



AGENDA

EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
(EOCWD)

Thursday, December 11, 2025
East Orange County Water District
185 N. McPherson Road, Orange CA 92869

4:00 p.m.

Members of the public shall be permitted to speak in-person as to both agendized and non-agendized items. Those wishing to speak may verbally indicating their desire to comment at the time the item is called. Additionally, members of the public may, but are not required to, e-mail comments to Sylvia Prado at sprado@eocwd.com up to 60 minutes before the Board meeting, and such comments shall be provided to the Board. Members of the public wishing to attend the meeting that require other reasonable modifications or accommodation to facilitate such attendance should contact Ms. Prado at (714) 538-5815 or the e-mail provided as soon as feasible before the meeting to make such request.

1. **Call Meeting to Order; Pledge of Allegiance – Vice President Thoms**
2. **Addition of Items Arising After Posting of Agenda Requiring Immediate Action**
(Requires 2/3 vote or unanimous vote if less than 2/3 of members are present)
Recommendation: Determine by motion need to take immediate action on item(s) and that the need for action came to the District's attention after posting of the Agenda and that such item(s) be added to the Agenda.
3. **Public Communications to the Board:** Opportunity for members of the public to comment on agendized and non-agendized items. Each speaker and comment is limited to three minutes. During this time, e-mailed comments timely submitted to Ms. Prado shall be provided to the Board. Interested speakers who verbally indicate their desire to speak during this item shall be afforded an opportunity to address the Board. At the discretion of the Board President, comments on a particular agendized item may be deferred until that item is heard

CONSENT CALENDAR (Items 4-10) All matters on the Consent Calendar are to be approved by one motion, without separate discussion on these items, unless a Board member or District staff request that specific items be removed from the Consent Calendar for separate consideration.

4. Minutes of Regular Board Meeting held October 23, 2025.
Recommendation: Approve minutes as presented.

5. Wholesale and Retail Water Usage Report
Recommendation: Informational.
6. Schedule of Disbursements
Recommendation: Receive and File.
7. Financial Statements
Recommendation: Receive and File.
8. Conference and Meeting Requests
Recommendation: Board to authorize attendance as desired.
9. Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Approval
Recommendation: Board to approve plan and authorize changes as needed.
10. 6 MG Reservoir Vault Improvement Project Change Order
Recommendation: Board to ratify change order.

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION

11. Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Project Update
Recommendation: Approve change order.
12. 2026 Board Meeting Dates
Recommendation: Informational.
13. Board Compensation
Recommendation: Provide staff direction.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

14. Monthly Legislative & Outreach Report
Recommendation: Receive and File.
15. General Manager's Report
Recommendation: Receive and File.
16. Directors' reports on meetings attended at District expense (Government Code Section 53232.3) and Directors' comments. Directors or staff may ask questions for clarification, make brief announcements, and make brief reports on their own activities. Directors may provide a reference to staff or other resources for factual information, request staff to report back at a subsequent meeting concerning a matter, or direct staff to place a matter on a future agenda (Government Code § 54954.2)



ADJOURNMENT

Adjourning to the next Regular Meeting scheduled for **January 22, 2026** at 4:00 p.m., at East Orange County Water District, 185 N. McPherson Orange, CA 92869 or as noticed pursuant to findings of the Board.

Availability of agenda materials: Agenda exhibits and other writings that are disclosable public records distributed to all or a majority of the members of the East Orange County Water District Board of Directors in connection with a matter subject to discussion or consideration at an open meeting of the Board are available for public inspection in the District's office, 185 N. McPherson Road, Orange, California ("District Office"). If such writings are distributed to members of the Board less than 72 hours prior to the meeting, they will be available at the reception desk of the District Office during business hours at the same time as they are distributed to the Board members, except that if such writings are distributed less than one hour prior to, or during, the meeting, they will be available in the meeting room of the District Office.

Disability-related accommodations: The East Orange County Water District Board of Directors meeting room is wheelchair accessible. If you require any special disability-related accommodations (e.g., access to an amplified sound system, etc.) please contact Sylvia Prado in the District Office at (714) 538-5815 during business hours at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the scheduled meeting. This agenda can be obtained in alternative format upon written request to Sylvia Prado in the District Office, at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the scheduled meeting.



MINUTES OF THE
REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (EOCWD)

October 23, 2025

1. Call to Order. A Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors of the East Orange County Water District, held at the District Office, located at 185 N. McPherson Road in the City of Orange, California, was called to order by President GEORGE MURDOCH at 4:00 p.m. on October 23, 2025. Director JOHN SEARS led the Pledge of Allegiance. JEFFREY HOSKINSON, Secretary, recorded the minutes of the meeting.

The following Directors attended the meeting: DOUGLASS DAVERT, KARIN MARQUEZ, GEORGE MURDOCH, JOHN SEARS, and MARILYN THOMS.

Also present were:

DAVID YOUNGBLOOD
JERRY MENDZER
BOBBY YOUNG
SYLVIA PRADO
JEFF HOSKINSON
CHAD WANKE

General Manager
Operations Manager
Engineering Manager
Office Manager
District Secretary and Legal Counsel
Orbis Public Affairs

Other staff and members of the public may have attended but are not listed above.

2. Addition of Items Arising After Posting of Agenda Requiring Immediate Action.
(Requires 2/3 vote or unanimous vote if less than 2/3 of members are present).

ACTION TAKEN: None.

3. Public Communications to the Board. None.

CONSENT CALENDAR. The Board, on motion from DAVERT, seconded by THOMS, approved the Consent Calendar by a unanimous vote as follows:

4. **Minutes:** THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR BOARD MEETING HELD JULY 24, 2025, AND SPECIAL BOARD MEETINGS HELD AUGUST 14, 2025, AND SEPTEMBER 4, 2025, WERE APPROVED AS PRESENTED;
5. **Wholesale and Retail Water Usage Report:** THE BOARD RECEIVED AND FILED THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATER USAGE REPORT;
6. **Schedules of Disbursements:** THE BOARD APPROVED THE SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS AS SUBMITTED;

7. **Financial Statements:** THE BOARD RECEIVED AND FILED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS; and
8. **Conference and Meeting Requests:** THE BOARD AUTHORIZED ATTENDANCE AT URBAN WATER INSTITUTE 2026 SPRING CONFERENCE IN FEBRUARY 2026 AS DESIRED.

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION.

9. **Sewer Combination Vacuum Excavation Truck Purchase.** General Manager Youngblood presented the item, noting that the current combination truck is not reliable and requires a high number of proprietary repairs limited to the manufacturer. It was noted that the new vehicle would be more versatile and utilize standardized parts. The recommendation included a 5% contingency to cover extraneous costs. The Engineering and Operations Committee supported the acquisition.

ACTION TAKEN: The Board, on motion by DAVERT, seconded by MARQUEZ, by unanimous vote authorized the General Manager to execute purchase agreement and otherwise acquire a Sewer Combination Vacuum Excavation Truck as presented in the amount of \$822,233 with a 5% contingency.

10. **Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.** Engineering Manager Bobby Young presented the item, noting the update is currently underway to meet regulatory requirements. The plan covers floods, wildfires, and mitigation strategies, and the District is proactively engaged with the City of Orange, Fire Department, and other agencies. This item was an update to the Board, so the Board could inform members of the community.

ACTION TAKEN: Information only, no action taken.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

11. **Monthly Legislative & Outreach Report.** Consultant Chad Wanke provided an update on LAFCO and the OC Power Authority, noting the City of Costa Mesa declined moving forward with the OC Power Authority. Director Davert provided a LAFCO staff position update.

