, Grants, Bonds

La Puente Valley County Water District Profile

The profile includes an overview of the district, population, geography, and climate.

The La Puente Valley County Water District has been providing water service to the community for nearly 100 years. The District was formed in August 1924 by popular vote, in accordance with



the County Water District Act of 1913. On April 28, 1925, voters approved a general obligation bond issue for \$135,000. Proceeds of the Bond were used to purchase the Puente City Water Company for \$35,000 and to pay for the construction of almost five miles of sixteen- and twenty-inch water mains. The mains extend from the District's Wellfield, located near Puente Avenue and Francisquito Avenue, to the Hudson Street Booster Plant and from there to the reservoirs located on Main Street in what was then the township of Puente. The last of the bonds were retired in 1964.



In its infancy, the District consisted of approximately 1,300 acres and 200 customers. The area was vastly different from what it is today. At that time, most of the water produced from the District's Wellfield was delivered to meet agricultural irrigation needs of the valley. Over the years, the District has grown to approximately 1,600 acres and 2,500 customers. To this day the District's Wellfield continues to be the main source of supply to meet the needs of the District's customers.

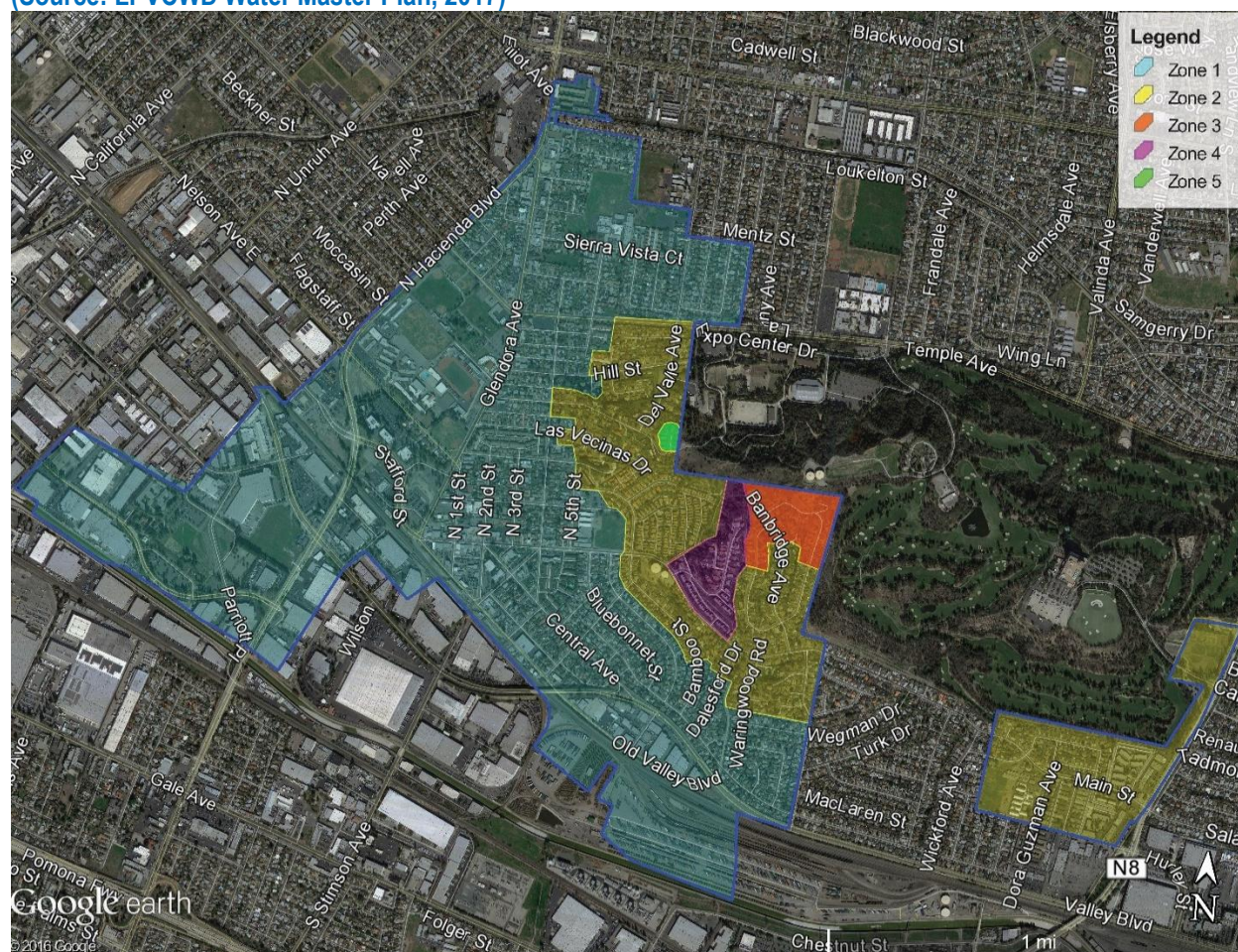
The District has three active wells that produce water from the basin to meet the needs of the District's customers. The District's water system serves a population of approximately 9,500. The annual water demand of the system is approximately 1,600 acre-feet, which equates to 521 million gallons. The annual per capita consumption is approximately 55,000 gallons, which equates to about 150 gallons a day per capita.

Since 1924, the District has relied on its well field located within the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. The Main San Gabriel Basin is an adjudicated basin, meaning that there is a court decision which established rights to the water and the responsibility for efficient management of the quantity and quality of the Basin's groundwater.





Map 1: La Puente Valley County Water District Boundary
(Source: LPVCWD Water Master Plan, 2017)



The District office is located at 112 N 1st Street, La Puente, CA 91744. The District serves residents and businesses in the City of Industry and the City of La Puente. The District's system includes approximately 2,500 service connections, 34.2 miles of distribution and transmission mains, 3 active Wells, 6 booster pump stations, and 3 reservoirs. Most of the District's infrastructure was constructed in the 1950's and 1960's.

In addition, the District manages and operates the City of Industry Waterworks System, which includes 1,860 residential service connections, 34.4 miles of distribution and transmission mains, 1 active Well, 5 booster pump stations, and 3 reservoirs.

According to the 2017 Water Master Plan, the land use within the District's service area in the City of La Puente is primarily residential with some commercial, institutional, and open space areas. In the City of Industry, demand is primarily commercial and industrial. Within the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, land use is primarily residential.

The District's preferred non-emergency source of supply is from three groundwater Wells that produce water from the adjudicated Main San Gabriel Basin. The Basin is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, San Jose Hills to the east, Puente Hills to the south, and by a



series of hills and the Raymond Fault to the west. The watershed is drained by the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo, a tributary of the Los Angeles River. Surface area of the groundwater basin is approximately 167 square miles. The freshwater storage capacity of the basin is estimated to be about 8.6 million acre-feet.

The District's assets are as follows:

Table 4: La Puente Valley County Water District Assets

Source: District Planning Team

Facility Name and Type	# Occupants	# Buildings	\$ Structure Value	\$ Contents Value	\$ Total Value
District Main Office, 112 N 1st Street, La Puente	10	1	\$750,000	\$442,000	\$1,192,000
La Puente Treatment Plant and Wellfield (Well #2, 3, &5)	0	5	\$1,900,000	\$8,900,000	\$10,800,000
Hudson Booster Station & Yard	10	3	\$2,000,000	\$1,680,000	\$3,680,000
Banbridge Booster Pump Station	0	1	\$25,000	\$65,000	\$90,000
Main St Reservoirs & Booster Pump Stations	0	3	\$2,000,000	\$6,100,000	\$8,100,000
Pleasanthome Booster Pump Station	0	1	\$0	\$28,000	\$28,000
Recycled Water Pump Station	0	1	\$0	\$215,000	\$215,000
Totals			\$6,675,000	\$17,430,000	\$24,105,000

Geography and Climate

According to the 2020 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, the 2018 Our County: Landscapes and Ecosystems, the City of La Puente General Plan, and the City of Industry General the following information identifies the geography and climate of the project area.

Geography

City of La Puente

The City of La Puente is located 20 miles east of downtown Los Angeles in the San Gabriel Valley. This city is predominately residential and is home to more than 42,000 people. One of the City's strongest assets is location. Freeway access is readily available from Interstate 10 and State Route 60. La Puente is centrally located relative to the regions' large employment centers.

City of Industry

The City of Industry is in the southeastern corner of Los Angeles County, near the junction of Orange and Riverside Counties. The City of Industry encompasses approximately 7,706.6 acres



or 12.04 square miles, in East San Gabriel Valley between the Puente Hills on the south and the San Jose Hills to the north.

The City of Industry is bordered on the north primarily by the incorporated cities of La Puente and Walnut and to a lesser extent by Baldwin Park, West Covina, and Pomona. On the southern border lies the incorporated City of Dimond Bar and on the western board is Pio Rivera and El Monte. The City is also bordered by several unincorporated Los Angeles County communities including Bassett, Avocado Heights, West Puente Valley, Valinda, South San Jose Hills, South Walnut, Rowland Heights, Hacienda Heights, and North Whittier. With the exception of Diamond Bar on the east, the entire southern boundary of the City is bordered by unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County.

The City is approximately 14 miles long, generally stretching from interstate 605 on the west to State Route 57 on the east, and approximately one-half mile wide. Interstate 10 touches a portion of the northwestern boundary of the City, I-605 borders much of the western boundary, and Valley Boulevard forms most of the northern boundary. State Route 60 traverses the Southern edge of the City of Industry.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate** below.

Climate

Los Angeles County has a Mediterranean-type climate, characterized by cool wet winters and warm dry summers. With a population of over 10 million residents, the county is the most populated in California, and one of the largest counties in size in the nation. Los Angeles County boasts a diversity of landscapes, and species and is made up of a vast unincorporated area and 88 cities that span mountains, deserts, beaches, and islands. The County is also biologically diverse. Southern California is home to the largest set of threatened and endangered plants and animals in the continental United States, making it the most urbanized area to be designated one of Conservation International's global Biodiversity Hotspots.

Urban ecosystems are dynamic combinations of natural, social, and constructed features. The County's ecosystems span natural and urban landscapes and can be thought of as an interconnected system of biological communities with organisms interacting with a range of physical environments. This diverse ecosystem not only serves as important habitat for the region's biodiversity, but provides extraordinary value to residents through recreational and educational opportunities, agricultural and other extractive land uses, aesthetic enjoyment, and a variety of other ecosystem services such as shading, air purification, water filtration, and flood control. (<https://ourcountyla.lacounty.gov>)

Climate Vulnerability Assessment

According to "California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment" developed by the State of California, continued climate change will have a severe impact on California. Increased temperatures, drought, wildfires, and sea level rise are several of the main concerns related to climate change in the Southwest. Other impacts anticipated from climate change include food



insecurity, increases in vector-borne diseases, degradation of air quality, reduced ability to enjoy the outdoors, and potential economic impacts due to uncertainty and changing conditions.

Climate change disproportionately affects those with existing disadvantages. Low-income communities and communities of color often live in areas with conditions that expose them to more severe hazards, such as higher temperatures and worse air quality. These communities also have fewer financial resources to adapt to these hazards. For instance, low-income populations may reduce air conditioning usage out of concerns about cost. Outdoor workers, individuals with mobility constraints, and sensitive populations such as the very young, elderly, and poor, as well as those with chronic health conditions, are particularly at risk from climate change hazards.

To understand how climate change might affect the Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company, the Cal-Adapt tool was used to analyze data. Cal-Adapt provides a way to explore peer-reviewed data that portrays how climate change might affect California at the state and local level” (cal-adapt.com). Cal-Adapt can provide a climate snapshot for an address, county, city, census tract, or watershed. The majority of the District is within the City of La Puente. Below is a summary of the data reviewed for the City of La Puente.

Increased Temperature: Annual maximum temperatures in the City of La Puente are expected to rise steadily through the end of the century. The City’s historical average maximum temperature is based on data from 1961-1990 is 78.5°F. Under the medium emissions scenario, the average annual maximum temperature is projected to increase to 82.8°F. Between 2070 and 2099. The annual average maximum temperature under the high-emission scenario is projected to increase to 87°F. between 2070 and 2099.

More Extreme Heat Days: Extreme Heat Days occur when the maximum temperature is above 100.5°F. Historically the City has experienced an average of 4 extreme heat days per year. By mid-century, 2025-2064, the annual number of extreme heat days is expected to rise to 14 under medium emission scenarios and 18 under high emission scenarios. By the end of the centuries, 2070 and 2099, the number of extreme heat days is expected to rise to 19 under medium emission scenarios and 37 under high emission scenarios.

Static Annual Precipitation: Historically the City of La Puente has experienced an annual average of 15.8 inches of precipitation. Annual precipitation is expected to remain static during the mid-century. Under the medium emission scenario, it is expected that the annual precipitation will remain steady at 15.5 inches. Under the high emission scenario, it is expected that the annual precipitation will be 15.7 inches. By the end of the century, annual precipitation is expected to increase to 16.1 inches under the medium emission scenario and 15.7 inches under the high emission scenario.

Longer and More Extreme Droughts: The City of La Puente can expect to see an 11.9% Increase in average temperature and a 26.4% decrease in precipitation during drought conditions. This will lead to longer, more extreme drought conditions in the late century.

Steady Wildfire Threat: Wildfire data is analyzed at the county level. The City of La Puente is within the county of Los Angeles. Based on historical data from 1961–1990, Los Angeles County experiences a decadal average loss of 4,436.1 hectares to wildfire. The probability that wildfire will occur in any one year over a 10-year period, known as the decadal probability, is projected to remain constant through 2099 under both high-emissions and low emissions scenarios. Under the low-emissions scenario, the decadal average loss to wildfire is expected to increase to 5,719.2



hectares by mid-century and 5662.9 hectares by 2099. Under the high-emissions scenario, the decadal average loss to wildfire is projected to rise to 5,579.7 hectares by 2065 and 5,275.4 hectares by the end of the century.

Land Use

The District reviewed the current and projected land uses within its service area during the preparation of this Plan. Information regarding current and projected land uses is included in the Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan and the City of La Puente General Plan. The existing land uses within the District's service area include residential (single-family and multi-family), industrial, commercial, and open space. Based on both General Plans, the projected land uses within the District's service area are expected to remain similar to the existing land uses.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Hazard Identification and Profile** below.

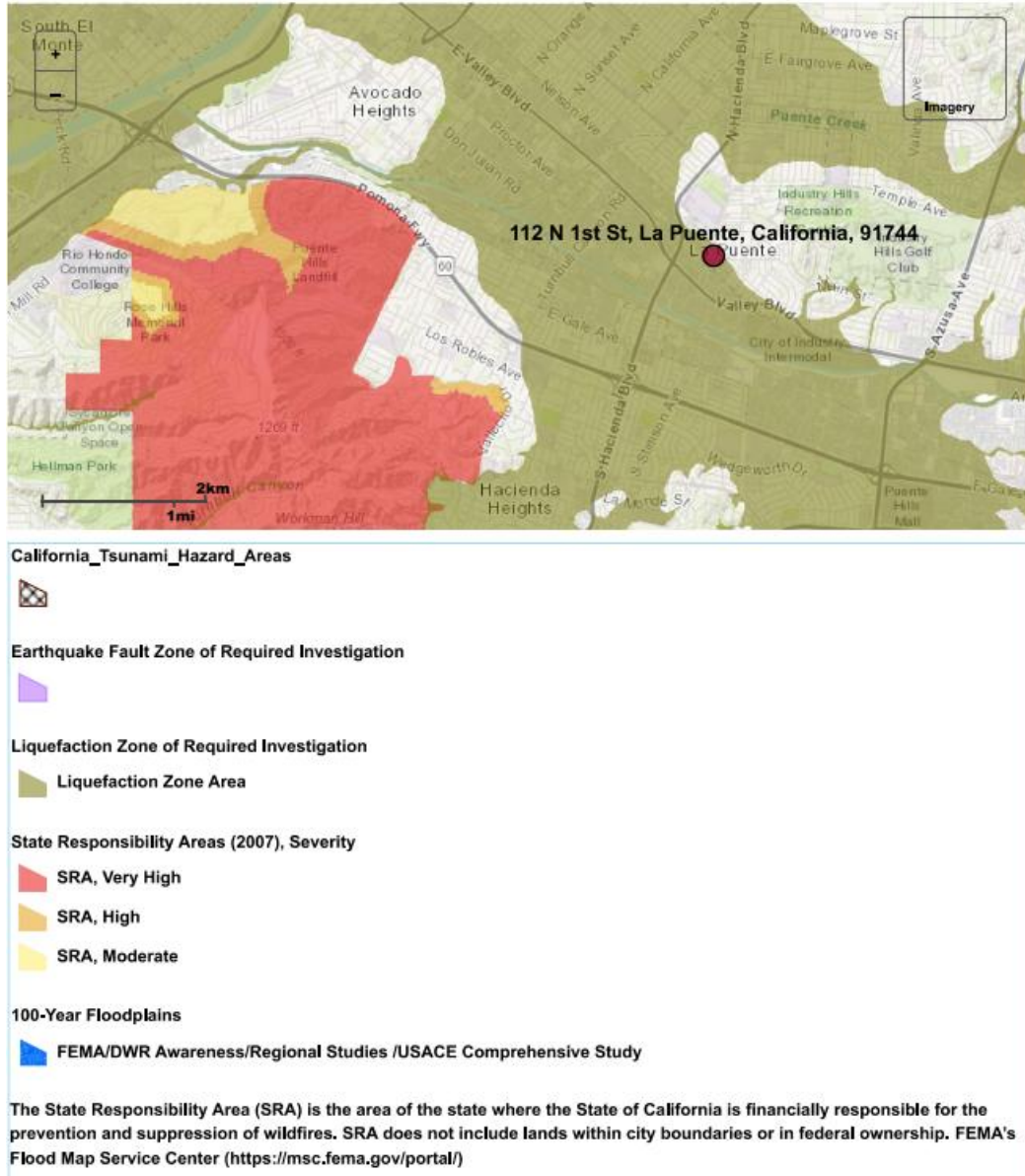
Hazard Identification and Profile

Utilizing California's "MyHazards" online hazard mapping resource, the following map identifies earthquake, flooding, liquefaction, and wildfire threats. MyHazards was designed by the State of California as a tool for the general public to discover hazards in their area (earthquake, flood, fire, and tsunami) and learn steps to reduce personal risk. Using the MyHazards tool, users may enter an address, city, zip code, or may select a location from a map. The map targets the location and allows users to zoom and scroll to their desired view. The screen then presents information on the risks identified within the search radius, and recommended actions. Hazard Data is approximate and data layer visibility are subject to the extent of the Map. To access MyHazards to create a map of your own, follow the link to MyHazards (<https://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/>).