ACTION TAKEN: The Board, on motion by SEARS, seconded by MARQUEZ, by unanimous vote received and filed the report.

12. **General Manager's Report.** General Manager Youngblood presented his report, noting that President MURDOCH is now Chair of Region 10 and on the ACWA Board of Directors. General Manager Youngblood reported that the EPA issued a notice of award for \$1 million for the AMI project, and the District has the contractor on board and ready to start installing meters likely after January 1, to which Director DAVERT inquired as to the impacts of the United States Government shutdown on such funding.

General Manager Youngblood also reported on the Moulton Niguel Water District ("MNWD") Emergency Supply Project, noting no new information but highlighting that we may need to



discuss at a future meeting potential policy responses. Finally, General Manager Youngblood noted that an employee appreciation holiday event would be planned for November, rather than the normal December date.

ACTION TAKEN: The Board, on motion by DAVERT, seconded by SEARS, by unanimous vote received and filed the report.

13. Directors' reports on meetings attended at District expense (Government Code Section 53232.3) and Directors' comments. The Directors reported attendance as set forth in the agenda, as follows:

President Murdoch

7/9 ACWA State Legislative Committee Prep Meeting
7/22 EOCWD Strategic Plan Meeting
7/23 ACWA President and Vice President Town Hall
7/24 EOCWD Regular Board Meeting
7/29 ACWA Regions 8,9,10 Joint Meeting
7/31 ACWA Board Workshop; Sacramento, CA
8/1 ACWA Board Meeting; Sacramento, CA
8/6 ACWA Region 10 Fall Conference Program Planning Meeting
8/13 ACWA State Legislative Committee Prep Meeting
8/13 EOCWD Special Board Meeting
8/14 ACWA Finance Subcommittee Meeting
8/20 MWDOC Board Meeting
8/20 ACWA Business Development Associate Program Meeting
8/25 ACWA Special Videoconference Board of Directors
8/26 ACWA Finance Committee
9/4 EOCWD Special Board Meeting and Strategic Plan Workshop
9/5 Orange County Water Summit
9/11 EOCWD Engineering & Operations Committee Meeting
9/11 ACWA Regions 8,9,10 Workgroup Meeting
9/18 ACWA Board Meeting; Sacramento, CA
9/19 ACWA Board Meeting; Sacramento, CA
9/30 ACWA Special Board Meeting

Vice President Thoms

7/1 Independent Special Districts of Orange County (ISDOC) Executive Committee Meeting
7/11 Water Advisory Committee of Orange County (WACO)
7/22 EOCWD Strategic Plan Meeting
7/24 EOCWD Regular Board Meeting
7/30-8/1 CASA Annual Conference; San Diego CA
8/1 Water Advisory Committee of Orange County (WACO)
8/5 Independent Special Districts of Orange County (ISDOC) Executive Committee Meeting
8/13 EOCWD Special Board Meeting
9/2 ISDOC Executive Committee Meeting



9/4 EOCWD Special Board Meeting and Strategic Plan Workshop
9/5 Orange County Water Summit
9/11 EOCWD Engineering & Operations Committee Meeting
9/19 IRWD PFAS Treatment Plant Dedication

Director Davert

7/23 Strategic Plan Meeting
7/24 EOCWD Regular Board Meeting
8/13 EOCWD Special Board Meeting
8/20-22 Urban Water Institute Conference; San Diego, CA
9/4 EOCWD Board Meeting and Strategic Plan Workshop

Director Sears

7/11 Water Advisory Committee of Orange County (WACO)
7/22 EOCWD Strategic Plan Meeting
7/24 EOCWD Regular Board Meeting
8/1 Water Advisory Committee of Orange County (WACO)
8/13 EOCWD Special Board Meeting
8/20-22 Urban Water Institute Conference; San Diego, CA
9/4 EOCWD Special Board Meeting and Strategic Plan Workshop
9/5 Orange County Water Summit

Director Marquez

7/22 Strategic Plan Meeting
7/24 EOCWD Regular Board Meeting
8/13 EOCWD Special Board Meeting
9/4 EOCWD Special Board Meeting and Strategic Plan Workshop
9/5 Orange County Water Summit
9/19 IRWD PFAS Treatment Plant Dedication

Director SEARS reported on WACO and the Emergency Water Interconnections program. He also discussed the August 1, 2025 presentation relating to the Farm Bureau and an Orange County Agricultural presentation.

Directors DAVERT and MARQUEZ had no comments.

Vice-President THOMS noted the upcoming ISDOC Luncheon.

President MURDOCH provided an update on ACWA and the recruitment of an executive director. President MURDOCH also discussed an upcoming joint Region 8, 9, and 10 ACWA Meeting on the Colorado River, and also highlighted the ACWA Conference to be held in December.

CLOSED SESSION. The Board convened to Closed Session in connection with the following items:



14. Conference with Real Property Negotiators (Govt Code § 54956.8)
Property: Orange County Assessor Parcel No. 105-015-32
Agency Negotiator: David Youngblood, General Manager; Jeff Hoskinson, General Counsel
Negotiating Parties: Crown Castle MU LLC
Under Negotiation: License Fee and Terms of Payment

15. Conference with Legal Counsel - Existing Litigation (Govt Code § 54956.9(d)(1))
East Orange County Water District v. Pacific Bell, et. al. (Orange County Superior Ct. Case No. 30-2022-01290371-CU-OR-CJC)

OPEN SESSION: General Counsel Hoskinson reported that, with respect to Item 14, the Board, on motion by DAVERT, seconded by THOMS, by unanimous vote approved a license agreement with Crown Castle with discretion to the General Manager to agree to minor modifications. Copies of the license agreement will be available to the public on request once signed by all parties. The Board otherwise took no reportable action.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned the meeting at approximately 5:33 p.m. to a Regular Meeting to be held at 4:00 p.m. on **Thursday, December 11, 2025**, at the District Office located at 185 North McPherson, Orange, California, 92869.

Respectfully submitted,

Jeffrey A. Hoskinson



MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER *dy*
SUBJECT: WHOLESAL AND RETAIL WATER USAGE REPORT
DATE DECEMBER 11, 2025

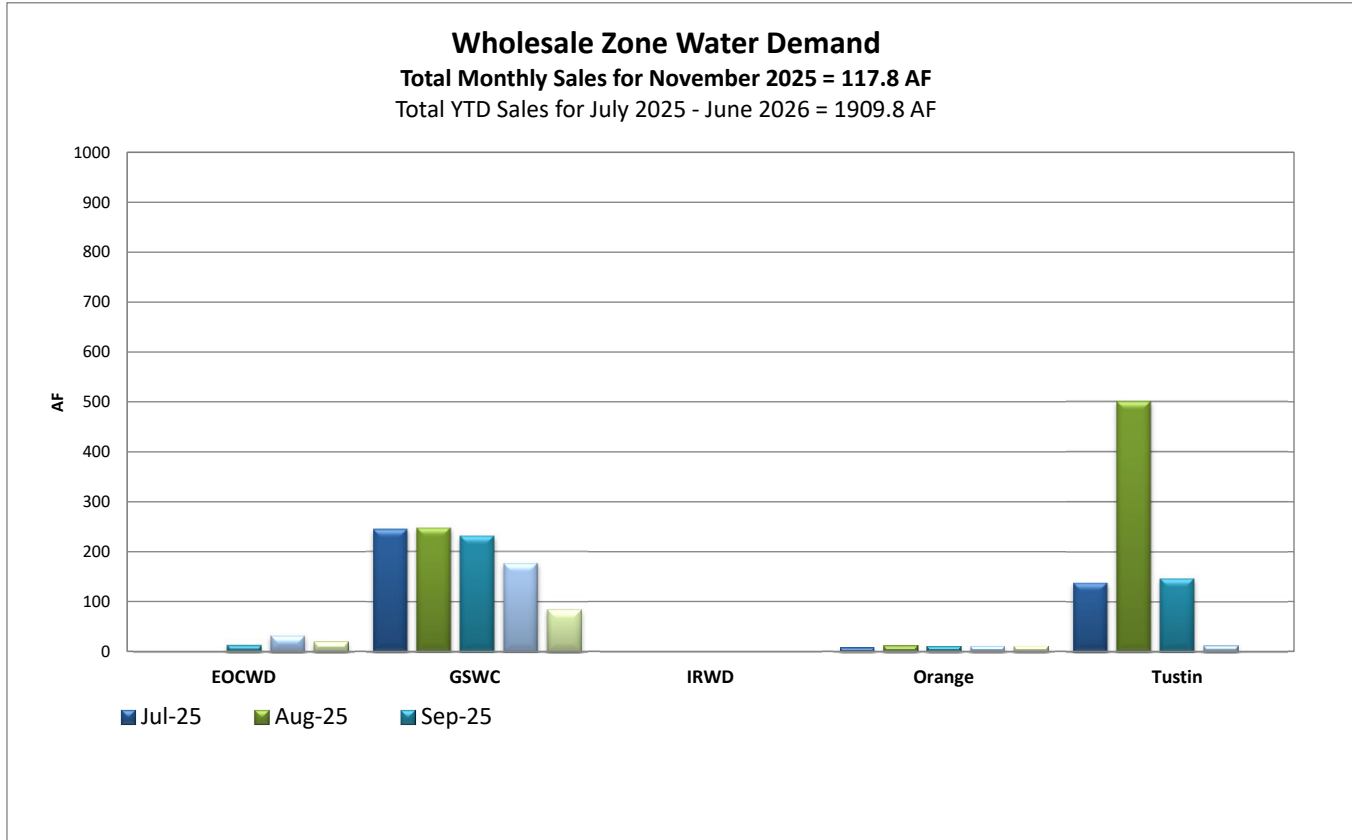
Background

Monthly report on wholesale and retail water usage for the fiscal year through October.

Recommendation

Informational.

Attachment(s): Wholesale and Retail Usage Reports
East Well Levels Report



EOCWD IMPORTED WATER DELIVERY BALANCE - FY25/26

(Acre-feet)

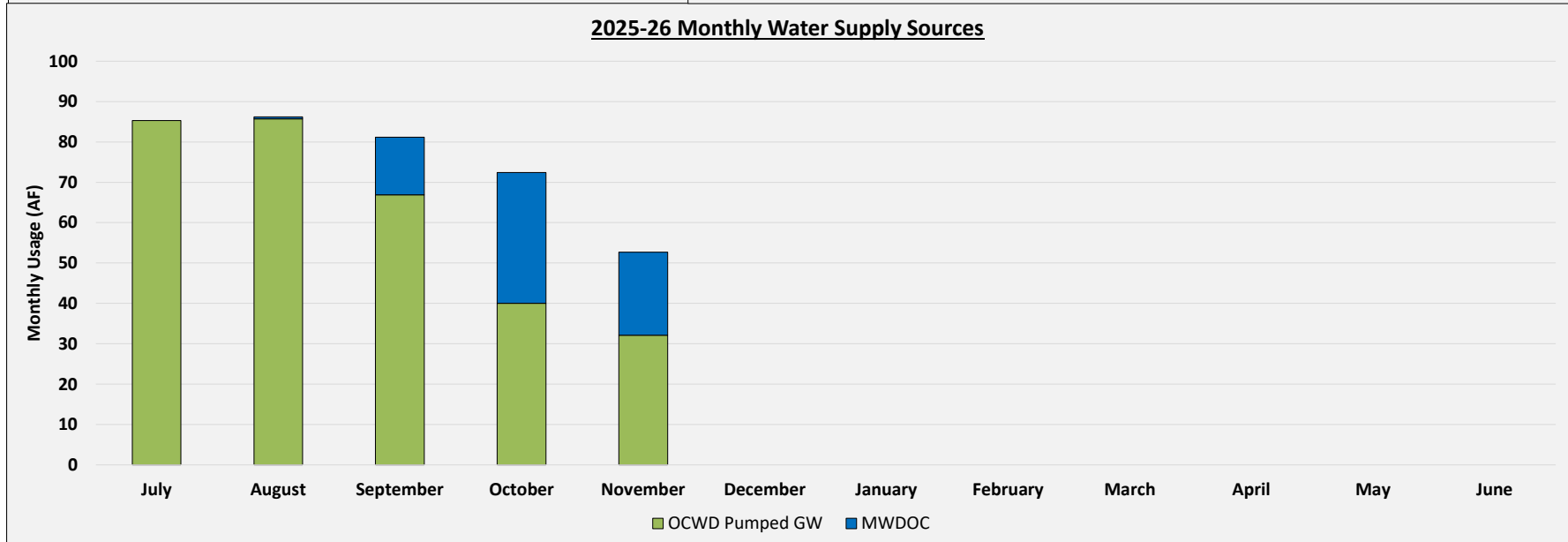
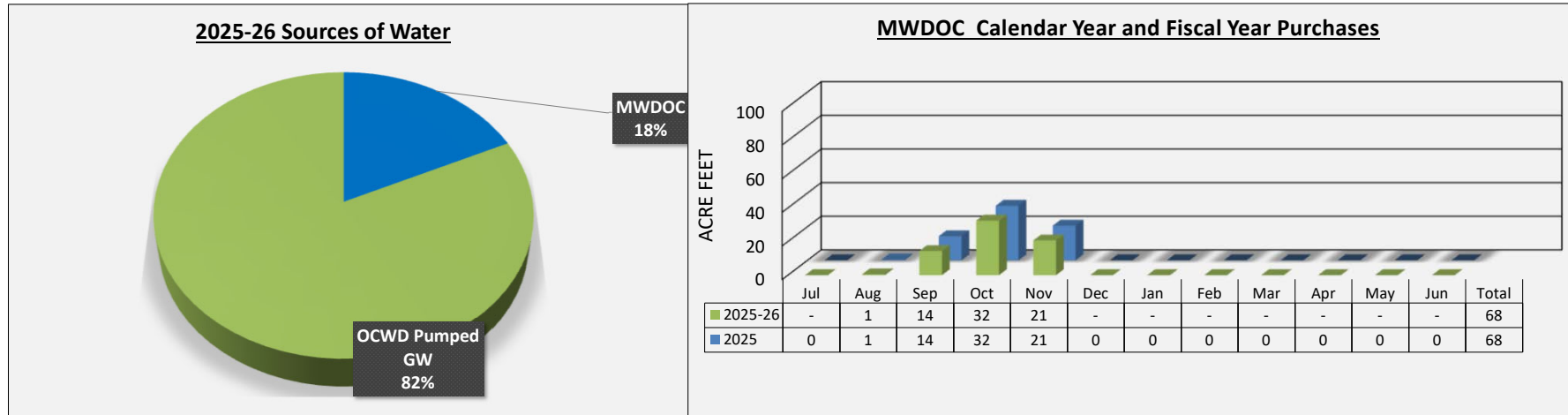
	OC-43	OC-48				OC-70						TOTAL DELIVERIES BY AGENCY				
	MWD Tustin	Retail Zone	Golden State	Tustin	MWD Total	IRWD Jamboree	Orange	Retail Zone	Golden State	Tustin	MWD Total	IRWD OPA	Orange	Retail Zone	Golden State	Tustin
JUL	3.1	0.0	31.3	105.5	136.8	0.0	8.7	0.0	213.4	30.4	252.5	0.0	8.7	0.0	244.7	139.0
AUG	148.0	0.0	34.0	317.2	351.2	0.0	12.2	0.5	213.6	36.0	262.3	0.0	12.2	0.5	247.6	501.2
SEP	31.6	0.0	28.6	89.9	118.5	0.0	11.3	14.3	202.8	25.6	254.0	0.0	11.3	14.3	231.4	147.1
OCT	1.2	0.0	27.2	2.3	29.5	0.0	11.2	32.4	149.8	9.9	203.3	0.0	11.2	32.4	177.0	13.4
NOV	0.3	20.6	7.2	0.0	27.8	0.0	11.4	0.0	78.1	0.2	89.7	0.0	11.4	20.6	85.3	0.5
DEC																
JAN																
FEB																
MAR																
APR																
MAY																
JUN																
Total	184.2	20.6	128.3	514.9	663.8	0.0	54.8	47.2	857.7	102.1	1061.8	0.0	54.8	67.8	986.0	801.2