Map 2 is the MyHazards map prepared for the La Puente Valley County Water District.



Map 2: MyHazards for La Puente Valley County Water District
Source: Cal OES, 2024



The MJHMP Planning Team identified hazards posing a significant threat to the entire project area. That determination was based on reviewing the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and the 2020 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan. The MJHMP Planning Team chose to analyze all of the hazards included in the County of Los Angeles AHMP which included: earthquake, flood, landslide, wildfire, tsunami, dam failure, climate change, and drought.

Next, the MJHMP Planning Team utilized a hazard ranking tool known as the Calculated Priority Risk Index. The MJHMP Planning Team completed a CPRI for the project area. The Base Plan also includes a risk assessment and hazard profiles for each of the prioritized hazards including hazard identification, previous occurrences, local conditions, impacts, and vulnerabilities.

Then, each of the planning participants worked off of the Project Area CPRI to rank the hazards for their particular agency. Each agency was provided with a list of the Project Area hazards, a copy of the project area CPRI, instructions, and index key to complete an agency-specific CPRI



with the assistance of district staff. The results were used to prioritize hazard rankings (high, medium, and low) which drove development of the agency's Mitigation Actions Matrix (located at the end of the Annex). The following is the La Puente Valley County Water District CPRI and the CPRI Index Key which explains the rating system:

Q&A ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT B1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See Table 5, Table 6 below.
Q&A ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT B1-f.
Q: For participating jurisdictions in a multi-jurisdictional plan, does the plan describe any hazards that are unique to and/or vary from those affecting the overall planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See Table 5 below.
Q&A ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT B2-b.
Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See Table 5 below.

Table 5: La Puente Valley County Water District CPRI
Source: District Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking* (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Failure	1	0.45	1	0.30	1	0.15	1	0.10	1.10	N/A
Drought	3	1.35	2	0.60	1	0.15	4	0.40	2.50	M
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	0.60	2	0.20	3.35	H
Flood	2	0.90	2	0.60	4	0.60	2	0.20	2.30	L
Power Outages	3	1.35	2	0.60	4	0.60	3	0.30	2.85	M
Wildfire	2	.90	2	0.60	1	0.15	2	0.20	1.85	L
Windstorm	2	0.90	1	0.30	1	0.15	3	0.30	1.65	L
* Hazard Priority Ranking: High = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher Medium = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5 Low = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4 N/A = CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2										



Table 6: Calculated Priority Risk Index Key
Source: FEMA Emergency Management Institute

CPRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level ID	Description	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Extremely rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. Annual probability of less than 1 in 1,000 years.	1	45%
	Possibly	Rare occurrences. Annual probability of between 1 in 100 years and 1 in 1,000 years.	2	
	Likely	Occasional occurrences with at least 2 or more documented historic events. Annual probability of between 1 in 10 years and 1 in 100 years.	3	
	Highly Likely	Frequent events with a well-documented history of occurrence. Annual probability of greater than 1 every year.	4	
Magnitude/Severity	Negligible	Negligible property damage (less than 5% of agency-owned critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses are treatable with first aid and there are no deaths. Negligible loss of quality of life. Shutdown of critical public facilities for less than 24 hours.	1	30%
	Limited	Slight property damage (greater than 5% and less than 25% of agency-owned critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses do not result in permanent disability, and there are no deaths. Moderate loss of quality of life. Shutdown of critical public facilities for more than 1 day and less than 1 week.	2	
	Critical	Moderate property damage (greater than 25% and less than 50% of agency-owned critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and at least 1 death. Shutdown of critical public facilities for more than 1 week and less than 1 month.	3	
	Catastrophic	Severe property damage (greater than 50% of agency-owned critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries and illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths. Shutdown of critical public facilities for more than 1 month.	4	
Warning Time	> 24 hours	Population will receive greater than 24 hours of warning.	1	15%
	12–24 hours	Population will receive between 12-24 hours of warning.	2	
	6-12 hours	Population will receive between 6-12 hours of warning.	3	
	< 6 hours	Population will receive less than 6 hours of warning.	4	
Duration	< 6 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6 hours	1	10%
	< 24 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6-24 hours	2	
	< 1 week	Disaster event will last between 24 hours and 1 week.	3	
	> 1 week	Disaster event will last more than 1 week	4	



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table 7** below.

Table 7 includes hazards identified as “medium” or “high” in the CPRI - Hazard Priority Rankings.

Table 7: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, Probability, and Recent Significant Occurrence for the District
Source: District Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants

Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability* (How Often)	Recent Significant Occurrence
Earthquake	Entire District	The Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) in 2007 concluded that there is a 99.7 % probability that an earthquake of M6.7 or greater will hit California within 30 years. ¹	Likely	The most recent damaging earthquake was the M6.7 Northridge Earthquake in 1994.
Drought	Entire District	Droughts in urban areas vary considerably in scope and intensity. Likely emergency water shortage regulations would restrict such activities as watering of landscape, washing of cars, and other non-safety related activities.	Likely	Water providers following Governor Newsom’s Executive Order N-7-22 on March 22, 2022, calling on urban water suppliers to implement actions to reduce water usage by 20-30 percent, depending on local conditions.
Power Outage	Entire District	Public Safety Power Shutoff poses significant threat to water providers and customers.	Likely	PSPS impacted the District in the January 2025 windstorms/wildfires.
* Probability is defined as: Unlikely = 1:1,000 years, Possibly = 1:100-1:1,000 years, Likely = 1:10-1:100 years, Highly Likely = 1:1 year				
¹ Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast				

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table 8** below.

Table 8 outlines the hazards that were reviewed for the District and their status of omission and inclusion.



Table 8: District Hazard Source Review and Status of Omission/Inclusion by District Planning Team
Source: District Planning Team (PT); California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP); Los Angeles County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, (AHMP); National Risk Index (NRI)

Hazard	Source				Profiled in Annex	Status of Omission/Inclusion
Drought	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		Y	The Planning Team ranked drought as a “medium” threat to the service area and is included as a profiled hazard.
Earthquake	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		Y	The Planning Team ranked earthquake as a “high” threat to the service area and is included as a profiled hazard.
Power Outage				PT	Y	The Planning Team ranked power outages (particularly PSPS) as a “medium” threat to the service area and is included as a profiled hazard.
Avalanche	NRI	SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Climate Change			AHMP		N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does pose a threat to the service area. As per FEMA guidance, impacts of climate change have been integrated into each of the profiled hazards.
Coastal Flooding	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Cold Wave	NRI	SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Dam Failure		SHMP	AHMP		N	The Planning Team ranked dam failure as a “N/A” threat to the service area and is not a profiled hazard.
Hail	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Heat Wave	NRI	SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Hurricane	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Ice Storm	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Landslide	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Levee Failure		SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Lighting	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Riverine Flooding	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		N	The Planning Team ranked flooding as a “low” threat to the service area and is not included as a profiled hazard.
Strong Wind	NRI	SHMP			N	The Planning Team ranked strong winds as a “low” threat to the service area and is not included as a profiled hazard.
Subsidence		SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Tornado	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.



Tsunami	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Volcanic Activity	NRI	SHMP			N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.
Wildfire	NRI	SHMP	AHMP		N	The Planning Team ranked wildfire as a “low” threat to the service area and is not included as a profiled hazard.
Winter Weather	NRI				N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard poses no threat to the service area.

Earthquake

Description

For a detailed description of earthquakes please see the RWD Base Plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

According to the UWMP, the California Geological Survey has published the locations of numerous faults which have been mapped in the Southern California region. Although the San Andreas Fault is the most recognized and is capable of producing an earthquake with a magnitude greater than 8 on the Richter Scale, some of the lesser-known faults have the potential to cause significant damage. The locations of these earthquake faults in the vicinity of the District’s water service area are provided in the figure below. The faults that are located in close proximity to and could potentially cause significant shaking in the District’s water service area include the Puente Hills Fault.

Puente Hills Fault

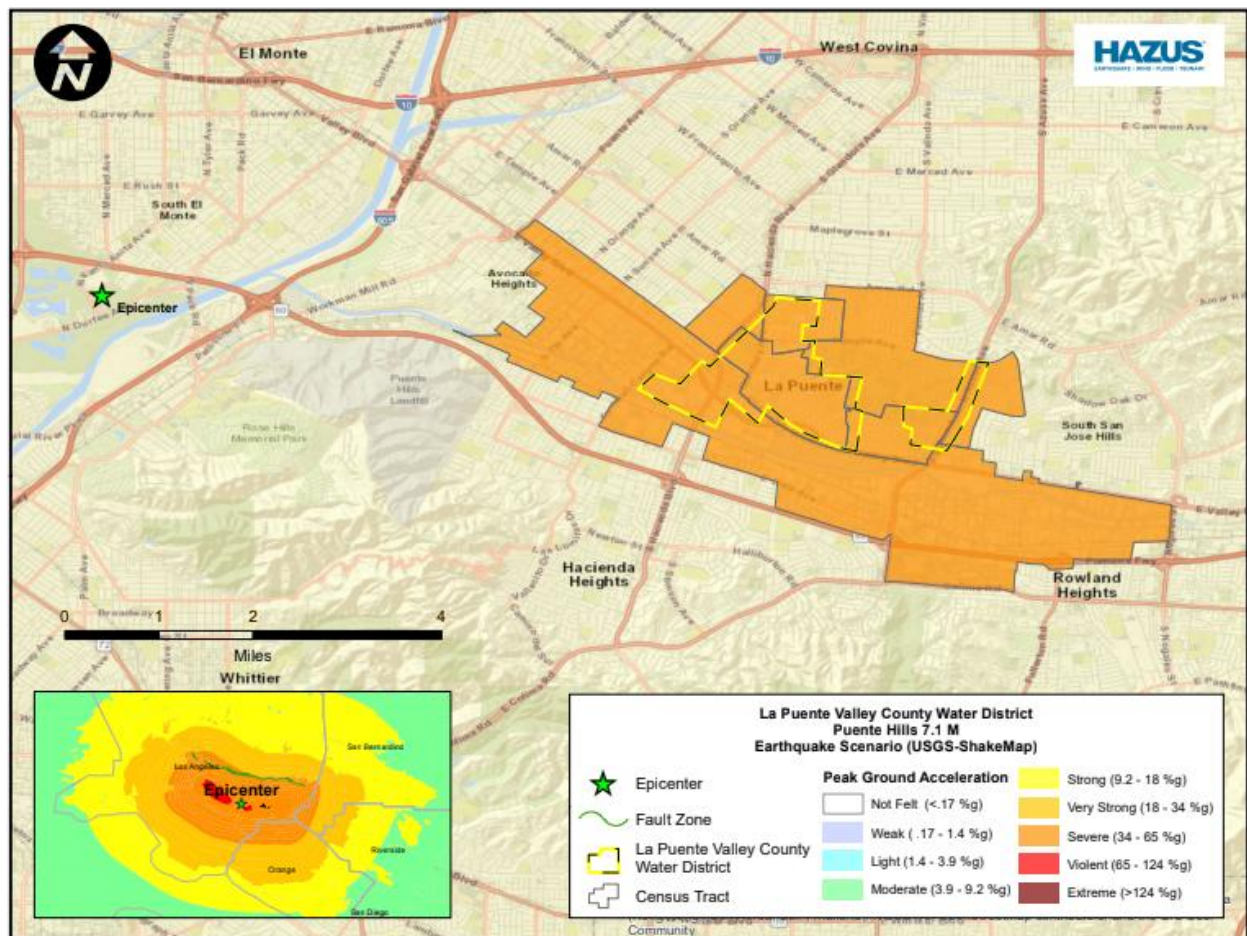
The Puente Hills Fault is a buried thrust fault running beneath the Los Angeles Basin, extending from northern Orange County through Los Angeles County and the San Gabriel Valley. As a blind thrust fault, it does not rupture at the surface, making it difficult to detect. However, it has the potential to produce major earthquakes (M7.0+), causing severe damage due to its location beneath densely populated urban areas. A rupture could lead to strong shaking, infrastructure failures, and building collapses, affecting high-rises, freeways, and underground utilities. The last major rupture occurred around 10,000 years ago, but scientists warn that another large earthquake could be devastating, similar to the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. Given its high-risk nature, ongoing research and earthquake preparedness efforts are crucial for minimizing potential impacts.

Map 3 depicts the shaking intensity for a 7.1M Earthquake scenario along the Puente Hills Fault. The entire water district could experience severe shaking intensities ranging from 34%g to 65%g.

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Annex: La Puente Valley County Water District



Map 3: HAZUS – Puente Hills Fault 7.1M
Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023





Liquefaction

Map 4: Liquefaction Areas

Source: MyPlan, Cal OES, 2025



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate Change Considerations**, **Population Change Considerations**, and **Land Use Development Considerations** below.

Climate Change Considerations

To learn more about the impact climate change has on earthquakes, please see the Base Plan.

There is no clear relationship between climate change and earthquakes. Given this, La Puente Valley County Water District's impacts from earthquakes remains unchanged.

Population Change Considerations

The area is largely built-out, meaning there is limited space for new development. As a result, any population growth is expected to come from infill projects and increased housing density, such as converting single-family homes into multi-family units. Given these constraints, significant population changes within the district are not anticipated in the near future. Given this, the impacts of earthquakes on the water district will remain unchanged.



Land Use Development Considerations

As discussed earlier, the area is largely built-out, meaning there is limited space for new development. Changes in land use development is projected to be minimal. As such, the district can expect to see no significant increase in vulnerability in the service area.

With no significant alterations to the development pattern for the La Puente Valley County Water District, the vulnerability and impact of earthquakes is unchanged.

Drought

Description

For a detailed description of drought please see the RWD Base Plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

According to the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020), the La Puente Valley County Water District service area, like the entire greater Los Angeles basin, is semi-arid, with relatively limited annual rainfall. Early settlers drew local groundwater resources for agricultural and domestic water needs. As the region grew, increasingly more wells tapped into groundwater basins. In many areas, groundwater levels have declined as water use continues to exceed natural recharge through rainfall and stream flow. Much of Southern California now relies upon imported water to greatly supplement local resources, both to meet volume demands and to ensure water quality meets state and federal drinking water standards.

The service area's location in arid Southern California underscores the importance of continued education regarding wise water use and water conservation technologies. The area remains committed to water conservation strategies that ensure a healthy, clean, and reliable supply of water remains available for residents. The District actively encourages the use of simple water conservation measures in homes and in the workplace.

Water resources are limited to the groundwater basins that provide a local source of water to the region. The San Gabriel Basin is the groundwater basin drained by the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The groundwater basin is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, San Jose Hills to the east, Puente Hills to the south, and Raymond Fault to the west. Local groundwater accounts for a major portion of the area's water supply.

Due to past San Gabriel Valley industrial practices, the basin has been contaminated with a variety of pollutants ranging from pesticides to industrial chemicals and solvents. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), over 30 square miles of San Gabriel Valley groundwater may be contaminated. The contaminated sites underlie several San Gabriel Valley communities. The District participates in Los Angeles County's NPDES program to reduce the amount of water polluted by pesticides, engine oil, and household chemicals that



run into the storm drain system and pollute groundwater. As part of this effort, the District must comply with the County's Stormwater Quality Management Program and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) in several areas including public outreach, planning and construction, public agency activities, business inspections, and illicit connection and flow.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate Change Considerations**, **Population Change Considerations**, and **Land Use Development Considerations** below.

Climate Change Considerations

Please see the RWD Base Plan to learn more about the impact climate change has on droughts.

Since climate change can increase the severity and duration of droughts, La Puente Valley County Water District can expect to see more severe impacts from droughts in the region.

Population Change Considerations

The area is largely built-out, meaning there is limited space for new development. As a result, any population growth is expected to come from infill projects and increased housing density, such as converting single-family homes into multi-family units. Given these constraints, significant population changes within the district are not anticipated in the near future. Given this, the impacts of droughts on the water district will remain unchanged.

Land Use Development Considerations

As discussed earlier, the area is largely built-out, meaning there is limited space for new development. Changes in land use development is projected to be minimal. As such, the district can expect to see no significant increase in vulnerability in the service area.