East Orange County Retail Zone Water Usage Report

East Orange County Retail Zone Overview of Usage FY 2025-26 Monthly Water Use

Type of Supply	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
MWDOC	-	1	14	32	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
OCWD Pumped GW	85.3	85.7	66.9	40.0	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310
Total	85	86	81	72	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378

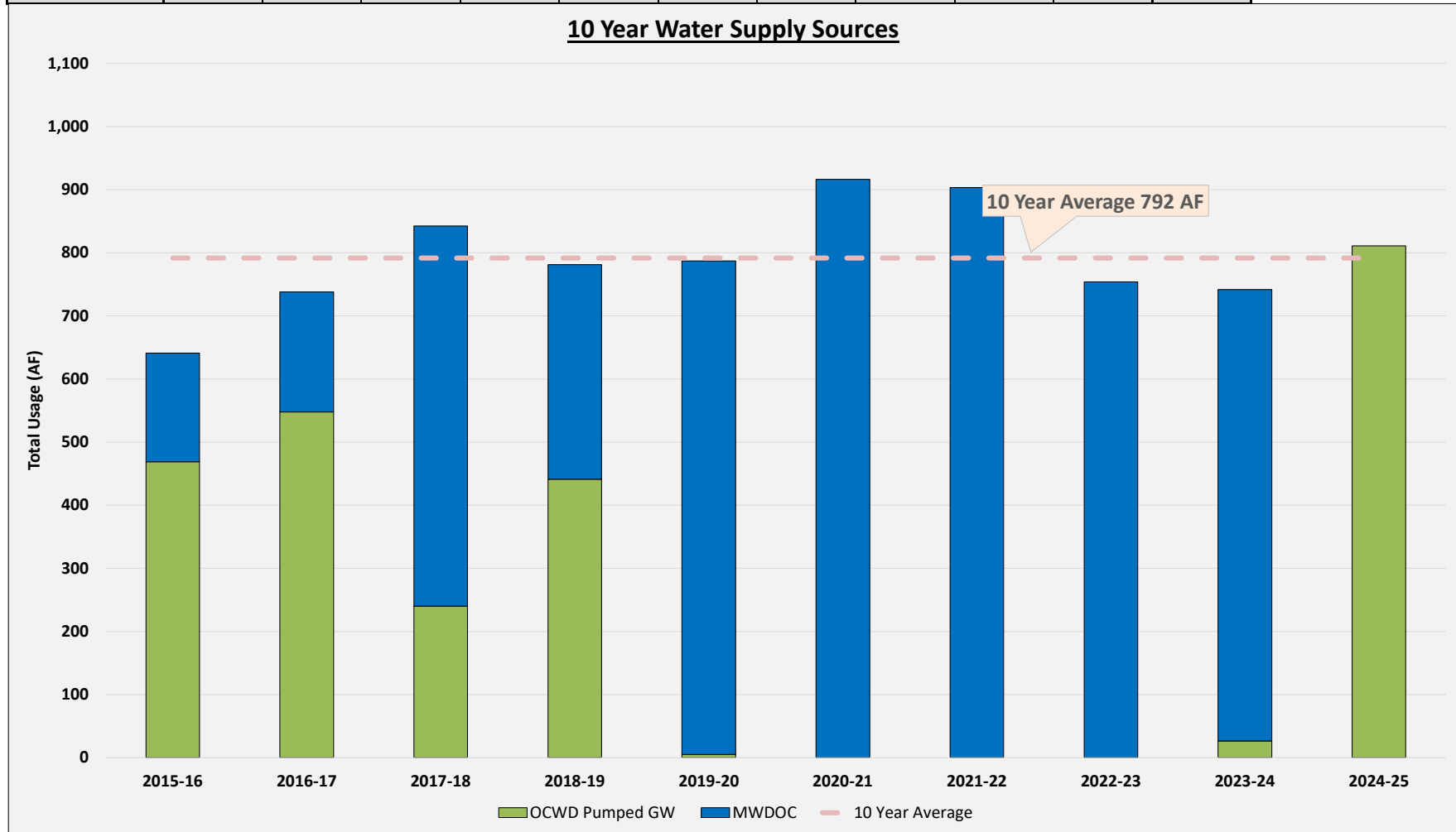
2025 MWDOC Usage	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
	0	1	14	32	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68



East Orange County Retail Zone Water Usage Report

Annual Water Usage

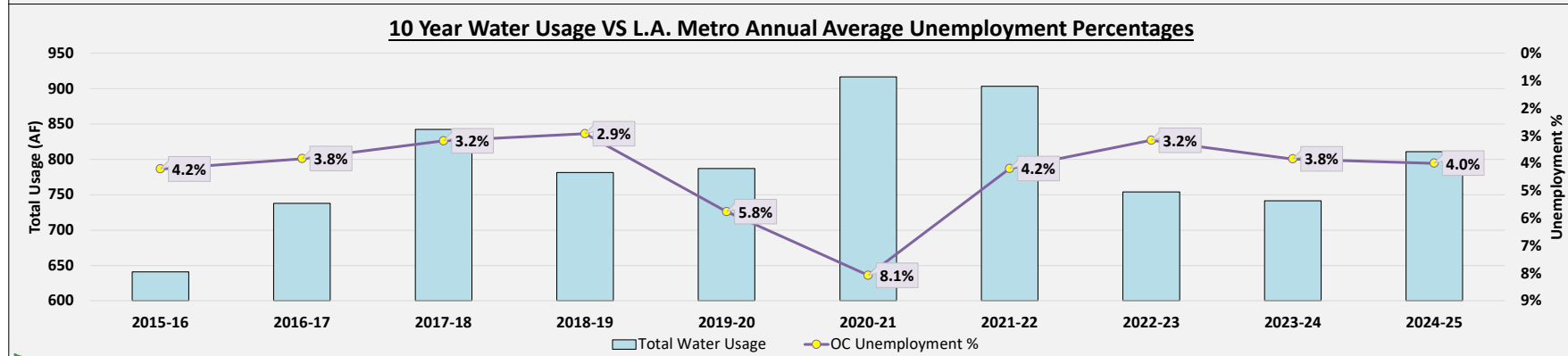
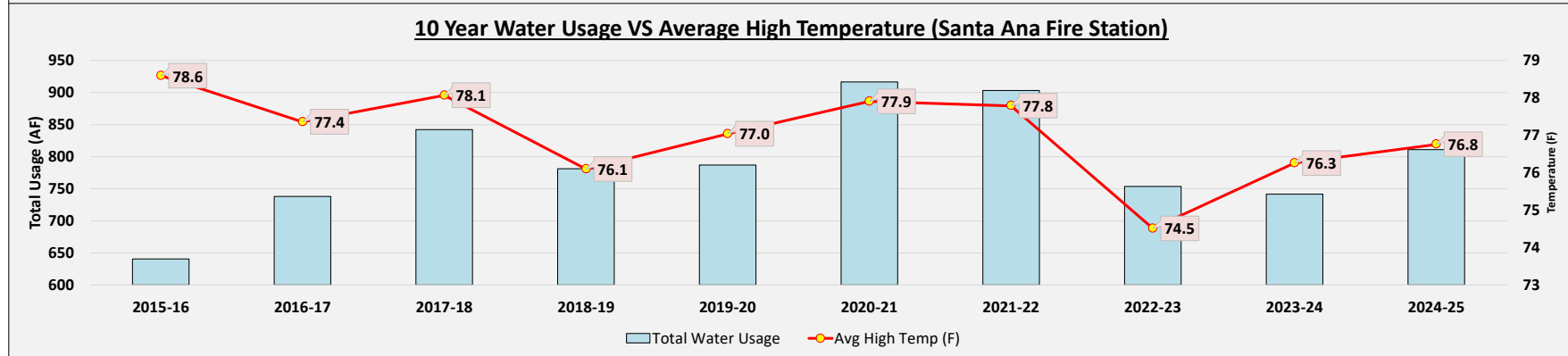
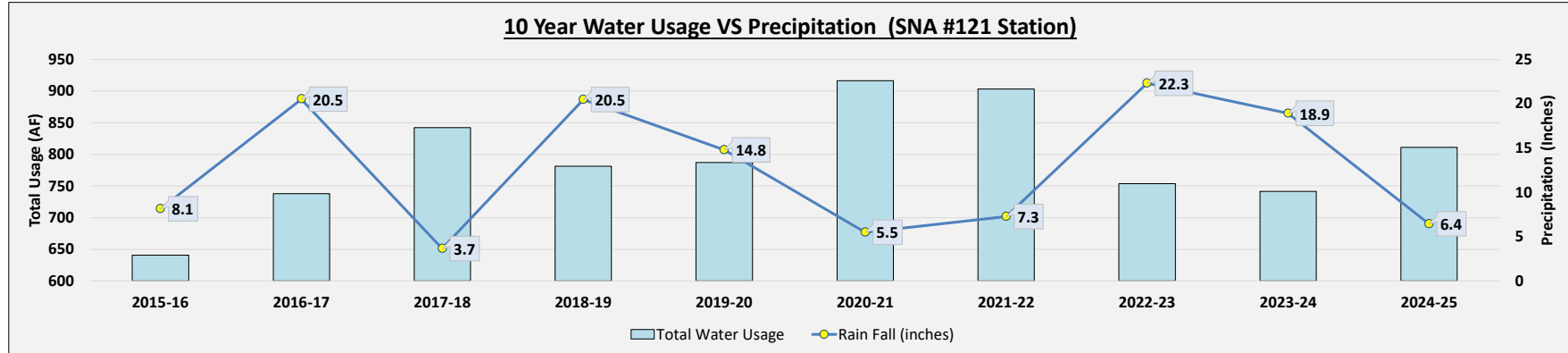
Type of Supply	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Average
MWDOC	172.1	190.2	602.1	340.0	781.8	916.4	903.3	753.9	715.3	0.0	537.5
OCWD Pumped GW	468.8	547.8	240.2	441.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	811.0	254.1
Total	641	738	842	781	787	916	903	754	742	811	792



East Orange County Retail Zone Water Usage Report

Water Usage Variables

Type of Supply	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Average
Rain Fall (inches)	8.1	20.5	3.7	20.5	14.8	5.5	7.3	22.3	18.9	6.4	12.8
Avg High Temp (F)	78.6	77.4	78.1	76.1	77.0	77.9	77.8	74.5	76.3	76.8	77.0
OC Unemployment %	4.2%	3.8%	3.2%	2.9%	5.8%	8.1%	4.2%	3.2%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%
Total Water Usage	641	738	842	781	787	916	903	754	742	811	792



East Orange County Retail Zone Water Usage Report

East Orange County Retail Zone Detailed Usage Historical Monthly Potable Usage (Fiscal Year, July-June)

Fiscal Year	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
2019-20 Usage	82	87	86	83	68	46	47	56	38	52	67	76	787
2020-21 Usage	90	99	93	90	74	68	62	54	43	64	84	95	916
2021-22 Usage	100	102	89	76	73	48	55	62	69	72	78	79	903
2022-23 Usage	84	87	81	68	57	53	39	45	38	60	70	72	754
2023-24 Usage	82	85	76	77	65	57	38	35	39	48	66	73	742
2024-25 Usage	79	95	81	72	62	61	59	49	43	64	70	77	811
Average of Last 6 FYs	86	93	84	78	67	55	50	50	45	60	72	79	819
Monthly Usage Percentage	11%	11%	10%	10%	8%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%	9%	10%	100%

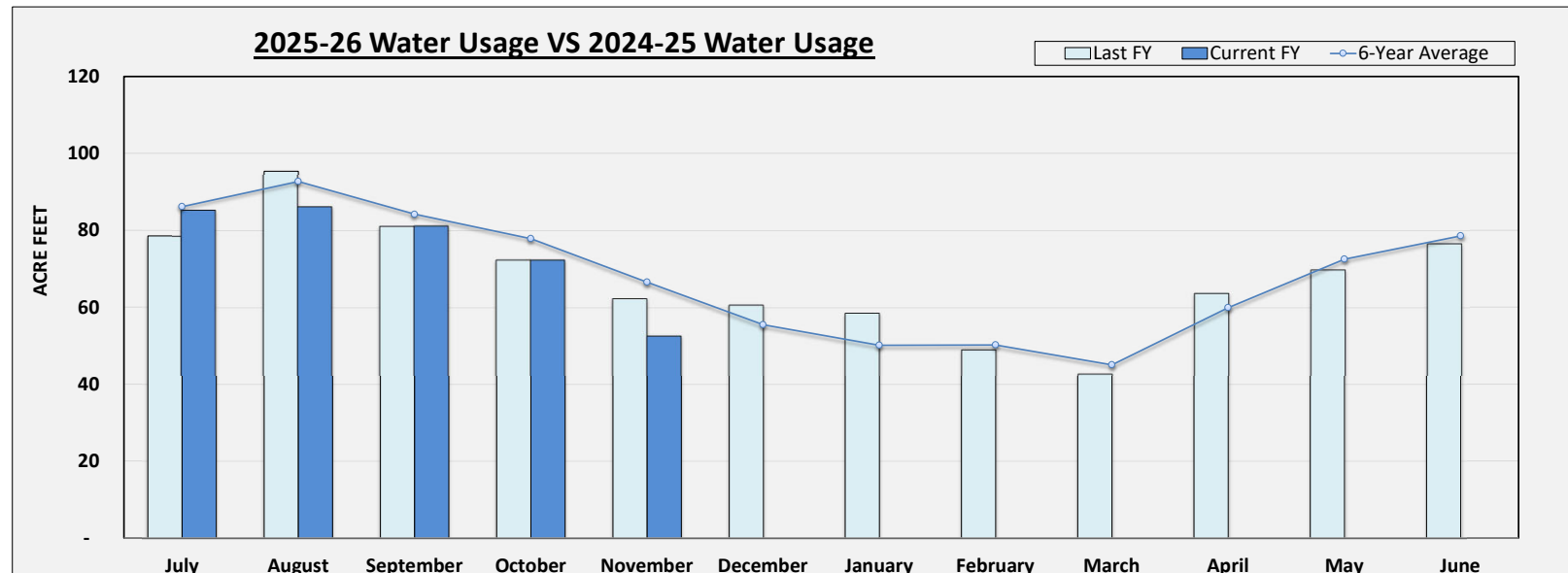
Water Usage By Source

Imported	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
MWD via EO Wholesale	-	0.5	14.3	32.4	20.6								67.8
Water from IRWD during OC-70 shutdown	-	-	-	-	-								-
CPTP	-	-	-	-	-								-
MWD In-Lieu*	-	-	-	-	-								-
Imported Total	-	1	14	32	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.8