With no significant alterations to the development pattern for the La Puente Valley County Water District, the vulnerability and impact of drought is unchanged.

Power Outages

Description

For a detailed description of power outages please see the RWD Base Plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

The La Puente Valley County Water District operates within areas primarily served by Southern California Edison (SCE) for electricity. SCE provides electrical services to much of Los Angeles



County, including the communities within La Puente Valley County Water District's service area, such as Walnut, Diamond Bar, and parts of West Covina, Pomona, and Industry. While most power outages are usually localized and only last a short period of time, SCE will issue Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) to prevent wildfires. SCE typically provides advance warnings for PSPS events, but outages can last several hours to days, depending on weather conditions and damage assessments.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate Change Considerations**, **Population Change Considerations**, and **Land Use Development Considerations** below.

Climate Change Considerations

Please see the RWD Base Plan to learn more about climate change and its impact on power outage related hazards. Since climate change is increasing the size and severity of power outages, La Puente Valley County Water District should be prepared for more frequent events.

Population Change Considerations

The area is largely built-out, meaning there is limited space for new development. As a result, any population growth is expected to come from infill projects and increased housing density, such as converting single-family homes into multi-family units. Given these constraints, significant population changes within the district are not anticipated in the near future. Given this, the impacts of power outage on the water district will remain unchanged.

Land Use Development Considerations

As discussed earlier, the area is largely built-out, meaning there is limited space for new development. Changes in land use development is projected to be minimal. As such, the district can expect to see no significant increase in vulnerability in the service area. With no significant alterations to the development pattern for the La Puente Valley County Water District, the vulnerability and impact of power outage is unchanged.



Vulnerability and Impacts

The RWD Base Plan goes into more detail on the specifics of the vulnerability and impacts assessment process. This annex focuses specifically on the vulnerability and impacts for La Puente Valley County Water District.

People

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards?
(Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Vulnerability of People, Graphics 1 & 2** below.

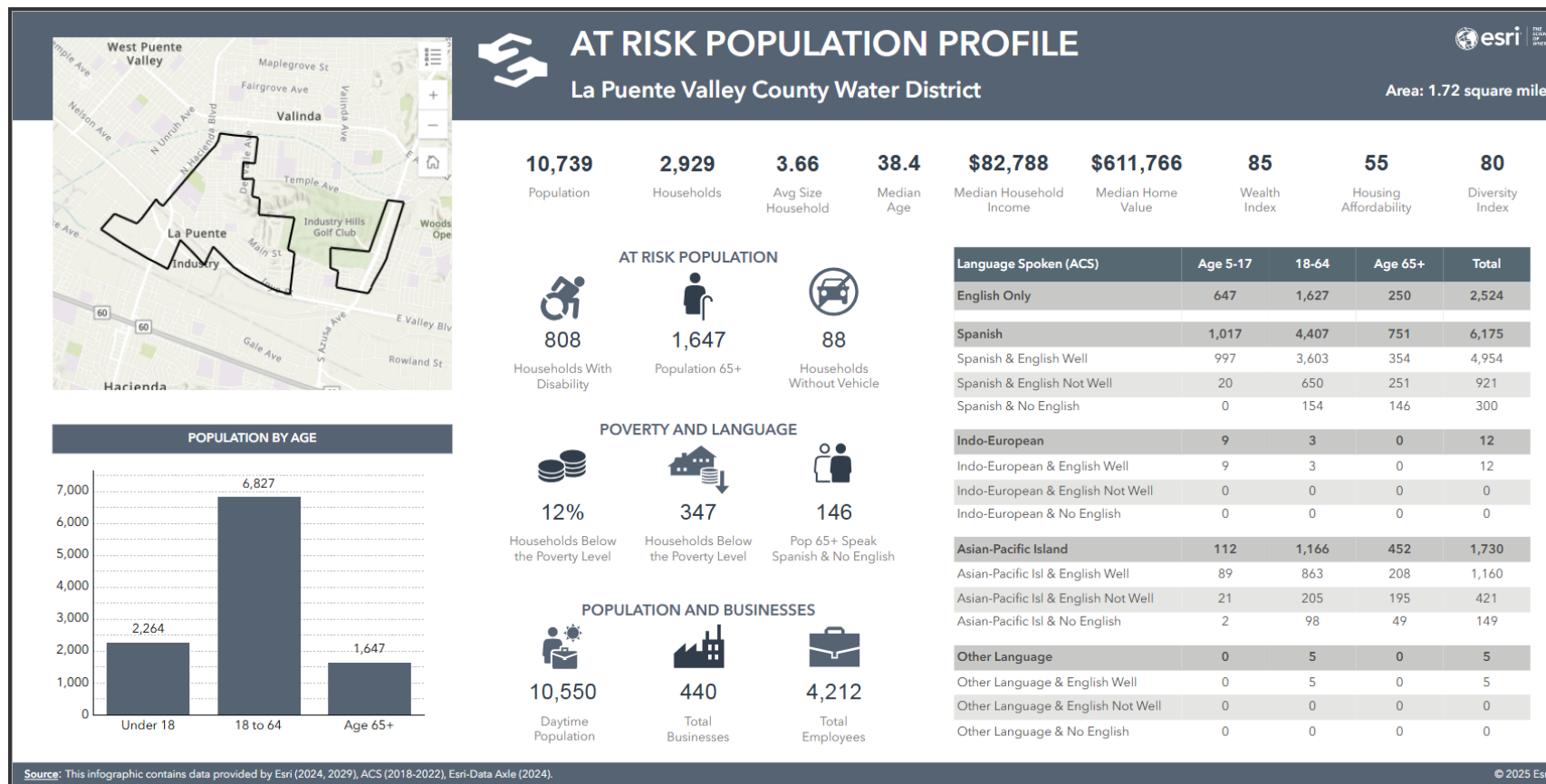
Vulnerability of People

People are the service area's most important asset. People include individuals who live and/or work within the La Puente Valley County Water District service area. The following graphics from Esri Business Analyst provide an overview of the District's population.



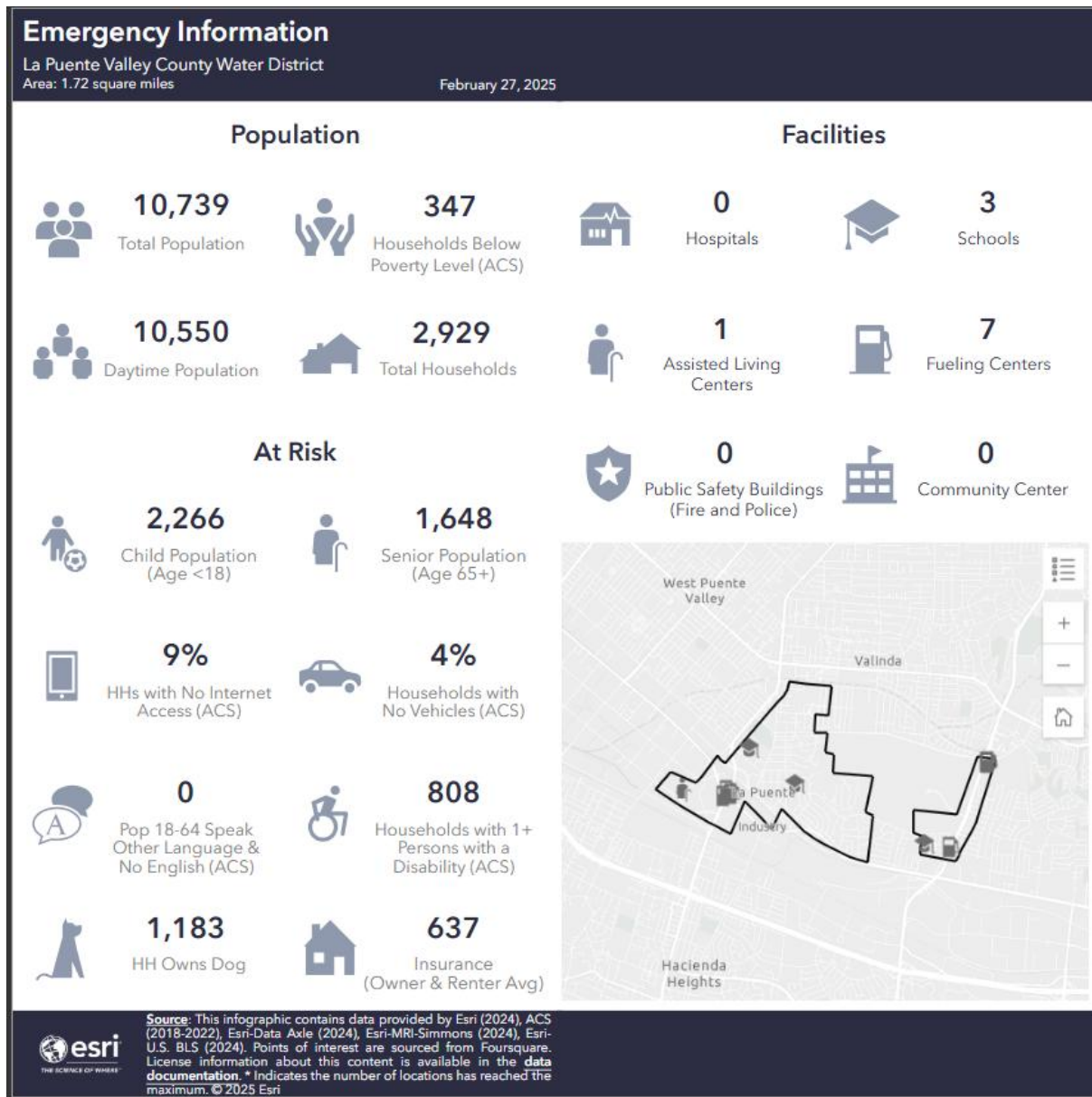
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex: La Puente Valley County Water District

Graphic 1: At Risk Population Profile – La Puente Valley County Water District
Source: Esri Business Analyst, 2025





Graphic 2: Emergency Information – La Puente Valley County Water District
Source: Esri Business Analyst, 2025



The District serves a population of 10,739 residents across 2,929 households within an area of 1.72 square miles. The district has a median household income of \$82,788, with a median home value of \$611,766. The community includes a significant number of at-risk populations, such as 1,647 residents aged 65 and older, 808 individuals with disabilities, and 88 households without access to a vehicle. Additionally, 12% of households are below the poverty level, and 146 seniors do not speak English, which may create communication barriers during emergencies. 9% of households lack internet access, and 4% do not own a vehicle, which could hinder communication and evacuation efforts.



The area has a diverse linguistic profile, with Spanish being the most widely spoken language (6,175 speakers), followed by Asian-Pacific Island languages (1,730 speakers). While most residents are bilingual, a portion of the population struggles with English proficiency, particularly among older adults. The district also has a significant daytime population of 10,550 and hosts 440 businesses that employ over 4,200 workers.

The old and young are particularly vulnerable during disasters. Age can contribute to cognitive development, physical ability and mobility, socioeconomic status, and access to resources that can help the individual prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters and other hazard events. For example, individuals 65 and older can have mobility challenges and other ailments that can prevent them from properly preparing for a disaster. At the same time, children are reliant on their parents or guardians to provide for them. Their ability to withstand a disaster is highly dependent on their parents or guardians. Children are more vulnerable to disasters when they are separated from their parents while at school or daycare.

Individuals with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disasters. Individuals with disabilities have a higher rate of fatality, and exclusion during disasters. They also have greater challenges during recovery. Understanding the disability demographics of a community gives the community the opportunity to identify and plan for the access and functional needs their communities' members might need during a disaster.

The ability for an individual to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from disasters often depends on the availability of key resources. It is logical to assume that individuals with a higher socioeconomic status are in a better position to acquire key resources than individuals with a lower socioeconomic status. Factors that contribute to socioeconomic status include income, education, occupation, and housing. According to **Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group**, people with lower socioeconomic status more likely lack resources needed to follow emergency preparedness instructions. They might be unable to stockpile food, for example. They might be unwilling or unable to stay home from work and lose a day's pay or evacuate and leave their home during an emergency. By identifying at-risk groups ahead of time, you can plan more efficient evacuations and specifically target people who need transportation or special assistance (e.g., those without a vehicle).

Population - Underserved Communities, Disadvantaged Communities, and Socially Vulnerable Populations

It's important to note that the mapping tools discussed below conclude the LPVCWD service area includes no "underserved communities" or high indicators of "socially vulnerable populations". However, the reality is that individuals live, work, play, attend school, and worship throughout the entire service area. In that regard, the Community Outreach Strategy was designed to share messaging with people who have access to public forums and internet while also taking messaging to locations frequented by underserved, disadvantaged, and socially vulnerable individuals including social service agencies, schools, and places of worship.

Underserved Communities

FEMA's 2024 Planning Considerations: Putting People First provides excellent insights into the importance of truly engaging the whole community. It emphasizes that meeting the needs of the whole community requires emergency managers to focus on people by incorporating equity, inclusion, and accessibility in each step of the planning process. Putting people first means taking a whole-community approach to emergency management planning. It means using the lenses of equity, accessibility, and inclusion to identify the needs of populations who may not have had their



Planning Considerations: Putting People First

December 2024



needs met during previous emergencies due to past policy decisions or gaps in planning assumptions and considerations.

Putting people first also means including underserved populations in the planning process, since they are the experts on their needs, unique risks, and vulnerabilities. Emergency managers can learn about a community by conducting research or speaking directly to members of underserved populations to hear their insights and perspectives and build relationships and trust. Using the lens of accessibility means not only finding ways to enable people to be part of the planning process but also making information accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities and other access and functional needs. The process of weaving equity, inclusion, and accessibility throughout emergency management plans, policy, and guidance is not a single effort or action.

Being truly inclusive is an ongoing process that involves the following:

- Listening to and empowering people from all parts of the community, particularly those from underserved communities, enables them to participate in the planning process.
- Revising plans, policies, and other guidance to reflect the priorities and needs of the whole community.
- Ensuring ongoing awareness and evaluation as communities' characteristics and needs change over time.

The concepts of accessibility, equity, and inclusion are particularly important in emergency management because the firsthand experience of underserved communities and research about the distribution of disaster impacts have consistently shown that disasters affect those communities disproportionately. Disaster literature provides many examples of how factors such as race, income, age, disability, and gender run in parallel to outcomes in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

Examples include the following:

Older adults are often at higher risk of death or injury during disasters because they are more likely to have health problems, reduced mobility, and a fixed income.

People living in rural areas can be at greater risk of poor health outcomes caused by limited access to local doctors and healthcare facilities, among other factors. This, in turn, puts them at greater risk during disasters.

Low-income populations and communities of color are more likely to suffer property damage, injury, and death during disasters, in part because they are more likely to live in older, denser, more disaster-prone neighborhoods with lower-quality housing and inadequate services.

Individuals with disabilities and other access and functional needs, such as literacy challenges and limited English comprehension are also at greater risk. Access and functional needs can make adapting to extreme circumstances particularly challenging and stressful, especially when preparedness efforts have not accounted for these needs. If information is presented only in English, those with limited English proficiency are at a disadvantage.



Federal Government Executive Order 13985 On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government defines underserved communities as “populations sharing a particular characteristic, as well as geographic communities, that have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life.”

At the time of this plan’s preparation, federal mapping resources relating to underserved communities were not available to the public. As such, it was not possible to determine whether or not the LPVCWD service area included any underserved communities.

Socially Vulnerable Populations

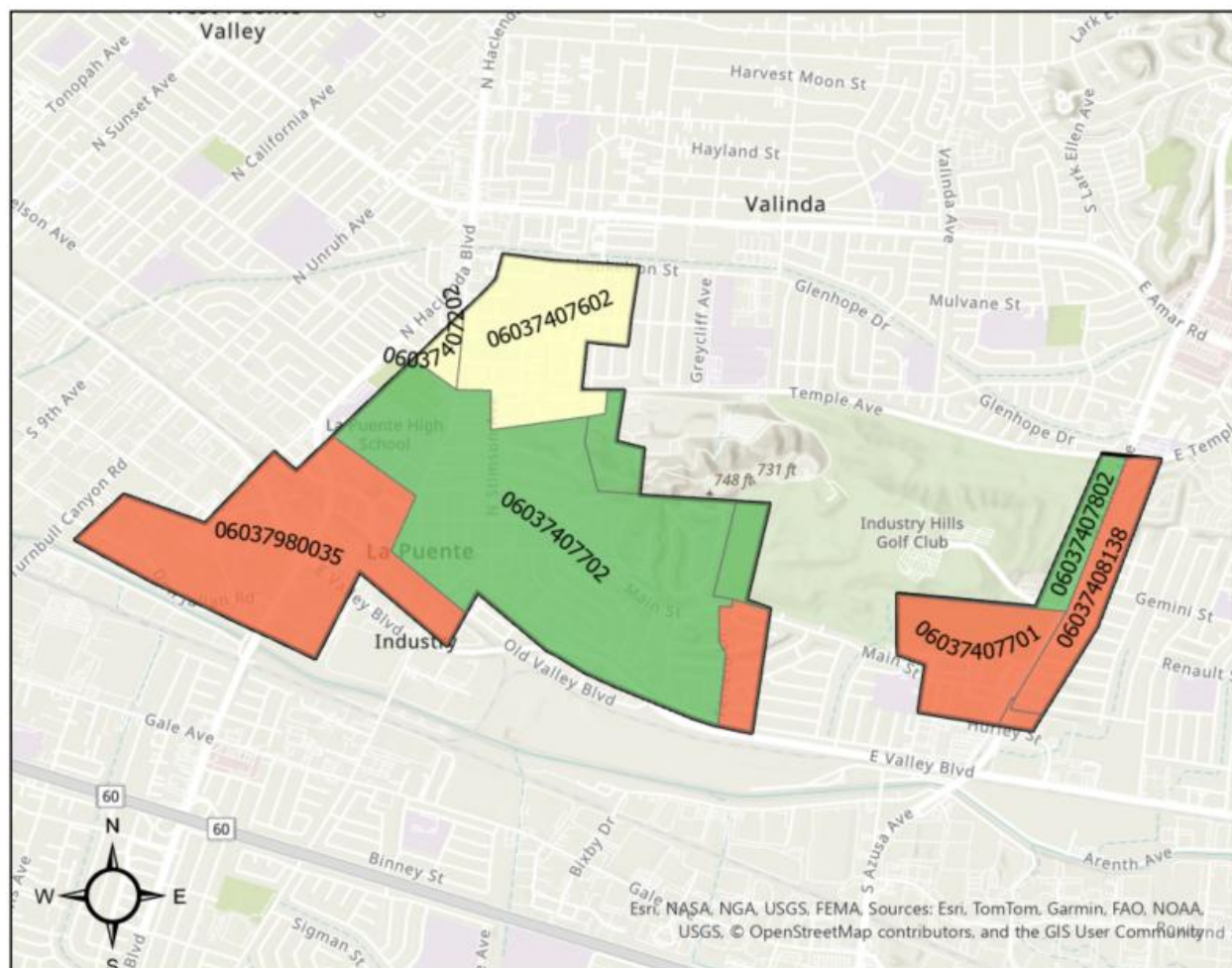
Social vulnerability considerations were included in this plan to identify populations across the service area that might be more vulnerable to hazards. Social Vulnerability refers to a community’s capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human caused threats such as toxic chemical spills (CDC/ATSDR, 2020). To better assist emergency planners, the CDC Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (CDC/ATSDR) developed the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) as a way to depict the social vulnerability of communities, as the census tract level within a specified county. Tracts with a higher SVI will likely need support before, during and after a hazardous event. The SVI can help public health officials and local planners better prepare for and respond to emergency events by displaying what areas of the jurisdiction have a high vulnerability ranking to low vulnerability ranking.

For information on the Social Vulnerability Index, please see the RWD Base Plan.

The map below depicts the overall social vulnerability for the District. The areas in red represent the census tracts that are in the 75th percentile or above for overall SVI rating. This means that these census tracts are more vulnerable than at least 75% of the other census tracts in California. The following census tracts have a high SVI rating: 06037980035, 06037407701, and 06037408138.



Map 5: La Puente Valley County Water District Social Vulnerability Index
Source: CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index, 2023



Legend

SVI selection

Low - Medium (50th Percentile)

Medium - High (75th Percentile)

High (Above 75th Percentile)

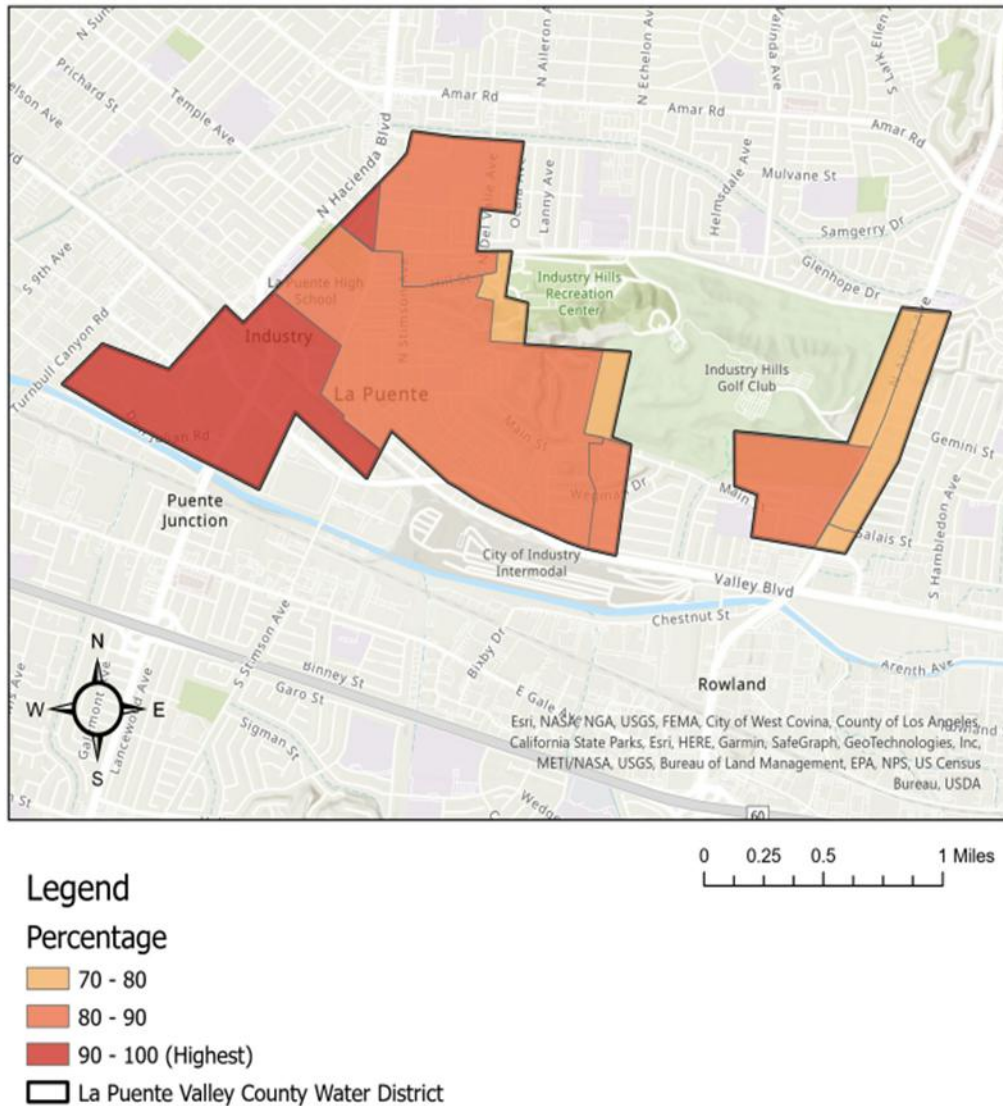
La Puente Valley County Water District

The census tracts depicted in the SVI maps correspond to the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) CalEnviroScreen 4.0 mapping tool and census tract datasets. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 is a mapping tool that helps identify California communities that are most affected by many sources of pollution, where people are often especially vulnerable to pollution's effects. CalEnviroScreen ranks census tracts in California based on potential exposures to pollutants, adverse environmental conditions, socioeconomic factors and the prevalence of certain health conditions. Those census tracts with a higher overall percentile score have a higher pollution burdens and population sensitives. These tracts are depicted in the darker



red colors on the map. Census tracts with lower overall percentile scores have a lower pollution burdens and population sensitivities. These tracts are depicted in a darker green color on the map. The majority of the District is between the 80 and 90 overall percentile range

Map 6: La Puente Valley County Water District CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Results
Source: CalEnviroScreen, 2023



Disadvantaged Communities

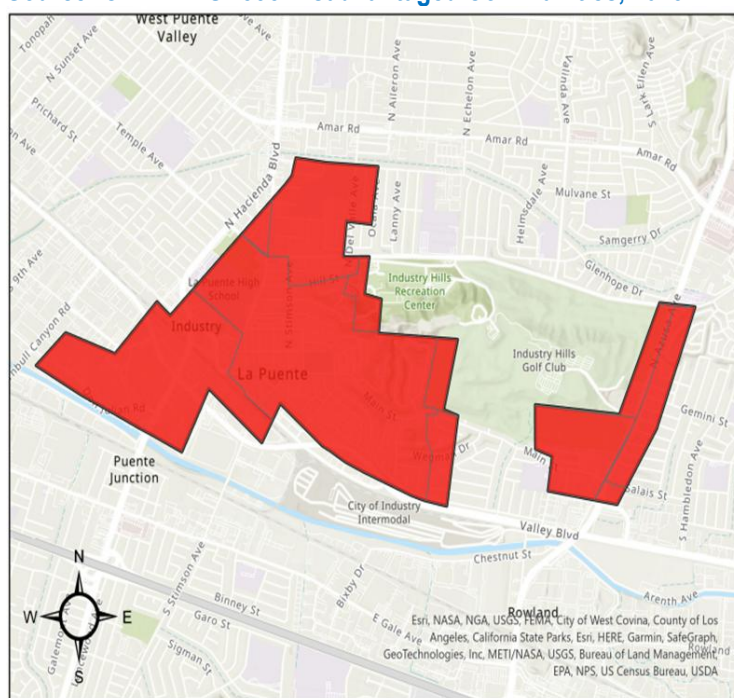
SB 1000 defines “disadvantaged communities” as areas identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or as an area that is low-income that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation. To assist in identifying disadvantaged communities, the State has provided a mapping tool called “CalEnviroScreen.” CalEnviroScreen uses several factors, called “indicators” that have been shown to determine whether a community is disadvantaged and disproportionately affected by pollution. Pollution burden indicators measure different types of pollution that residents may be exposed to, and the proximity of environmental hazards to a community. Population



characteristics represent characteristics of the community that can make them more susceptible to environmental hazards.

CalEnviroScreen provides an overall percentile score determined by combining weighted individual scores for all the individual indicators analyzed. SB 1000 considers a 75 percent or higher score in this category to be a qualifier for consideration as a disadvantaged community. The overall scores are represented in a statewide map, with red representing the highest percentile range and green representing the lowest. Areas with higher scores generally experience higher pollution burdens and fare poorer on a range of health and socioeconomic indicators than areas with low scores. All of the census tracts within the La Puente Valley County Water District service area are considered disadvantaged communities.

Map 7: La Puente Valley County Water District SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
Source: CALEPA SB535 Disadvantaged Communities, 2023



Legend

- SB535 Disadvantaged Community
- La Puente Valley County Water District

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact Profile of People** below.

Impact Profile of People

Earthquake

The District has a diverse population that includes several vulnerable groups, such as elderly residents, low-income families, non-English speakers, and disabled individuals. The elderly



population in the water district, are particularly vulnerable during emergencies due to mobility issues and potential isolation. Low-income families in the district may lack the resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a disaster, such as securing emergency supplies or making necessary housing repairs. Non-English speakers, primarily immigrants of Asian descent, face language barriers that can impede their access to crucial information and services during an emergency. Additionally, individuals with physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities face added challenges in evacuating and accessing emergency services.

In the event of an earthquake, these vulnerable populations in the District would face significant risks and challenges. Elderly residents may have difficulty evacuating quickly and could be living in older, less earthquake-resistant buildings. The disruption of healthcare services could critically impact those with medical needs. Low-income families might struggle with the financial burden of property damage and loss of income if their workplaces are affected, with limited access to insurance and emergency funds exacerbating their vulnerability. Non-English speakers could be hindered by communication barriers that prevent them from receiving timely warnings and instructions, and they may also face difficulties in navigating relief services and understanding available resources. Disabled individuals may face increased risks due to mobility issues and the potential inaccessibility of emergency shelters and services.

Drought

Drought significantly impacts the District's vulnerable populations, including the elderly, low-income families, non-English speakers, and individuals with disabilities. Elderly individuals are particularly susceptible to the effects of drought. Limited mobility and health issues make them more vulnerable to heat-related illnesses, which can be exacerbated by water shortages and reduced availability of cooling options. Additionally, the elderly may have fixed incomes, making it difficult to cope with increased utility bills and the cost of purchasing bottled water. Low-income families are disproportionately affected by drought due to their limited financial resources. These families may struggle to afford higher water bills, and the cost of purchasing additional water or implementing water-saving measures can be prohibitive. Drought can also lead to increased food prices, as agricultural production declines, further straining household budgets. Reduced availability of water for hygiene and sanitation can lead to health issues, compounding the challenges faced by these families. Non-English speakers may face difficulties accessing information and resources related to drought.

Language barriers can impede their understanding of water conservation measures, drought warnings, and available assistance programs. This population might also have limited access to services that provide drought relief, such as financial assistance for increased utility costs or resources for securing alternative water supplies. People with disabilities often require additional water for medical and personal care needs. Drought conditions can make it more difficult for them to access sufficient water, affecting their health and well-being. Mobility issues can also hinder their ability to access relief services and emergency supplies. Drought can lead to increased utility costs and maintenance expenses for households. Vulnerable populations may face difficult choices between paying for water and other essential expenses, potentially leading to housing instability or displacement if they are unable to keep up with costs. Furthermore, those with cognitive disabilities may find it challenging to understand and implement necessary water conservation practices. Drought can lead to poor water quality, as reduced water levels can concentrate contaminants. Vulnerable populations are at higher risk of waterborne illnesses due to weakened immune systems and limited access to healthcare. Heatwaves associated with drought can exacerbate chronic health conditions and increase the incidence of heatstroke and dehydration.



Power Outages

Extended power outages in the District's service area could have significant impacts on both water services and the well-being of its residents. Water supply systems - including pumping stations and treatment facilities - rely heavily on electricity, and any extended outage could disrupt water distribution, compromise water quality, and limit access for both residential and business needs. This disruption would be particularly critical for vulnerable populations such as seniors, households with disabilities, and families living below the poverty line, who may not have the resources or alternative options to secure safe water. Additionally, the high daytime population and dense household clusters could exacerbate the challenges in communication and emergency response, underscoring the need for robust backup power solutions and targeted outreach to at-risk groups during such events.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate Change, Changes in Population, and Land Use Development** below.

Climate Change

Climate change impacts people in the District in various ways, including through extreme heat events, changes in air quality, increased risk of wildfires, and potential impacts on water supply and infrastructure. These effects can lead to health issues, such as heat-related illnesses and respiratory problems, as well as challenges related to water availability and infrastructure resilience, highlighting the importance of adaptation and mitigation strategies to protect the well-being of the community.

Changes in Population

Changes in population in the District can significantly impact residents by influencing the demand for services, housing affordability, cultural diversity, traffic congestion, economic opportunities, and community services. A growing population may strain existing infrastructure and services, leading to longer wait times and crowded facilities. Additionally, population changes can affect the availability of affordable housing and create challenges related to cultural integration and inclusivity. However, population growth can also bring new job opportunities and enrich the cultural fabric of the community. Effective urban planning and community development strategies are crucial to address these impacts and ensure the well-being of residents in the District.

Land Use Development

Land use development in the District can impact residents by affecting housing availability and affordability, access to services such as healthcare and education, quality of life factors like access to green spaces and community amenities, economic opportunities through job creation and local business growth, and environmental considerations such as traffic congestion and pollution. Thoughtful planning and community engagement are crucial to ensure that development meets the needs of residents and enhances the overall quality of life in the district.

Structures

Critical and Essential Facilities List

The Critical and Essential Facilities List was prepared for each of the water district offices and facilities within the service area. Hazard maps from the 2020 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards



Mitigation Plan were used as a basis for determining whether or not a facility was located in or near a hazard. See additional language below on vulnerability to the identified hazards.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards?
(Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Table 9** below.

Table 9: Hazard Proximity to Critical and Essential Facilities
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)

Y – Yes, area is within hazard zone

District Facilities	Drought	Earthquake	Power Outage
District Main Office 112 N 1st Street, La Puente	Y	Y	Y
La Puente Treatment Plant and Wellfield (Well #2, 3, &5)	Y	Y	Y
Hudson Booster Station & Yard	Y	Y	Y
Banbridge Booster Pump Station	Y	Y	Y
Main Street Reservoirs & Booster Pump Stations	Y	Y	Y
Pleasanthome Booster Pump Station	Y	Y	Y

* See Base Plan for information regarding NFIP regulations.

Based on available data provided by the water district, there is a minimum of \$24,105,000 worth of district owned property.

The possibility that all facilities will be completely damaged simultaneously is extremely rare. Most of the impacts of the hazards that were analyzed are anticipated to be isolated to certain locations. To better understand the magnitude of impacts, this plan identifies representative percentages of potential impact based on the total valuation of district assets. For planning purposes, we identified different tiers of impact that could occur. It is reasonable to assume that impacts would not exceed 50% of the total asset value district-wide during a single event. The following are parameters to help in understanding how much a proposed investment/improvement compares to the existing assets within the district:

- 1% Impact – \$241,050
- 5% Impact – \$1,205,250
- 10% Impact – \$2,410,500
- 20% Impact – \$4,821,000
- 50% Impact – \$12,052,500



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact Profile of Structures** below.

Impact Profile of Structures

Earthquake

Structures include physical buildings, lifelines, and critical infrastructure in a community. All properties and occupants in the District can be either directly impacted or affected by earthquakes. Building stock that was built prior to 1975, when seismic provisions became uniformly applied through building code applications. These buildings are at a higher risk of damage from earthquakes. Due to limitations in current modeling abilities, the risk to critical facilities in the planning area from the earthquake hazard is likely understated. A more thorough review of the age of critical facilities, codes they were built to, and location on liquefiable soils should be conducted. Damage to transportation systems in the planning area after an earthquake has the potential to significantly disrupt response and recovery efforts and lead to isolation of populations. Additionally, seismic events can damage communication systems, complicating efforts to coordinate response to the event. Many structures may need seismic retrofits in order to withstand a moderate earthquake. Residential retrofit programs, such as Earthquake Brace+Bolt, may be able to assist in the costs of these efforts.