*In-lieu totals are subtracted from imported totals

Local	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
OCWD Pumped GW	85.3	85.7	66.9	40.0	32.1								310.0
Less Fill up Reservoir	-	-	-	-	-								-
Less CPTP	-	-	-	-	-								-
OCWD to Tustin	-	-	-	-	-								-
OCWD to GSWC	-	-	-	-	-								-
Local Total (minus reservoir)	85.3	85.7	66.9	40.0	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310.0

Total Usage 2025-26	85	86	81	72	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378
FY 24-25 versus FY 25-26	+9%	-10%	+0%	+0%	-16%								

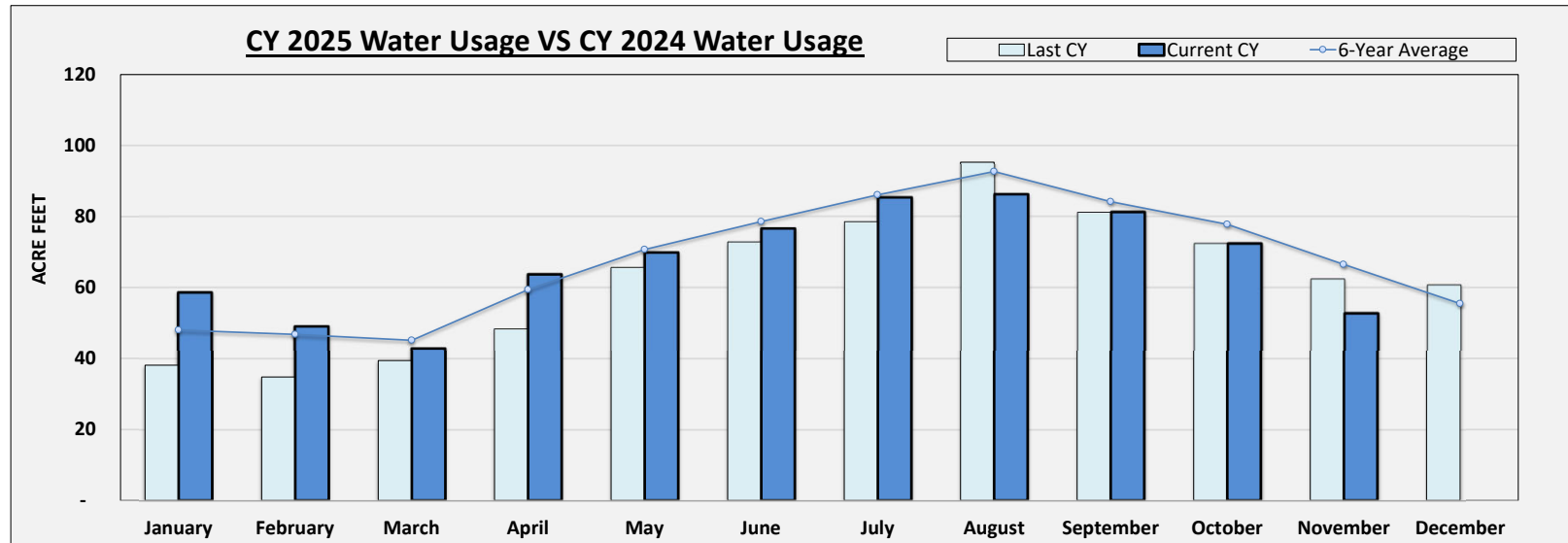


East Orange County Retail Zone Water Usage Report

Historical Monthly Potable Usage (Calendar Year)

Calendar Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
2019	47	29	43	61	59	77	82	87	86	83	68	46	767
2020	47	56	38	52	67	76	90	99	93	90	74	68	849
2021	62	54	43	64	84	95	100	102	89	76	73	48	891
2022	55	62	69	72	78	79	84	87	81	68	57	53	846
2023	39	45	38	60	70	72	82	85	76	77	65	57	766
2024	38	35	39	48	66	73	79	95	81	72	62	61	750
6 year Average	48	47	45	59	71	79	86	93	84	78	67	55	811

Total Water Usage 2024	59	49	43	64	70	77	85	86	81	72	53	-	738
2025 VS 2024 Usage	+54%	+41%	+9%	+32%	+6%	+5%	+9%	-10%	+0%	+0%	-16%		



	Population	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2024 Usage (AF)		38	35	39	48	66	73	79	95	81	72	62	61	750
2024 GPCD	3,432	117	118	121	153	201	230	240	292	257	222	197	186	195
2025 Usage (AF)		59	49	43	64	70	77	85	86	81	72	53	-	738
2025 GPCD	3,430	180	167	131	202	214	243	261	264	257	222	167	-	209
CY over CY change in GPCD		+63	+49	+11	+49	+13	+12	+21	-28	+0	+0	-31		+14

	Population	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
2024-25 Usage (AF)		79	95	81	72	62	61	59	49	43	64	70	77	811
2024-25 GPCD	3,432	240	292	257	222	197	186	179	166	131	202	214	242	211
2025-26 Usage (AF)		85	86	81	72	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378
2025-26 GPCD	3,430	261	264	257	222	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235
FY over FY change in GPCD		+21	-28	+0	+0	-31								+24