All of the district-owned critical facilities are vulnerable to earthquakes. Property and contents valued at \$24,105,000 based on estimates in 2023. The severe ground shaking and soil liquefaction will result in significant damage or total destruction of these facilities and can be catastrophic for the District.

Drought

The most immediate impact of a drought is on the water supply. The District relies on both surface and groundwater sources, which can become depleted during prolonged droughts. This could lead to water rationing, affecting residential, institutional, commercial, and industrial users. Reduced water availability could strain the district's ability to provide adequate water for drinking, sanitation, and fire suppression, compromising public health and safety. All properties in the District could be directly impacted or affected by drought. Most of the impact will be from the related hazards such as competition for water supply and disruption of public infrastructure. Reduced water supply could leave property vulnerable to fires. Dried vegetation around properties could also increase the vulnerability to fires.

Prolonged drought conditions could weaken soil stability, leading to ground subsidence. This can cause damage to roads, bridges, and pipelines, increasing maintenance costs and potentially leading to hazardous conditions. Water mains and sewage systems could be impacted by a loss of water or pressure. Also, those systems could be affected by soil movement, leading to leaks and breaks that further strain the city's water resources. Public parks and recreational areas may face restrictions on water use for irrigation, leading to degraded landscapes and reduced green spaces.

All of the district-owned critical facilities are vulnerable to drought. Property and contents valued at \$24,105,000 based on estimates in 2023.



Power Outage

Extended power outages can have significant impacts on the District, affecting both its operations and the communities it serves. If the water supply or treatment facilities are disrupted, residents and businesses may face immediate shortages of clean water, compromising public health and sanitation. Loss of electricity can halt water pumping, treatment processes, and distribution systems, leading to service outages. Infrastructure damage, such as broken pipes or compromised water reservoirs, could further exacerbate water shortages or contamination risks. In addition, there may be challenges in restoring service due to transportation disruptions, difficulties accessing repair sites, or a lack of necessary resources or personnel. The economic and social consequences could be severe, especially if the district struggles to maintain operations or provide clean water for an extended period.

All of the district-owned critical facilities are vulnerable to power outages. Property and contents valued at \$24,105,000 based on estimates in 2023. Any utility related hazard can result in significant challenges to operations; specifically, being able to provide customers with clean water.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate Change, Changes in Population, and Land Use Development** below.

Climate Change

Climate change impacts critical facilities and structures in the District by increasing the frequency and severity of heatwaves, flooding, wildfires, and poor air quality. These events strain energy and water resources, damage infrastructure, and heighten health risks, particularly for hospitals, emergency services, and community centers. To mitigate these effects, the water district needs to upgrade infrastructure, improve energy efficiency, and enhance emergency response plans. These measures will help ensure that critical facilities remain operational and continue to serve the community effectively amidst the challenges posed by climate change. *See Mitigation Actions Matrix in Chapter 5 (Table 5.1) for actions relating to climate change.*

Changes in Population

Changes in population in the District, can significantly impact critical facilities and structures by influencing demand for services, infrastructure, and resources. Population growth leads to increased pressure on existing facilities, such as schools and healthcare services, requiring upgrades and expansions. Demographic shifts, such as an aging population or increased cultural diversity, can also impact the types of services needed. Urban development driven by population changes requires careful planning to ensure infrastructure can support the growing community. Effective planning and management are crucial to adapting critical facilities to meet the evolving needs of the population and ensure the continued resilience of the community.

Land Use Development

Changes in land use development in the District can impact structures and critical facilities by influencing accessibility, infrastructure needs, environmental considerations, community services, economic development, and require effective planning and management to ensure the continued functionality and resilience of critical facilities.



Economy

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Vulnerability to Economy** and **Table 10** below.

Vulnerability to Economy

The District serves a diverse range of commercial customers within its service area, which encompasses parts of the cities of La Puente and Industry. While specific customer identities are not publicly disclosed, the district's commercial clientele includes businesses from various sectors, reflecting the mixed land use of the region.

In the City of La Puente, the service area is primarily residential, but it also supports local businesses such as retail stores, restaurants, and schools that cater to the community's needs. These economic assets include Hacienda La Puente Unified School District.

The City of Industry, known for its industrial and commercial focus, hosts a significant number of manufacturing plants, warehouses, and large commercial facilities. The District provides water services to these operations, which are crucial to the local economy and employment. These economic assets include Industry Hills Business Center, Gaytan Foods, and Import Glass Corporation.

Table 10: Hazard Vulnerability to Economic Assets

Source: District Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants

(Note: "X" indicates affirmative)

Economic Assets	Earthquake	Drought	Power Outages
Hacienda La Puente Unified School District	X	X	X
Industry Hills Business Center	X	X	X
Gaytan Foods	X	X	X
Import Glass Corporation	X	X	X

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact Profile of Economy** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate Change, Changes in Population, Land Use Development** below.



Impact Profile of Economy

Hacienda La Puente Unified School District

Earthquake: The District's service area is situated in a seismically active region, making its infrastructure, including water systems, susceptible to earthquake damage. The District operates three active wells drawing from the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin to serve the community's water needs. Damage to these wells or associated infrastructure during an earthquake could disrupt water delivery to the School District's facilities. This will negatively impact the operations of HLPUSD.

Power Outages: Power outages can disrupt water supply operations since pumping and treatment facilities rely on electricity. Although contingency plans are designed to sustain water delivery during outages, a failure in these measures could result in inadequate water supply for schools. In such cases, schools may need to transition to remote learning or operate on a reduced schedule.

Drought: Southern California frequently experiences drought conditions, which can strain local water supplies. The strain on the local water supplies will impact how HLPUSD is able to safely deliver an education to students. If water cannot be adequately supplied to schools, students may need to resort to remote learning. The school might also operate on limited hours to reduce water consumption.

Climate Change: Rising temperatures and prolonged droughts may lead to higher water usage for cooling systems, landscaping, and sanitation in schools. Water restrictions could result in reduced irrigation for school fields and playgrounds, impacting student activities.

Population Changes: A growing student population would increase water demand in schools for restrooms, cafeterias, and cooling systems. Conversely, declining enrollment could reduce water usage but also strain district budgets due to reduced funding.

Land Use Development: New residential and commercial developments could increase demand for school infrastructure, leading to greater reliance on the Water District for water supply. Water conservation measures may need to be implemented to support sustainable growth.

Industry Hills Business Center

Earthquake: In close proximity to the Puente Hills Fault, the Industry Hills Business Center is vulnerable to strong seismic activity, which could cause structural damage to buildings, disrupt business operations, and compromise employee safety. Road closures and infrastructure damage may hinder supply chains and transportation, delaying shipments and affecting business continuity. Tenants within the center, especially manufacturing and logistics companies, could face equipment failures and inventory losses, leading to financial setbacks.

Power Outage: Power outages pose a major threat to businesses in the Industry Hills Business Center, disrupting operations, communication systems, and security infrastructure. Manufacturing and logistics companies may experience production halts and equipment failures, resulting in delays and financial losses. Businesses that rely on digital infrastructure, such as offices and tech firms, may face data losses and connectivity issues. If outages persist, backup generators and alternative power solutions would be necessary to maintain critical functions.

Drought: Drought conditions can strain water supplies, essential building occupants and many business processes. Increased water costs and usage restrictions may compel occupants of the



Center to modify processes, potentially affecting production efficiency and product quality. Additionally, droughts can impact energy production, leading to higher electricity costs or supply instability.

Climate Change: Higher temperatures and prolonged droughts could increase water consumption for cooling systems, landscaping, and fire suppression systems in commercial buildings.

Population Changes: More businesses and workers in the area would heighten demand for water in office spaces, restaurants, and manufacturing facilities. A declining population could reduce water demand but might also impact the business center's viability.

Land Use Development: Expansion of commercial and industrial developments would require increased water supply from the Water District, potentially leading to higher costs, water restrictions, or infrastructure upgrades.

Gaytan Foods

Earthquake: An earthquake can cause structural damage to food processing buildings, making them unsafe for employees. Potential impacts include structural harm to facilities, equipment damage, and inventory loss. Disruptions in transportation infrastructure could hinder the delivery of raw materials and distribution of finished products, leading to operational delays and financial setbacks.

Power Outage: Power outages pose immediate threats to food processing facilities, disrupting refrigeration, cooking, and packaging processes. Loss of power can result in significant product spoilage and halt production lines, leading to financial losses and supply chain interruptions.

Drought: Drought conditions can strain water supplies, essential for food processing operations. Increased water costs and usage restrictions may compel Gaytan Foods to modify processes, potentially affecting production efficiency and product quality. Additionally, droughts can impact energy production, leading to higher electricity costs or supply instability.

Climate Change: Rising temperatures and more frequent droughts could reduce local water availability, affecting food processing, cleaning, and cooling needs. Limited water resources could increase production costs and force operational adjustments.

Population Changes: Higher population growth could lead to greater demand for food products, increasing water consumption for production. However, if water shortages occur, Gaytan Foods may face restrictions that limit operations.

Land Use Development: If new industrial or commercial developments increase water demand, Gaytan Foods could face competition for water resources, potentially leading to higher costs and supply chain disruptions.

Import Glass Company

Earthquake: The Import Glass Company, which likely depends on warehousing, transportation, and fragile inventory, faces significant risks from earthquakes. A strong seismic event in the Puente Hills Fault Zone could cause structural damage to facilities, shattering glass products, damaging inventory, and disrupting production lines. If supply chains are affected by road closures or infrastructure damage, shipments could be delayed, leading to financial losses and



operational slowdowns. Additionally, employee safety concerns may require temporary shutdowns for inspections and repairs.

Power Outage: Power outages pose a critical threat to Import Glass Company's operations, as manufacturing and warehouse facilities rely on electric-powered machinery, lighting, and security systems. A prolonged outage could halt production, packaging, and inventory tracking, leading to delays in order fulfillment. If outages extend for several hours or days, temperature-sensitive materials could be compromised, and communication with suppliers and customers could be disrupted. Investing in backup generators and power storage solutions would be crucial to maintaining operations during an outage.

Drought: While glass manufacturing and distribution are not typically water-intensive industries, a prolonged drought could increase operational costs if water restrictions impact cooling systems or cleaning processes for equipment and facilities. Additionally, higher energy costs—a common consequence of drought due to reduced hydropower generation—could raise electricity expenses, impacting production budgets. If local businesses and construction projects slow down due to water scarcity, demand for glass products may also decrease, affecting revenue.

Climate Change: While glass production itself is not as water-intensive as food processing, climate-related water shortages could affect cleaning processes, cooling systems, and facility maintenance.

Population Changes: A growing population and increasing construction activity could drive demand for glass products, leading to higher water use in the production and supply chain. However, if water resources are constrained, industrial operations could be limited by stricter regulations.

Land Use Development: Increased industrial or commercial expansion near the company's facilities could put additional pressure on LPVCWD's water supply, requiring businesses to implement water conservation strategies or rely on alternative sources.

Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources** below.

Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

The District features several important green spaces and cultural landmarks that contribute to community well-being and historical preservation. **La Puente Park** provides residents with recreational areas, green space, and tree-lined paths. The **Workman and Temple Homestead Museum**, a preserved 19th-century estate, showcases the history of early settlers and landowners in the region. Additionally, **community murals and public art** throughout La Puente reflect the area's rich history, Mexican-American heritage, and social movements, fostering a strong cultural identity.



Table 11: La Puente Valley County Water District Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2025)

	Earthquake	Drought	Power Outages
La Puente Park	X	X	X
Workman and Temple Homestead Museum	X	X	X

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact Profile of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources** below.

Impact Profile of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Earthquake

A major earthquake could damage water infrastructure, including pipelines, pumps, and storage facilities, leading to temporary water shortages or contamination. This would hinder irrigation at La Puente Park, causing stress to trees and green spaces. At the Workman and Temple Homestead Museum, water-dependent preservation measures, such as climate control and fire suppression systems, could be compromised, threatening the integrity of historical artifacts and buildings.

Power Outage

A prolonged power outage could disrupt water distribution systems, affecting sprinklers, restrooms, and drinking fountains at La Puente Park. Similarly, the museum's preservation systems, including temperature control and fire suppression, may become unreliable without a stable water supply. Emergency water storage or backup generators would be necessary to maintain essential functions.

Drought

Extended drought conditions would reduce available groundwater, leading to water use restrictions from the District. La Puente Park may experience drying grass, tree loss, and restricted irrigation, negatively impacting recreational use. The museum's historic landscaping and gardens could deteriorate due to limited watering, altering the site's historical authenticity.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate Change, Changes in Population, Land Use Development** below.

Climate Change

Rising temperatures and prolonged droughts will reduce local groundwater levels, making it harder for the District to provide consistent water for irrigation at La Puente Park and the historic



gardens at the museum. More extreme weather events, such as heatwaves and wildfires, could also increase the need for fire suppression systems, which depend on a stable water supply.

Changes in Population

As the population increases, the demand for potable water, recreational water use, and irrigation will rise. This could result in water allocation priorities shifting toward residential and commercial needs, potentially limiting water access for parks and historical sites. More visitors to La Puente Park could lead to higher water consumption for restrooms, drinking fountains, and maintenance, straining available resources.

Land Use Development

Expansion of urban and industrial areas could reduce natural groundwater recharge zones, making it harder for the District to replenish its water supply. Increased pavement and construction might also divert water away from La Puente Park and the museum's landscapes, leading to drier conditions and higher irrigation needs. Additionally, redevelopment in historic areas may threaten the preservation of water-reliant museum features, such as historic wells, fountains, and landscaping.

Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community** below.

Vulnerability Of Activities Bringing Value to the Community

The District hosts and supports various community events to engage residents, promote water conservation, and strengthen public awareness about local water resources. These events provide educational opportunities, encourage sustainable practices, and foster community involvement.

Current programs include:

- Water Conservation Workshops – the District regularly holds workshops and seminars to educate residents on efficient water use, drought-resistant landscaping, and rebate programs for water-saving appliances.
- Community Clean-Up Days – Events where volunteers help clean up local parks, water basins, and public areas, reducing pollution and protecting local water sources.
- School Outreach Programs – The District collaborates with local schools to provide interactive presentations, field trips, and student contests about water conservation and environmental stewardship.
- Public Meetings & Open Houses – the District hosts public meetings to discuss water infrastructure projects, conservation policies, and future water plans, ensuring transparency and community engagement.
- Earth Day & Environmental Fairs – Participating in local Earth Day celebrations to promote sustainability initiatives, water-saving techniques, and eco-friendly habits.
- Rebate & Conservation Program Sign-Up Events – Encouraging residents to take advantage of water-saving rebates for low-flow toilets, drought-resistant plants, and smart irrigation systems.



Since these events occur throughout the community, identifying a single specific location to assess vulnerability is challenging. Instead, vulnerability was evaluated from a broader community perspective.

	Earthquake	Drought	Power Outages
Water Conservation Workshops	X	X	X
Community Clean-Up Days	X	X	X
School Outreach Programs	X	X	X
Public Meetings & Open Houses	X	X	X
Earth Day and Environmental Fairs	X	X	X
Rebate & Conservation Program Sign-up Events	X	X	X

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact Profile of Activities Bringing Value to the Community** below.

Impact Profile of Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Earthquake

A major earthquake could cause damage to water infrastructure, roads, and public buildings, making it difficult to host events safely. Schools and community centers used for workshops and public meetings may suffer structural damage, forcing cancellations or relocation. Additionally, a post-earthquake focus on emergency response could reduce community engagement in conservation efforts.

Power Outage

Power outages can disrupt virtual workshops, presentations, and online rebate programs, reducing public accessibility. In-person events, such as public meetings and school outreach programs, could also be affected by a lack of lighting, audio-visual equipment, and air conditioning. Extended outages could delay communication and scheduling, leading to cancellations or reduced attendance.

Drought

Extended droughts would increase water restrictions, making water conservation events more urgent but also more challenging. Outdoor programs like community clean-up days and Earth Day fairs may need to adjust to limited water availability. Educational workshops may shift their focus to drought resilience, while rebate programs for water-efficient appliances may see higher demand, requiring additional resources.



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Climate Change, Changes in Population, Land Use Development** below.

Climate Change

Climate change could significantly impact a variety of events, leading to more frequent and intense extreme weather events such as storms, heatwaves, and wildfires, which could disrupt or cancel festival activities and pose safety risks. Rising temperatures could make attending the outdoor events uncomfortable, necessitating additional measures for attendee safety and comfort. Changes in precipitation patterns and increased drought conditions could impact the availability of water for the festival, affecting the maintenance of green spaces and decorative features. Climate change could also affect agricultural practices and crop yields, potentially impacting the availability and cost of food and drink vendors. Overall, climate change presents challenges that require organizers to adapt and implement new strategies to ensure the sustainability and success of the event.

Changes in Population

Changes in population can significantly impact the community events. An increase in population could lead to higher attendance, creating a more vibrant atmosphere and potentially increasing revenue. It could also bring greater cultural diversity, enriching the festival experience with a wider range of traditions and performances. However, this could also strain resources such as food, water, and parking, requiring organizers to adjust their planning. Conversely, a decrease in population could result in lower attendance and reduced community engagement, impacting the festival's atmosphere and economic viability. Overall, organizers may need to adapt their strategies to accommodate changing population dynamics and ensure the activities remain relevant and successful.

Land Use Development

Land use development would likely have limited impact on district events. Changes in accessibility due to new transportation routes or limited parking could affect attendance. The ambiance of the event could be altered by new buildings or infrastructure, potentially changing the overall atmosphere of the event. Noise and disturbances from development activities could disrupt the festival experience. Additionally, land use development could impact the local community, potentially changing the demographics or interests of residents and affecting the event's attendee base. Organizers may need to collaborate with local authorities and developers to mitigate these impacts and ensure the events remain successful.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-b.

Q: Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **Table 12** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-b.

Q: Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing/administering the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii))

A: See **Table 12** below.



Table 12: La Puente Valley County Water District Mitigation Actions Matrix
Source: District Planning Team

Mitigation Actions Matrix

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP – Capital Improvement Plan, HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments: Completed, Cost estimates from Engineering
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Action Items															
MH-1 Bamboo Street and Dalesford Drive pipeline Improvements (335 ft of 8-inch watermain)	Operations	3-5 years	P, A	X					Y	CIP	CIP	H	L	M	\$260K
MH-2 Pipeline and Fire Hydrants Improvements on Inyo and Common (1,570 ft of 8-inch watermain)	Operations	3-5 years	P, A	X					Y	CIP	CIP	M	L	M	\$450K
MH-3 Pressure Sustaining Valve and Pipeline Improvements on Ferrero Lane (605 ft of 6-inch watermain)	Operations	3-5 years	P, A	X					Y	CIP	CIP	M	L	M	\$250K
MH-4 Pipeline Improvements	Operations	3-5 years	P, A	X					Y	CIP	CIP	M	L	M	\$220K

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Annex: La Puente Valley County Water District



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P- Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP – Capital Improvement Plan, HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments: Completed, Cost estimates from Engineering
on Hacienda (550 ft of 8-inch watermain)															
MH-5 Pipeline Improvements in Main (1,000 ft 8-inch watermain)	Operations	3-5 years	P, A	X					Y	CIP	CIP	M	M	M	\$200K
MH-6 San Jose Waterline Replacement (1,140 ft of 6-inch watermain)	Operations	3-5 years	P, A	X					Y	CIP	CIP	M	M	M	\$180K
MH-7 Old Valley Blvd Waterline Replacement (10,450 ft of 8-inch watermain)	Operations	3-5 years	P, A	X					Y	CIP	CIP	M	H	L	\$1.9M
MH-8 Purchase and install radio repeaters to expand the coverage area for the radio system	Operations	3-5 years	P, A	X	X		X	X	Y	GR	GR	H	L	M	\$75K
MH-9 Purchase vehicles and equipment – aggressive, proactive	Operations – Fleet	Annual	P, A					X	Y	CIP	CIP	H	L	H	

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Annex: La Puente Valley County Water District



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P- Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP – Capital Improvement Plan, HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments: Completed, Cost estimates from Engineering
maintenance programs to ensure properly maintained and operational.															
MH-10 Purchase of Reverse 911 System for Public Notification and Guidance during Emergency Events.	IT and Operations	3-5 years	P, A	X				X	Y	GF	GF	H	M	H	
MH-11 Purchase a Back-up Computer Information Systems (CIS). Continuity of Operations Plan in Informational Technologies (IT).	IT	2-3 years	P, A	X			X	X	Y	GF	GF	M	L	L	
MH-12 Spare Critical Materials and Supplies Inventory. Purchase of critical spare parts and material.	Distribution & Treatment	2-3 years	P, A	X			X	X		GF	GF	M	L	L	
MH-13 Purchase construction equipment (i.e.,	All	3-5 years	P, A	X		X	X	X	Y	CIP	CIP	H	L	H	

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
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Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P- Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP – Capital Improvement Plan, HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments: Completed, Cost estimates from Engineering
shoring plates and excavators) to facilitate response and recovery in emergency events.															
MH-14 Purchase of specialized equipment and training for confined space rescue.	Operations	1-3 years	P, A		X	X	X	X		GF	GF	G F	G F	N	
MH-15 Purchase and provide training for personal protective equipment for following natural hazard events.	Risk Management and Emergency	2-3 years	P, A	X			X	X		GF	GF	M	L	L	
MH-16 Purchase additional satellite phones for use during heavy storms and other natural events along with other events resulting in utility outages.	Risk Management and Emergency	5 years	P, A	X			X	X		GF	GF	M	L	L	

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
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Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P- Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP – Capital Improvement Plan, HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments: Completed, Cost estimates from Engineering
MH-17 Purchase additional 5,000- gallon water trucks for dust control (wind) and fire suppression (fire).	Operations	5 years	P, A	X	X	X	X	X		CIP	CIP	M	M	L	
MH-18 Purchase two 4-wheel drive utility trucks for use during inclement weather and other emergencies requiring immediate access to otherwise impassable service areas.	Fleet	2-3 years	P, A	X			X	X	Y	CIP	CIP	M	M	L	
MH-19 Purchase emergency lighting equipment for use during inclement weather and nighttime emergency repairs and construction.	Operations	2-3 years	P, A	X			X		Y	CIP	CIP	M	M	M	
MH-20 Purchase K-Rails for use in retaining and	Operations	5 years	P, A	X			X		Y	CIP	CIP	M	M	L	

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Annex: La Puente Valley County Water District



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P- Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP – Capital Improvement Plan, HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments: Completed, Cost estimates from Engineering
controlling flood waters and other spills during emergencies.															
MH-21 Purchase a large articulating forklift for placing K-Rails and other heavy equipment during emergency mitigation, response, and recovery.	Operations	5 years	P, A	X			X		Y	CIP	CIP	M	M	L	\$100K
MH-22 Purchase property and build a centralized storage facility for emergency repairs supplies including valves and pumps.	Operations	5 years	P, A			X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	M	H	L	
MH-23 Upgrade server hardware and software to effectively accommodate new business applications and transfer increased	IT	1-2 years	P, A					X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	H	

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Annex: La Puente Valley County Water District



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P- Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP – Capital Improvement Plan, HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments: Completed, Cost estimates from Engineering
amounts of data quickly and reliably.															
MH-24 Purchase additional laptops, tablets, smartphones, wireless data, SCADA and CMMS to staff to increase communications	IT	1-3 years	P, A	X				X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	M	\$50K
MH-25 Purchase and Install Security Systems to help mitigate against acts of terrorism and vandalism.	Operations and Facility	2 years	P, A	X			X		Y	CIP	CIP	H	M	M	\$120K
MH-26 Purchase and Install Security Systems to help mitigate against acts of terrorism and vandalism.	Operations and Facility	2 years	P, A	X			X		Y	CIP	CIP	H	M	M	\$120K
MH-27 Add card readers and door locking mechanisms that can be integrated with the existing access control system to	HR/Risk; IT	3-5 years	P, A	X			X		Y	CIP	CIP	H	M	M	\$60K

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Annex: La Puente Valley County Water District



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P- Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP – Capital Improvement Plan, HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments: Completed, Cost estimates from Engineering
automatically lock doors/restrict access to areas that are publicly accessible. Areas include Main office, Operations yard pump stations and Treatment Plant															
MH-28 Website / Public Notification / Outreach to facilitate greater resilience against drought and catastrophic water loss.	Community Research	2 years	P, A		X	X	X	X		GF	GF	M	L	L	
MH-29 Purchase sandbag filling machine or other form of barrier protection equipment for use during emergency mitigation and response.	Operations	1-2 years	P, A	X			X		Y	CIP	CIP	M	M	M	
MH 30 Purchase a Vactor Truck or hydro excavation	Operations	5 years	P, A	X		X	X		Y	CIP	CIP	H	M	H	\$250K

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Annex: La Puente Valley County Water District



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P- Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP – Capital Improvement Plan, HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments: Completed, Cost estimates from Engineering
trailer to increase capacity mitigate damage from flooding or major water leaks															
MH-31 Replace all 4" Distribution watermain (5 miles) to increase fire flow capacity in Residential service area	Operations	1-5 years	P, A	X			X		Y	CIP, HMGP	CIP, HMGP	H	H	H	
Earthquake Mitigation Action Items															
EQ-1 Purchase and Installation of Engineered Seismic Retrofits (e.g., Seismic Valves and Couplings) at Water Storage Facilities (Reservoirs).	Engineering	3 years	P, A			X	X	X	Y	CIP, HMGP	CIP, HMGP	M	H	L	
EQ-2 Conduct inventory and identify action plan for retrofitting non-structural	Operations	1-2 years	P, A	X	X	X	X	X	H	CIP, HMGP	CIP, HMGP	M	H	L	

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Annex: La Puente Valley County Water District



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P- Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP – Capital Improvement Plan, HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments: Completed, Cost estimates from Engineering
equipment and furniture, etc. against seismic activity.															
Drought Mitigation Action Items															
DR-1 Purchase leak correlating equipment for use during emergency mitigation, response, and recovery.	Operations	3 years	P, A	X			X		Y	CIP	CIP	M	M	M	\$30K
Power Outages Mitigation Action Items															
PO-1 Design and purchase a generator for District office to provide emergency power for the District's EOC and customer service operations	Operations	5 years	P, A	X	X		X		Y	CIP	CIP	H	M	H	
PO-2 Design and purchase additional generators for LP	Operations	5 years	P, A	X		X	X		Y	CIP	CIP	H	M	H	

Rowland Water District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Annex: La Puente Valley County Water District



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P- Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP – Capital Improvement Plan, HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments: Completed, Cost estimates from Engineering
wells and BPOU treatment plant. Ensure 24/7 operation of well sites, treatment facilities.															
PO-3 Purchase Emergency Mobile & Fixed Power Generators.	Fleet & Facility	1-2 years	P, A			X	X	X	Y	CIP	CIP	H	L	H	

STAFF Report



Date: November 10, 2025
To: Honorable Board of Directors
Subject: Establishing Banking Services with Rize Credit Union

Purpose: *To establish banking services with Rize Credit Union and authorize the transition of existing accounts from Wells Fargo.*

Recommendation: *Adopt Resolution No. 314.*

Fiscal Impact: *The District is expected to save approximately \$7,173.60 per year compared to current banking costs with Wells Fargo.*

BACKGROUND

Staff has been evaluating the District's current banking relationship with Wells Fargo and exploring alternative institutions that could provide more competitive rates and improved customer service. The District currently maintains multiple operating accounts with Wells Fargo for La Puente Valley County Water District (the District) and the entities it manages, including Industry Public Utilities (IPU), Puente Valley Operable Unit - Intermediate Zone (PVOU-IZ), and Puente Valley Operable Unit - Shallow Zone (PVOU-SZ). These accounts are used to manage the financial operations of each respective entity, including vendor payments, reimbursements, and deposits.

Over the past year, staff encountered increasing challenges with Wells Fargo that have affected the District's ability to efficiently manage its banking needs. Most notably, the process of opening an additional account for PVOU-SZ proved to be difficult and time consuming, involving repeated back-and-forth communication with little response from Wells Fargo representatives. In addition, the District continues to face an unresolved issue where one of the accounts displays incorrect check descriptions for deposits made by vendors. This case has remained open for over a year without resolution, despite multiple follow-ups.

SUMMARY

District staff interviewed two banking institutions, Rize Credit Union and Citizens Bank, both of which demonstrated a high level of customer service and competitive rates. After reviewing each bank's respective advantages, Rize Credit Union was selected as the preferred partner due to its strong business offerings, higher interest rates, and overall responsiveness.

Rize Credit Union provides a community-based approach and a more personalized service that aligns with the District's operational and financial objectives.

In addition, the Credit Union offers a Business Money Market Account with an annual percentage yield of approximately 4.10%, creating opportunities for the District to earn higher returns on reserve and investment balances.

Transitioning to Rize Credit Union will allow the District to build a stronger, more collaborative banking relationship while improving financial efficiency. Staff anticipate a smoother banking experience with a focus on customer service, faster response times, and modernized account management.

As part of establishing new accounts, it is recommended that the following individuals be authorized signers on all District accounts with Rize Credit Union:

- Roy Frausto, General Manager
- Shaunte Maldonado, Customer Service & Accounting Supervisor
- John P. Escalera, Current Board President
- Cesar J. Barajas, Current Vice President

FISCAL IMPACT

The District is expected to save approximately \$7,173.60 per year compared to current banking costs with Wells Fargo.

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt Resolution No. 314.

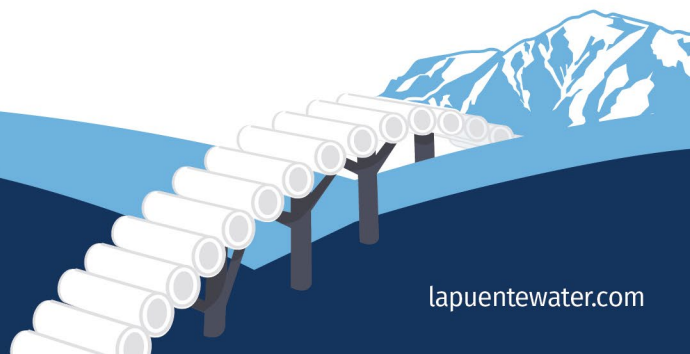
Respectively Submitted,

Shaunte Maldonado

Shaunte Maldonado
Customer Service & Accounting Supervisor

ENCLOSURES

- Enclosure 1: Resolution No. 314





RESOLUTION NO. 314

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT AUTHORIZING THE TRANSITION OF BANKING SERVICES FROM WELLS FARGO TO RIZE CREDIT UNION AND ESTABLISHING AUTHORIZED SIGNERS

WHEREAS, the La Puente Valley County Water District ("District") currently maintains multiple operating bank accounts with Wells Fargo Bank for the District and the entities and projects it manages, including Industry Public Utilities (IPU), Puente Valley Operable Unit - Intermediate Zone (PVOU-IZ), and Puente Valley Operable Unit - Shallow Zone (PVOU-SZ); and

WHEREAS, these accounts are used to manage the financial operations of each respective entity or project, including funds related to processing of vendor payments, reimbursements, and deposits; and

WHEREAS, after evaluating the possibility of changing from Wells Fargo Bank and reviewing alternative banking institutions, staff identified Rize Credit Union as the preferred financial partner due to its competitive business products, higher interest rates on deposits, and enhanced customer service;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of the La Puente Valley County Water District that Rize Credit Union is hereby recognized as the official financial institution for the District and the entities and projects it manages, and that all existing banking services and accounts with Wells Fargo Bank shall be moved from Wells Fargo Bank and transitioned to Rize Credit Union. The Board further approves and establishes the following individuals as authorized signers on all District accounts established with Rize Credit Union:

- Roy Frausto, General Manager
- Shaunte Maldonado, Customer Service & Accounting Supervisor
- John P. Escalera, Board President
- Cesar J. Barajas, Vice President

The General Manager and Customer Service & Accounting Supervisor are authorized to execute all documents and take such actions as may be necessary to implement this transition and maintain the District's banking operations.

ADOPTED, SIGNED AND APPROVED by the Board of Directors of La Puente Valley County Water District at a duly noticed, open and public meeting held on November 10, 2025.

Ayes:

Nays:

Abstains:

Absent:

John P. Escalera, President
Board of Directors
La Puente Valley County Water District

ATTEST:

Roy Frausto, Board Secretary

STAFF Report



Meeting Date: November 10, 2025
To: Honorable Board of Directors
Subject: Prohibiting Potable Water from Being Used to Irrigate Certain Areas of Non-Functional Turf

Purpose: *Establish an Ordinance prohibiting potable water from being used to irrigate certain areas of non-functional turf*

Recommendation: *Consider the introduction of Ordinance 2025-02 and direct staff to proceed with publication of the Ordinance in advance of the November 24, 2025, public hearing to consider approval of the Ordinance.*

Fiscal Impact: *None.*

BACKGROUND

The La Puente Valley County Water District ("District") is committed to promoting long-term water conservation and ensuring the reliable use of its potable water supplies produced from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. Under the California Water Code, the District is authorized to establish and enforce water use restrictions to prevent waste and promote efficient use of potable water resources.

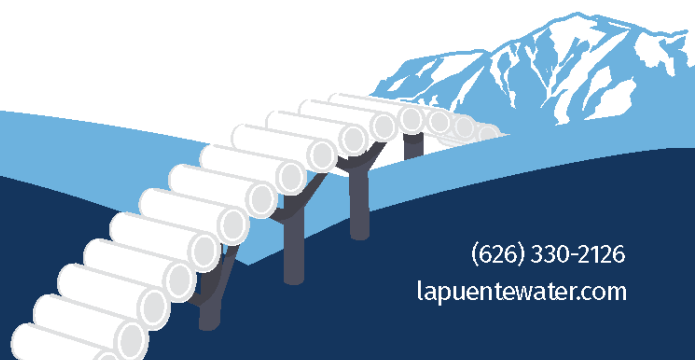
In 2023, the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill (AB) 1572, which prohibits the use of potable water to irrigate non-functional turf on certain non-residential properties. This legislation mandates that local water suppliers update their regulations to enforce these State-imposed restrictions.

Additionally, the State Water Resources Control Board's 2024 "Conservation as a Way of Life" regulations further require local agencies to adopt measures that will significantly reduce potable water use over time. To maintain consistency with the District's existing water conservation efforts and Resolution No. 273, staff has prepared Ordinance No. 2025-02.

SUMMARY

Ordinance No. 2025-02 establishes a prohibition on the use of potable water for the irrigation of non-functional turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) properties, as well as on common areas maintained by homeowners' associations, community service organizations, and similar entities.

The ordinance defines non-functional turf as turf that serves purely aesthetic purposes and is not used for recreation, civic, or community functions. Examples include turf in street rights-of-way, medians, and other decorative landscapes without human use.



The implementation schedule aligns with State law and will take effect in phases, beginning January 1, 2027, for certain government-owned properties, and extending through January 1, 2031, for disadvantaged communities or as State funding becomes available for landscape conversion.

Exceptions are provided to allow potable water use where necessary to maintain the health of trees or other perennial vegetation, or for turf areas designated for recreational, civic, or community events. Residential properties remain exempt and continue to be governed by the District's existing water conservation ordinance.

The ordinance further establishes enforcement procedures for violations, including written notices, fines, water flow restrictors, or service disconnection for continued non-compliance. It also includes an appeal process, provisions for certification of compliance by larger CII customers, and deferral allowances as authorized by the State Water Resources Control Board.

FISCAL IMPACT

None.

RECOMMENDATION

Consider the introduction of Ordinance 2025-02 and direct staff to proceed with publication of the Ordinance in advance of the November 26, 2025, public hearing to consider approval of the Ordinance.

Respectfully Submitted,

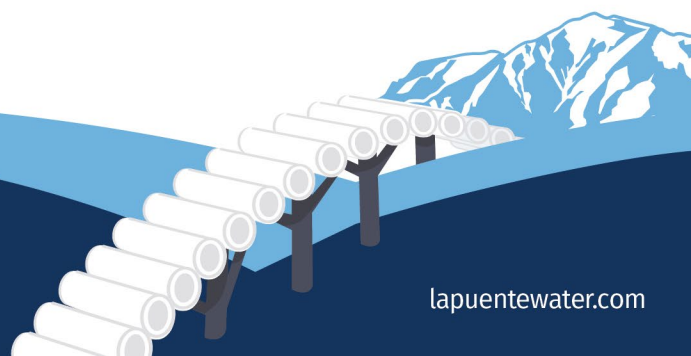


Roy Frausto

General Manager

ENCLOSURES

- Ordinance No. 2025-02





ORDINANCE NO. 2025-02

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT PROHIBITING POTABLE WATER FROM BEING USED TO IRRIGATE CERTAIN AREAS OF NON-FUNCTIONAL TURF

WHEREAS, La Puente Valley County Water District (the “District”) produces its potable water supplies from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin (the “Basin”); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Water Code Section 31026 et seq. and Water Code Sections 350-375, the District is authorized to adopt and empowered to enact and enforce restrictions on water use and water conservation programs to conserve its water supplies and prevent water waste; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 13550 states that the use of potable domestic water for non-potable purposes is a waste or an unreasonable use of the water within the meaning of Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution if recycled water is available, and any person may be required to use recycled water as long as it meets Title 22 water quality standards and is provided at a reasonable cost; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 13551 et seq. states that no person shall use potable water for non-potable purposes if suitable recycled water is available and certain conditions are met, and the use of such recycled water shall be a beneficial use of water that does not impact water rights; and

WHEREAS, the District actively promotes and has implemented water conservation measures and has developed a recycled water system to offset use of potable water, which has helped to increase the reliability of the District’s water supplies for its customers; and

WHEREAS, consistent with the District’s statutory authority described above, the District previously adopted Resolution No. 273, which established water conservation and water supply shortage requirements applicable to all customers, including increasing levels of restrictions on the use of potable water on nonfunctional turf during certain water shortage conditions; and

WHEREAS, in 2023 the California Legislature adopted AB 1572, which further prohibits the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf at all times on certain non-residential properties by certain dates, and requires the District to update its regulations to enforce the State-mandated prohibitions; and

WHEREAS, in 2024, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted water conservation regulations as part of the “Conservation as a Way of Life” legislation that will require the District to significantly reduce its potable water use over time; and

WHEREAS, the District desires to adopt this ordinance, pursuant to its existing authority as described above, and implement the State requirements of Water Code Section 10608.14 as they relate to the use of potable water on nonfunctional turf for certain types of properties.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of La Puente Valley County Water District as follows:

Section 1: Definitions

Unless otherwise stated, the terms in this Ordinance shall have the same meanings as defined in Water Code Section 10608.12.

Section 2: Compliance Responsibility

The customer of the District whose name is on the account shall be responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 3: Existing Water Conservation Ordinance

This Ordinance is in addition to and does not repeal or replace any other current District ordinance or resolution, including Resolution No. 273, concerning water conservation or restrictions, unless explicitly stated. The requirements herein do not affect any other limits on watering hours, responsibilities to fix leaks or breaks, or any other activities in which water may be used within the District.

Section 4: Prohibition on Use of Potable Water to Irrigate Nonfunctional Turf

The use of potable water for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, other than a cemetery, and on properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities is prohibited. This Ordinance shall take effect as follows:

- (1) All properties owned by the Department of General Services, beginning January 1, 2027.
- (2) All properties owned by local governments, local or regional public agencies, and public water systems, except those specified in paragraph (5) below, beginning January 1, 2027.
- (3) All other institutional properties and all commercial and industrial properties, beginning January 1, 2028.
- (4) All common areas of properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, beginning January 1, 2029.
- (5) All properties owned by local governments, local public agencies, and public water systems in a disadvantaged community, beginning January 1, 2031, or the date upon which a state funding source is made available to fund conversion of nonfunctional turf on these properties to climate-appropriate landscapes, whichever is later.

Nonfunctional turf includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (1) Turf or ground cover located within street rights-of-way and parking lots;

- (2) Turf which is not assigned or allocated to the exclusive use of the occupants of an individual dwelling unit within the property;
- (3) Common areas of homeowners associations; and
- (4) Turf which is enclosed by fencing or other barriers to permanently preclude human access for recreation or assembly.

Section 5: Exceptions

The use of potable water is not prohibited by this Ordinance to the extent necessary to ensure the health of trees and other perennial non-turf vegetation, or to the extent necessary to address an immediate health and safety need.

Potable water may be used to irrigate turf which has been designated by a property owner or a governmental agency to accommodate human foot traffic for civic, ceremonial, or other community events or social gatherings; turf located in a recreational use area or community space; and turf located in sports fields, golf courses, playgrounds, picnic grounds, or pet exercise areas.

The restrictions set forth in the section above shall not apply to private residential properties (including any residences located within a homeowners' association or common interest development), and residential customers may continue to irrigate turf according to the District's water conservation ordinance.

Section 6: Compliance and Enforcement

Customers who use potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf in violation of this Ordinance may be considered an unauthorized use of water and subject to the following penalties and procedures:

- a. **First Violation:** The District will issue a written notice on non-compliance and deliver a copy of this ordinance by certified mail.
- b. **Second Violation:** For a second violation within the preceding 12 calendar months, the District will issue a final written notice of non-compliance.
- c. **Third and Subsequent Violations:** A third violation, and any subsequent violation, within the preceding 12 calendar months may be considered an unauthorized use of water and subject to the monetary penalties set forth in Section 4.02 of Resolution No. 273.
- d. **Water Flow Restrictor:** In addition to any fines, the District may install a water flow restrictor device of approximately one gallon per minute capacity for services up to one and one-half inches in size and comparatively sized restrictors for larger services after providing written notice to the customer of intent to install a flow restrictor for a minimum of 48 hours prior to such installation. A person or entity that violates this ordinance is responsible for payment of the District's charges for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device and for disconnecting and/or reconnecting service per the District's schedule of charges then in effect. The charge for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device and disconnection service must be paid to the District before water

supply is returned. Nonpayment will be subject to the same remedies as nonpayment of basic water rate established in the District's Rules and Regulations.

- e. **Service Disconnection.** In addition to the penalties in this section, and after notice to the customer, the District may shut off a customer's water service for willful violations of mandatory restrictions in this Ordinance. The customer is responsible for the cost of reconnecting service consistent with District policies.
- f. **Separate Violations.** Each violation of this Ordinance is a separate offense. However, for the limited purpose of calculating the number of violations to determine the escalating penalties in this section, multiple violations on the same day will only count as one violation.
- g. **Appeals:** The District will issue a Notice of Violation by certified mail or personal delivery at least 10 days before taking enforcement action. Such notice must describe the violation and the date by which corrective action must be taken. A customer may appeal the Notice of Violation by filing a written notice of appeal with the District no later than the close of business on the day before the date scheduled for enforcement action. Any Notice of Violation not timely appealed will be final. Upon receipt of a timely appeal, a hearing on the appeal will be scheduled, and the District will send by certified mail a written notice of the hearing date to the customer at least 10 days before the date of the hearing. Pending receipt of a written appeal or pending a hearing pursuant to an appeal, the District may take appropriate steps to prevent the unauthorized use of water appropriate to the nature and extent of the violations and the current declared water level condition.

Section 7: Certification of Compliance

Customers having more than 5,000 square feet of irrigated area in commercial, industrial, or institutional property shall certify their compliance to the State Water Resources Control Board pursuant to requirements of Water Code Section 10608.14(e).

Section 8: Deferral

The State Water Resources Control Board may defer compliance for up to three years upon a showing of good cause for reasons which may include economic hardship, critical business need, and potential impacts to human health or safety. The District shall not authorize any period of deferral or postponement that is not first authorized by the State Water Resources Control Board pursuant to Water Code Section 10608.14(c).

Section 9: Severability

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase in this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

Section 10. Implementation

The Secretary shall cause this Ordinance to be published within fifteen (15) days after its adoption, at least once in a newspaper of general circulation which is distributed within the boundaries of the District. This Ordinance shall be effective on the thirty-first (31st) day after it is published.

Said ordinance was adopted, on roll call vote, at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held November 24, 2025, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 2025-02 adopted by the Board of Directors of La Puente Valley County Water District at its regular meeting held on November 24, 2025.

John Escalera
Board President

ATTEST:

Roy Frausto
Secretary

Memo



Date: November 10, 2025
To: Honorable Board of Directors
Subject: Discussion Regarding the December 8, 2025, Regular Meeting of Board of Directors

Summary

The General Manager will be unavailable to attend the December 8, 2025, Regular Board meeting. As such, staff is presenting this item for discussion to consider possible rescheduling.

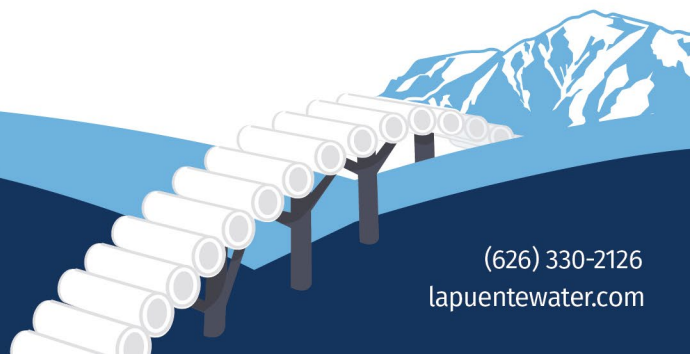
Recommendation

Board Discretion.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Fu".

General Manager



Memo



Date: November 10, 2025
To: Honorable Board of Directors
Subject: Cancellation of the December 22, 2025, Regular Meeting of Board of Directors

Summary

The Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors scheduled for Monday, December 22, 2025, coincides with the holiday season, a time when staff and board members may be traveling or unavailable.

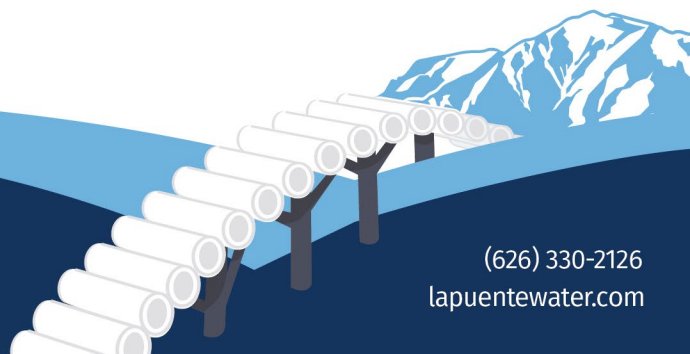
Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Board consider cancelling this regular meeting.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "S. Fu", is written over a light blue circular stamp.

General Manager



Memo



To: Honorable Board of Directors
Date: November 10, 2025
From: Cesar A. Ortiz, Operations & Treatment Superintendent
Subject: Monthly Operations & Treatment Superintendent Report

The following report summarizes LPVCWD, IPU Waterworks System, BPOU and PVOU-IZ & SZ treatment operations, water quality, compliance, production, and consumption, and includes the status of various projects for each system.

WATER QUALITY / COMPLIANCE

- **Distribution System Monitoring** – District Staff collected all required water quality samples for the month from both distribution systems, **24** samples from **LPVCWD** & **26** samples from **CIWS**. All results met State and Federal drinking water quality regulations.
- **Treatment Monitoring & Compliance** – All water quality compliance samples were collected from all the treatment processes and plant effluent, as required. Approximately **172** samples were collected for **BPOU**, **2** samples for **PVOU-IZ**, and **0** samples for **PVOU-SZ**.
- **Source Monitoring** – All water quality samples were collected from all the Wells, as required. Approximately **35** samples were collected.
- The table below summarizes **LPVCWD Wells'** current water quality for contaminants of concern.

Well Sampled	CTC	PCE	TCE	Perchlorate	1,4-Dioxane	NDMA	Nitrate
	MC L= 6 ppb	MCL = 5 ppb	MCL = 5 ppb	MCL=6 ppb	NL = 1 ppb	NL= 10 ppt	MCL=10 ppm
LPVCWD 2	1.0	.84	15	15	.41	12	6.6
LPVCWD 3	ND	ND	.88	8.6	ND	ND	9.8
LPVCWD 5	ND	ND	1.8	ND	.10	ND	9.1

ND – None Detected

NS – Not Sampled

NR – No Results available as of report date

- The Monthly Nitrate Concentrations for SP-6 and SP-15 are provided as **Attachment 1**.

WELL PRODUCTION AND LEVELS

- Production by Wells and total acre feet for LPVCWD and CIWS are as shown in the table below.

LPVCWD - BPOU Wells	Well 2	Well 3	Well 5	Total Acre Feet Produced
Acre Feet Produced	133.05 AF	0.67 AF	179.91 AF	313.63 AF

CIWS Wells	CIWS Well 5 to SGVWC	SGVWC to CIWS at Lomitas
Acre Feet Produced	135.39 AF	96.75 AF

Suburban Water System	190.30 AF	Total Acre Feet Delivered to
-----------------------	-----------	------------------------------

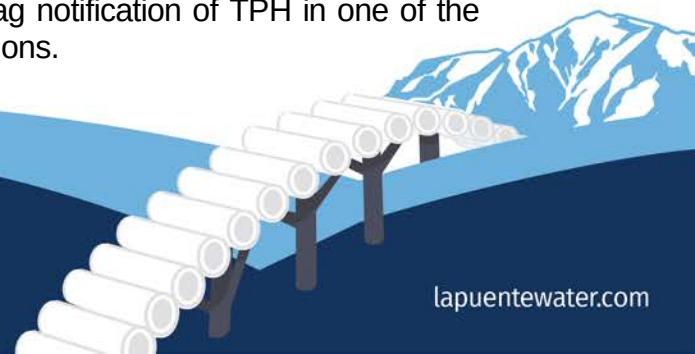
OPERATIONAL UPDATES / PROJECTS & MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

1) BPOU Treatment Plant

- **Plant Operations –**
 - o The treatment plant is in normal operation at 2500 gpm with Well No. 2 & Well No. 5 online and Well No. 3 being only run monthly for sampling purposes.
- **Project / Maintenance Items –**
 - o There are some ongoing maintenance and upgrade projects on the Nitrate system and the SPIX Pre-Filter Vessels, and all are being addressed by staff or contractors.
 - o The SPIX Influent meter was replaced and is back to normal operations.
 - o Staff have performed various weekly chemical calibrations, monthly analyzer cleanings and calibrations, SPIX pre-filter change-outs, daily treatment plant rounds and monthly reporting.

2) PVOU-IZ Treatment Plant

- **Plant Operations –**
 - o Staff initiated the restart of the IZ plant to normal intern operation, while awaiting SWRCB-DDW permit approval. Operating at a flow of approximately 600 gpm and rotating equipment during operations. NOTE* on July 31st, 2025, NG rep requested the PVOU IZ Plant be shut down due to a J-flag notification of TPH in one of the sample results – no new update on plant operations.



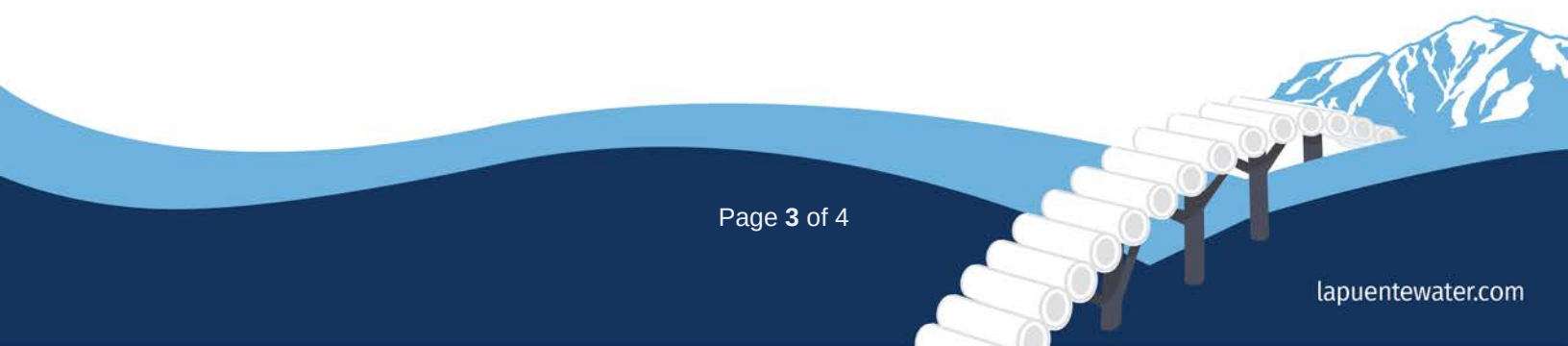
- o Staff is working on creating a sampling plan to move forward with monitoring of the PVOU-IZ Wells and Treatment Plant processes.
- o LP Staff awarded and oversaw the completion of the liquid phase granular activated carbon change outs on the four lead vessels of the PVOU-IZ LGAC system, completed on Nov 4th, 2025.
- o When the IZ plant goes back to normal operation, the IZ plant will run for 20 days at a time, and it is then shut down for 24 hours and then restarted, per the NPDES requirements, until approval is received from SWRCB-DDW.
- **Maintenance Items –**
 - o Ongoing maintenance on analyzers and a small list of other outstanding items for repair or replacement.

3) PVOU-SZ Treatment Plant

- **Plant Operations –**
 - o Under the direction of Northrup Grumman rep, LP staff is continuing to run the SZ plant when possible and operate at 85-125 gpm with discharge to LACSD and as wastewater tank levels permit, the tank is used in conjunction with the IZ plant as well, operations vary daily depending on tank levels.
 - o LP staff has, under the direction of NG, acquired proposals and quotes for LGAC change outs, RO membrane replacements and RO membrane autopsies, these items are currently being finalized and in the process of being scheduled for completion.
- **Maintenance Items –**
 - o Staff conduct plant and sampling ports prep, general plant maintenance, preventative maintenance, corrective maintenance, order chemicals, and housekeeping.

4) CIWS Distribution Sites

- o LP staff is currently working with the City of Industry's engineering firm CNC, to replace the building structure at the Proctor Yard location.
- o LP staff is currently looking into City of Industry's Well No. 5 possible sanding issues and working on a path forward for repairs and bringing the well back into service.



Nitrate Concentrations

SP-6 (Treatment Plant Effluent) and SP-15 (Combined Nitrate System Effluent)

EPA Method 353.2

MCL = 10 mg/L

Nitrate Concentrations OCTOBER 2025				
Date	SP-6	SP-15	Well(s)	Comments
9/2/2025	6.4	6.4	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/4/2025	7.2	7.2	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/8/2025	7.7	8.0	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/11/2025	7.7	7.7	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/15/2025	7.8	7.8	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/18/2025	6.7	6.8	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/22/2025	7.3	7.2	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/25/2025	7.3	7.4	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/29/2025	7.3	7.4	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
10/6/2025	7.7	7.8	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
10/9/2025	7.5	7.6	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
10/13/2025	7.5	7.5	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
10/16/2025	7.2	7.3	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
10/20/2025	7.8	7.9	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
10/23/2025	7.4	7.4	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
10/27/2025	7.7	N/A	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
10/30/2025	7.6	7.6	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)

AVERAGE	7.4	7.4
MINIMUM	6.4	6.4
MAXIMUM	7.8	8.0

Notes:

All units reported in milligrams per Liter (mg/L)

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

N/A = Not Available (Lab Results)



**112 N. First St.
La Puente, Ca 91744**

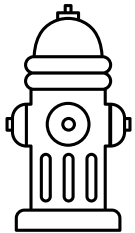
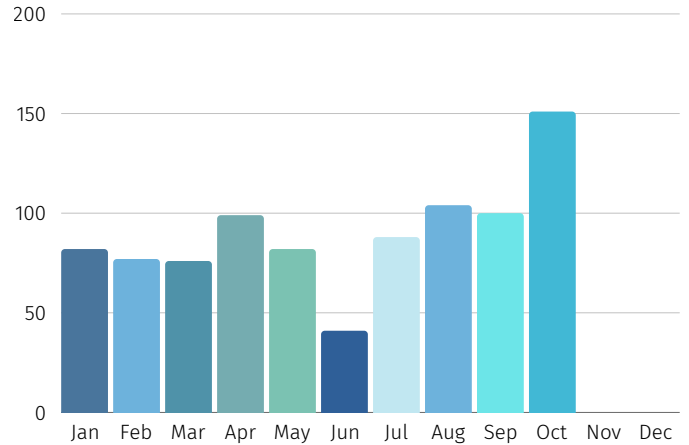
Attachment 1

DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY

MONTHLY METRICS

Repair/Replace Service Line	11
Repair/Replace Main Line	0
New Service Installations	0
Install New Air Release or Blow Off	0
USA Tickets Processed	140

Year to Date



HYDRANTS

Repairs/
Replaced

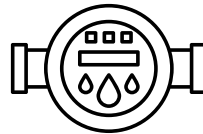
0

Dead Ends
Flushed

0

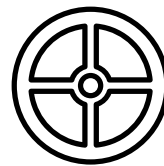
Fire Flow Test

4



42

METER
CHANGEOUTS



97

VALVES
EXERCISED



27

SAFETY
INSPECTIONS

Service Lines

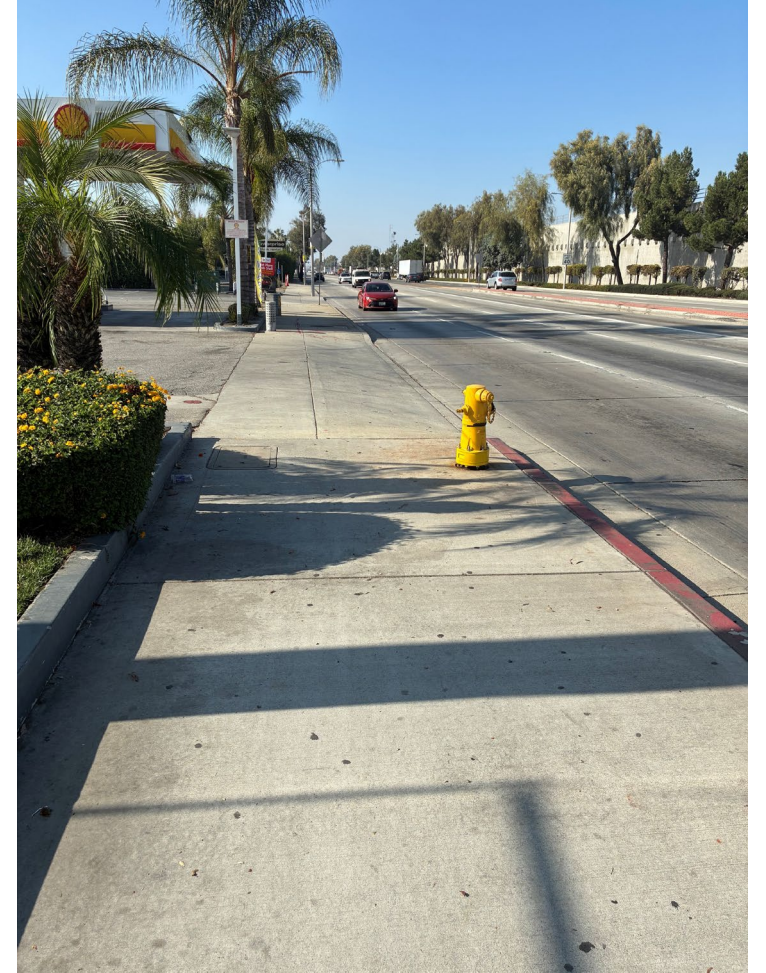


715 4th Ave – 4 New Services



La Puente Valley County Water District

Hydrant Guards



Valley Blvd.

La Puente Valley County Water District

Administrative Report

November 10, 2025



Board Communication

- Date of Last Trainings:

Training	Argudo	Barajas	Escalera	Hernandez	Rojas
Ethics	5/16/23	11/14/23	3/4/25	2/24/25	3/10/25
Harassment	10/20/22	11/15/23	12/1/22	4/16/25	5/7/24



Public Communication & Outreach

- LP Dia de Los Muertos Event
- LP Christmas Parade – 12/5



Website

- Fillable Online Water Application



Social Media

Topic	Comments
Number of Instagram Posts	9
Number of Instagram Stories	9
Number of Instagram Followers	647
Post Related to Main Shutdowns	0
Number of LinkedIn Posts	9
Number of LinkedIn Followers	5
CET Program	1
CET Scholarship	0







General Manager's Report



Date: November 10, 2025

To: Honorable Board of Directors

From: Roy Frausto, General Manager

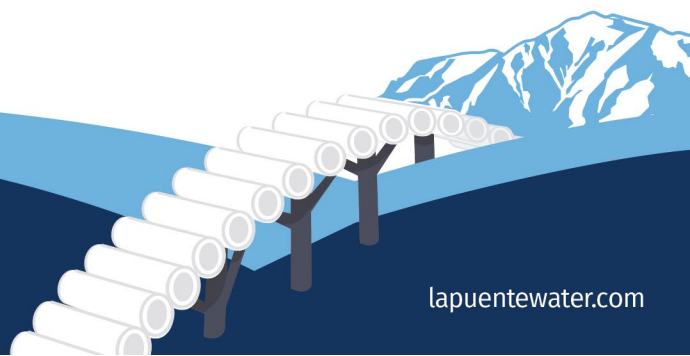
RE: General Manager's Report

GENERAL MANAGER REPORT TOPICS

- PVOU Permit Amendment – Looking to schedule the public comment period in January 2026.
- PVOU TPH – Ongoing investigation of TPH detections at the PVOU-IZ and SZ systems. Currently working on understanding the efficacy of LGAC on TPH. Currently, Stantec is taking the primary lead on working towards resolving the TPH issue for both the IZ and SZ.
- Golden Mussel – Ongoing discussions with LA County.
- PVOU IZ Operations Update – Discuss potable operations for 2026.
- District Office – Staff is working City staff to develop an agreement.
- BPOU Agreement – Met with EPA to discuss BPOU plume.
- UV System Replacement – Draft feasibility study complete.
- Salt Lake Project – Project has been formally awarded, and work is expected to begin January 2026.
- Bamboo St. & Dalesford Dr. CIP – Scheduled for December 2025.
- SCWUA – Update.

STAFFING

- *Miguel Molina – 21 Years of Service*
- *Arturo Briseno – 18 Years of Service*
- *MacGyver Quezada – 3 Years of Service*
- *David Hastings – 1 Year of Service*



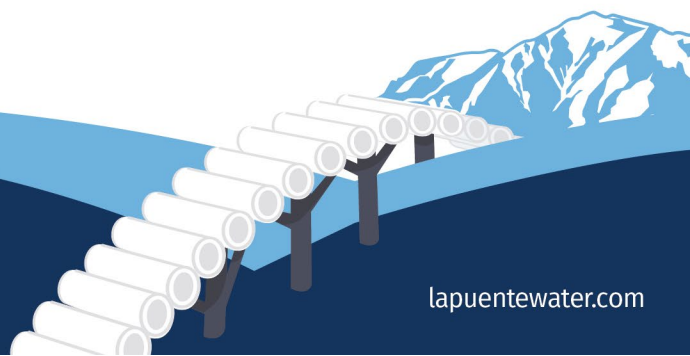
GENERAL MANAGER ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER 2025

Meetings/Activity	Date
PWAG Executive Committee Meeting	October 1
Watermaster Board Meeting	October 1
Coaching Session w/ Coach Paul	October 2
PVOU Coordination Meeting	October 2
Management Weekly Meeting	October 6, 13, 20, 27
AWWA Watersmart Conference	October 7,8,9
LP & T-Mobile Meeting	October 8
Proposal Review w/ T-mobile	October 13
Operational Incidents (Bi-Weekly)	October 14, 28
PWAG Board of Directors Meeting	October 14
Recycled Water System Technical Committee Mtg	October 14
NG/LP Bi-Weekly Meetings	October 14, 28
LP & Rize Credit Union Discuss Analysis	October 15
Producer Meeting	October 15
IPU Water Ops Meeting	October 16
SCWUA Vendors Fair	October 16
EPA Meeting	October 20
PWAG Great Shakeout Prep	October 21
PVOU Forecasting	October 22
Plant B6 UV Treatment Ribbon Cutting Ceremony	October 22
LPVCWD Replacement UV System Draft Study	October 22
NG Visit Prep Meeting	October 23
HASP – Review Comments	October 23
SCWUA Board Meeting	October 23
SCUWA Lunch	October 23
Utility Coordination Meeting	October 23
LP & T-Mobile Call	October 23
SGVWA Legislative Meeting + Board Meeting	October 27
BPOU Project Agreement Renewal Meeting	October 28
City of Industry Utility Coordination Meeting	October 29
PWAG Quarterly Membership Meeting	October 29
PVOU Stakeholder Meeting	October 29
Lunch w/ Eric from DDW	October 30
75 th Anniversary Gala – Three Valleys	October 30

Enclosure

- Oct 2025: Water Resources Analytics



OCT 2025 – WATER RESOURCE ANALYTICS

Key Operational Data for Managing Our Water Resources



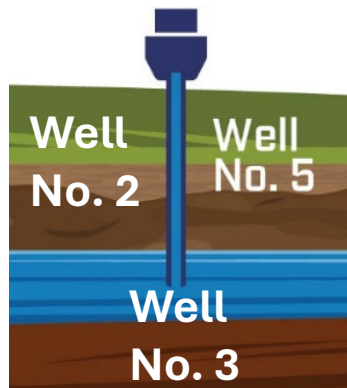
Meeting Date: November 10, 2025

Oct 2025 Water Production

313 Acre Feet

Oct 2025 Recycled Water Production

1.75 Acre Feet



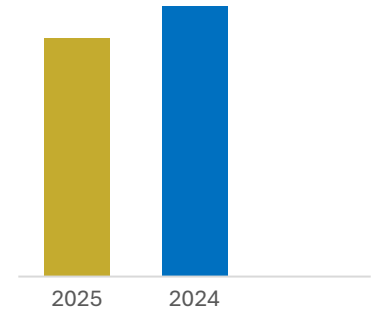
Water Conservation

Oct 2025:

122 Acre Feet

Oct 2024:

125 Acre Feet



Monthly Water Consumption

LPVCWD

System:

122 Acre Feet

SWS

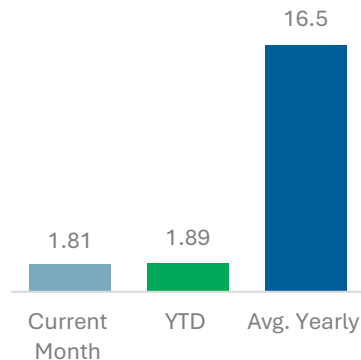
System:

190 Acre Feet



Rainfall

1.89 Inches Year to Date
(Rain Year July to July)



Snowpack Statewide

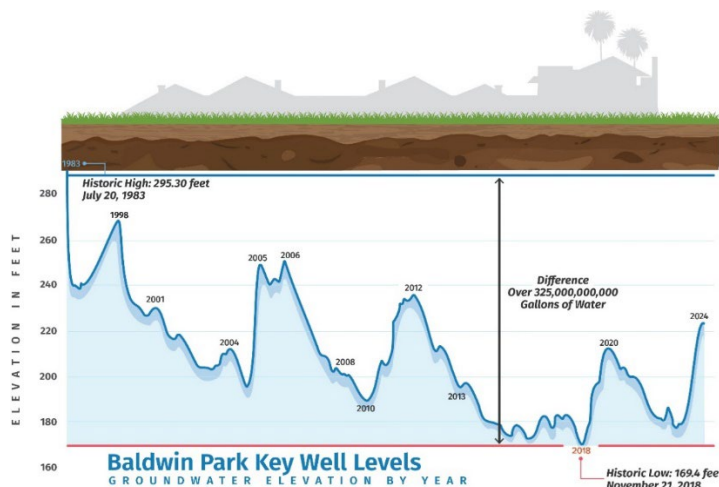
Snow Water Equivalent:
0 Inches

Groundwater Level at the Key Well

Current Level
248.3 Feet

Historic High
295.3 ft. - July 1983

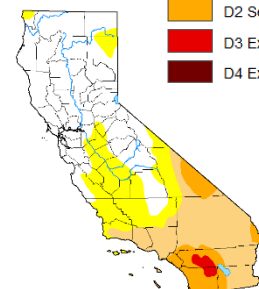
Historic Low
169.4 ft. - Nov 2018



CA Drought Monitor

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought



Upcoming Events



Date: November 10, 2025

To: Honorable Board of Directors

RE: Upcoming Meetings and Conferences for 2025

Day/Date	Event	<u>Argudo</u>	<u>Barajas</u>	<u>Escalera</u>	<u>Hernandez</u>	<u>Rojas</u>
December 2-4, 2025	ACWA 2025 Fall Conference; San Diego, CA			X	X	X