*Cumulative through the end of the last month shown

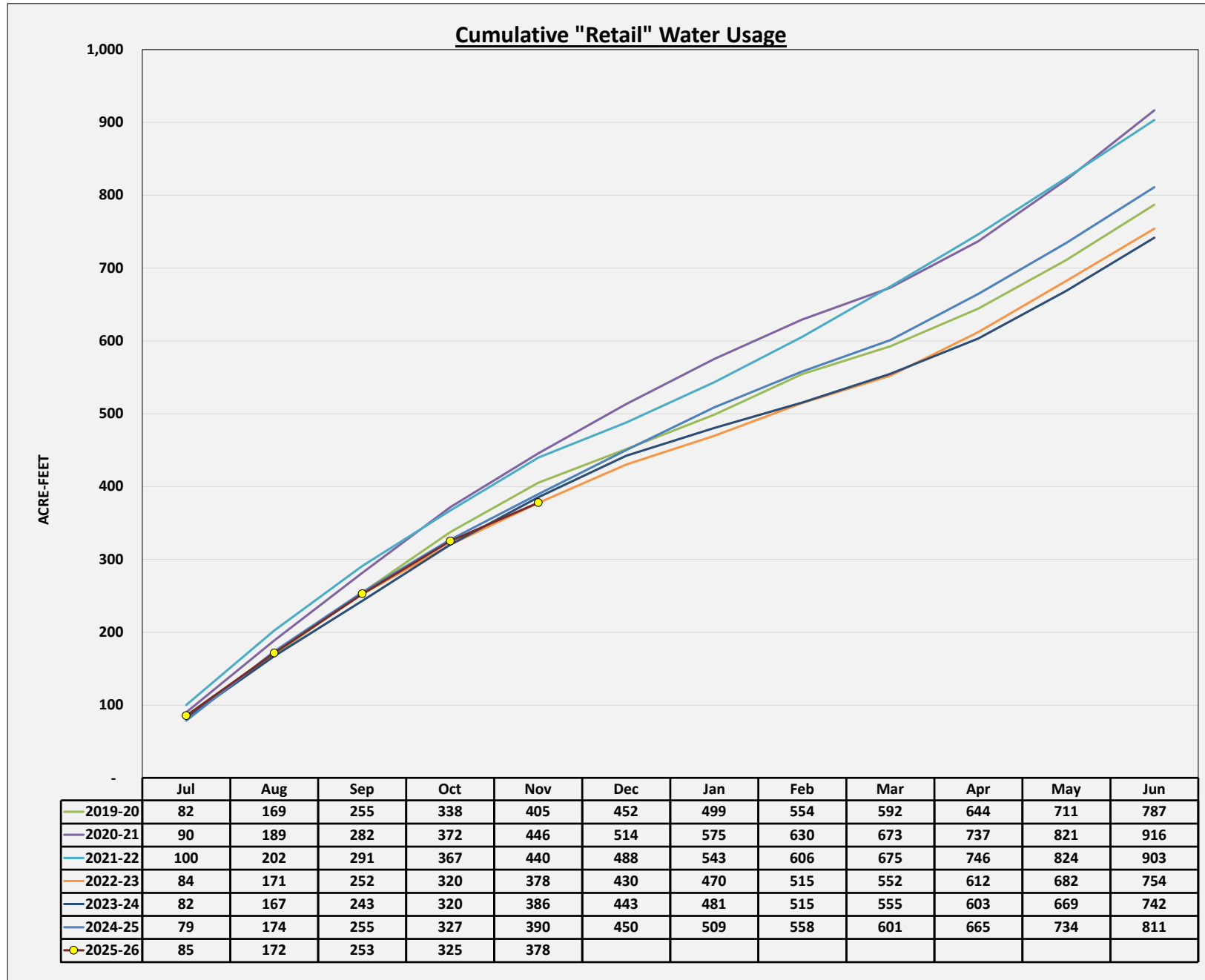
*GPCD = (Total Monthly Production - Fill up Reservoir) / Population/days in the month

*For the months of July 2022 through September 2022, groundwater usage was not delivered to customers and is not counted towards GPCD

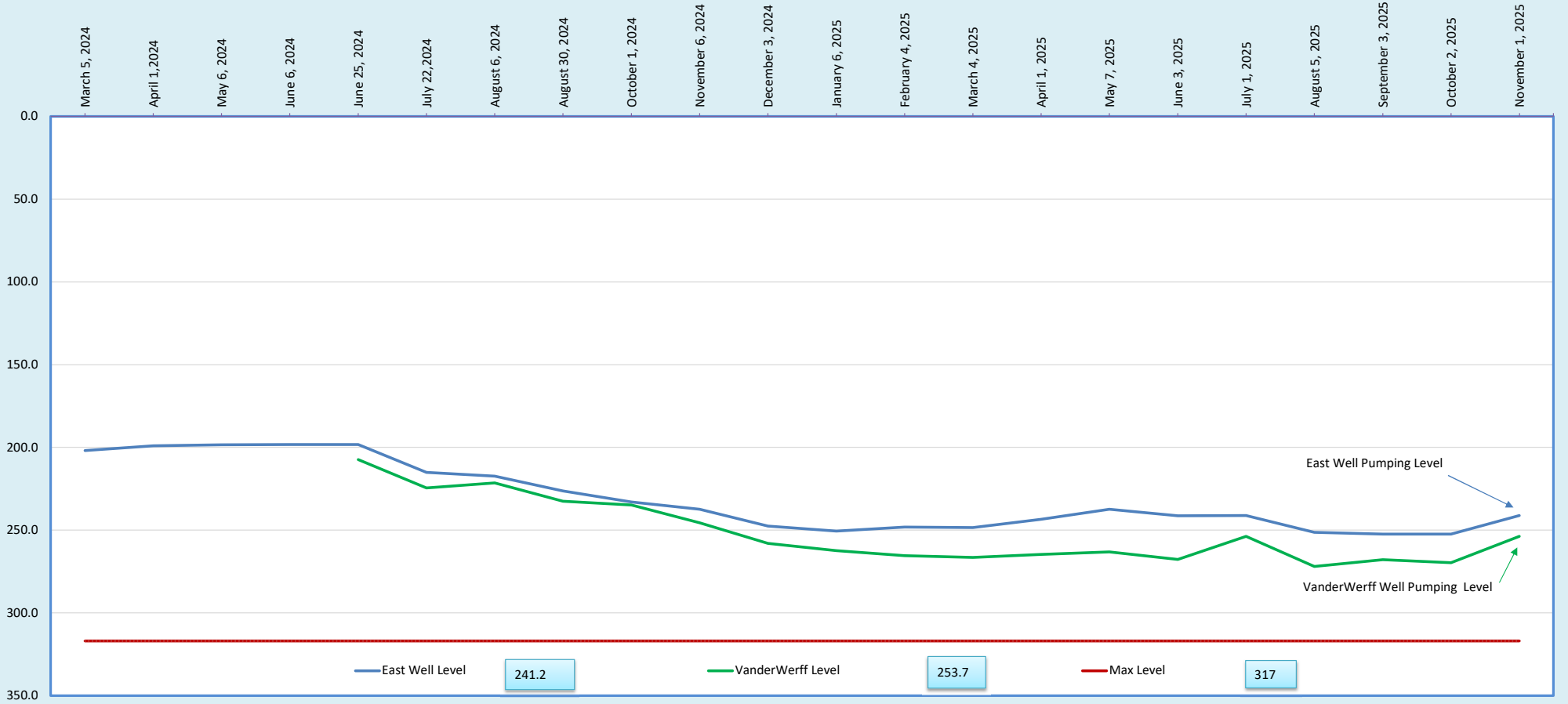


East Orange County Retail Zone Water Usage Report

Cumulative Water Usage by Fiscal Year



VanderWerff Well and East Well Pumping Water Levels





MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER *dy*
SUBJECT: MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS
DATE: DECEMBER 11, 2025

Background

Monthly disbursements.

Recommendation

Receive and File.

Attachment(s): Monthly disbursements report

East Orange County Water District

Summary of Disbursements
October 2025

CHECK PAYMENTS:

Wholesale Zone, Retail Zone, and ID1 Bill Payments \$ 218,480.42

ACH PAYMENTS:

Southern California Edison \$ 262.65

Spectrum Business - Office VOIP Phones & SCADA \$ 409.99

System Internet Lines

TOTAL OF CHECK PAYMENTS / WIRES / ACH \$219,153.06

PAYROLL 10/1/2025

Direct Deposit \$ 57,890.97

Payroll Taxes \$ 29,966.73

EFT - CalPERS \$ 15,987.59

\$ 103,845.29

PAYROLL 10/15/2025

Direct Deposit \$ 55,397.54

Payroll Taxes \$ 29,102.35

EFT - CalPERS \$ 16,100.05

\$ 100,599.94

PAYROLL 10/29/2025

Direct Deposit \$ 56,201.01

Payroll Taxes \$ 28,941.31

EFT - CalPERS \$ 15,881.26

\$ 101,023.58

DIRECTOR'S PAYROLL No. 1 for August 2025 Activity - 10/23/2025

Printed Checks \$ 2,487.91

Payroll Taxes \$ 431.95

\$ 2,919.86

DIRECTOR'S PAYROLL No. 2 for September 2025 Activity - 10/23/2025

Printed Checks \$ 2,185.71

Payroll Taxes \$ 459.78

\$ 2,645.49

TOTAL OF PAYROLL \$ 311,034.16

DISBURSEMENT TOTAL \$ 530,187.22



**Check Disbursements
October 2025**

Check Date	Check No.	Payee Name	Description	Check Amount
10/23/2025	26378	Allen Trench Safety Corporation	Hydraulic Shoring	3,813.93
10/23/2025	26379	Cintas Corporation No. 3	Uniforms	188.44
10/23/2025	26380	Clinical Laboratory of San Bernardino, Inc.	Laboratory Analysis (water quality) August & September 2025	4,565.00
10/23/2025	26381	County Of Orange	2025-2026 Property Tax Bill 210 McPherson	384.00
10/23/2025	26382	County Of Orange	2025-2026 Property Tax Bill 185 McPherson	1,837.00
10/23/2025	26383	County Of Orange	2025-2026 Property Tax Bill Weed Abatement	54.12
10/23/2025	26384	Dopudja & Wells Consulting Inc.	Master Plan Update - Wholesale - Billing through 06/30/25	68,997.50
10/23/2025	26385	EEC Environmental	FOG Program 08/1/25-08/31/25	4,497.50
10/23/2025	26386	George Murdoch	Travel Expense & Reimbursement - ACWA Board Meeting	794.88
10/23/2025	26387	Hach Company	Water Quality	854.02
10/23/2025	26388	Hill Brothers Chemical Co	Chemicals for WZ Reservoir	2,015.00
10/23/2025	26389	Home Depot Credit Services	Misc. Hardware, Materials & Tools/Maintenance	1,646.33
10/23/2025	26390	HSG, LLC	LHMP,RRA and ERP Updates 09/01/25-09/30/25	19,049.27
10/23/2025	26391	Morrow Meadows Corp	Vault Maintenance - OC-43 -Turnout Panel	2,932.35
10/23/2025	26392	O'Reilly Auto Enterprises, LLC	Vehicle Maintenance	450.24
10/23/2025	26393	Pape Material Handling	Vehicle Maintenance	613.57
10/23/2025	26394	Pres Tech	Small Tools	2,075.27
10/23/2025	26395	SC Fuels	Fuel - September 2025	3,876.12
10/23/2025	26396	Softscapes Corporation	Maintenance & Landscape Services for September 2025	450.00
10/23/2025	26397	Southwest Hydrotech	Control Valve Maintenance - Various Locations	8,717.88
10/23/2025	26398	Steven Andrews Engineering	Vista Panorama BPS Final Design 09/01/25-09/30/25	5,791.00
10/23/2025	26399	Umpqua Bank	Credit Card Activity 09/01/25-09/30/25	6,514.49
10/23/2025	26400	Underground Service Alert	USA Location - CA State Fee - Sept 2025	857.54
10/23/2025	26401	V & A Consulting Engineers	Engineering Services - 2024-2025 CP Annual Survey	2,845.00
10/23/2025	26402	Verizon Wireless	Wireless 08/26/25-09/25/25	295.88
10/23/2025	26403	Waterline Technologies, Inc.	Water Quality	1,061.40
10/23/2025	26404	Watertalent, LLC	Temporary Backflow Operator	464.00
10/23/2025	26405	West Yost & Associates, Inc.	Professional Services 08/09/25 to 09/05/25 - On-Call Engineering	1,518.00
10/23/2025	26406	Yo Fire	Material - Main & Service Lines Maintenance	5,247.74
10/30/2025	26407	ACWA	2026 Annual Agency Dues	20,200.00
10/30/2025	26408	Akel Engineering, Inc.	Fire Flow Analysis	1,270.00
10/30/2025	26409	Bay Alarm	Alarm Services 11/01/25-01/31/26 210 N McPherson	195.48
10/30/2025	26410	Best Best & Krieger, LLP	Legal Services through 09/30/25 Reservoir Cell	2,802.50
10/30/2025	26411	Carollo Engineers, Inc	6mg Reservoir Replacement PDR	19,466.80
10/30/2025	26412	Communications Lab	Professional Services for September 2025	6,226.26
10/30/2025	26413	CSDA	CSDA Membership Renewal Jan-Dec 2026	10,012.00
10/30/2025	26414	Main Graphics	Easement Letter of EOCWD Service Lines	940.52
10/30/2025	26415	Orange County Sanitation District	August 2025 Sewer Permits	4,854.39
10/30/2025	26416	SWRCB Fees	Water Treatment Operator Certification Renewal	105.00
Total \$				218,480.42

East Orange County Water District
Employee Payroll*
Month of October 2025

	Check Date	Check Amount	Payable To
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 8,272.87	General Manager
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 5,069.74	Engineering Manager
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 5,620.27	Operations Manager
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 4,108.80	GIS Manager
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 5,192.71	Operations Supervisor
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 2,889.52	Water Distribution Operator III
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 3,859.72	Water Distribution Operator II
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 1,915.49	Water Distribution Operator I
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 3,843.09	Wastewater Collections Lead Operator
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 2,442.85	Wastewater Collections Operator II
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 2,093.10	Wastewater Collections Operator II
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 2,199.80	Wastewater Collections Operator I
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 3,506.34	Office Manager
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 2,591.05	Administrative Assistant II
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 2,503.97	Administrative Assistant I
Auto Deposit	10/1/2025	\$ 1,781.65	Part Time Administrative Assistant
		<u>\$ 57,890.97</u>	Sub Total
	10/1/2025	\$ 29,966.73	ADP Taxes
	10/1/2025	\$ 2,724.13	Employee CalPERS Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/1/2025	\$ 3,965.55	Employer CalPERS Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/1/2025	\$ 2,799.18	Employee CalPERS PEPRA Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/1/2025	\$ 2,875.04	Employer CalPERS PEPRA Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/1/2025	\$ 3,623.69	CalPERS PERS 457 - Voya
		<u>\$45,954.32</u>	Sub Total
10/1/2025		\$103,845.29	Total Payroll
	Check Date	Check Amount	Payable To
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 7,472.88	General Manager
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 5,043.34	Engineering Manager
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 6,074.91	Operations Manager
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 4,108.78	GIS Manager
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 4,820.76	Operations Supervisor
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 3,102.34	Water Distribution Operator III
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 2,580.01	Water Distribution Operator II
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 1,915.49	Water Distribution Operator I
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 2,917.63	Wastewater Collections Lead Operator
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 2,422.49	Wastewater Collections Operator II
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 2,076.36	Wastewater Collections Operator II
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 2,457.68	Wastewater Collections Operator I
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 3,506.32	Office Manager
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 2,612.96	Administrative Assistant II
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 2,503.96	Administrative Assistant I
Auto Deposit	10/15/2025	\$ 1,781.63	Part Time Administrative Assistant
		<u>\$ 55,397.54</u>	Sub Total
	10/15/2025	\$ 29,102.35	ADP Taxes
	10/15/2025	\$ 2,733.43	Employee CalPERS Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/15/2025	\$ 3,979.09	Employer CalPERS Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/15/2025	\$ 2,799.18	Employee CalPERS PEPRA Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/15/2025	\$ 2,875.04	Employer CalPERS PEPRA Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/15/2025	\$ 3,713.31	CalPERS PERS 457 - Voya
		<u>\$45,202.40</u>	Sub Total
10/15/2025		\$100,599.94	Total Payroll
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 7,472.86	General Manager
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 5,416.10	Engineering Manager
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 6,047.21	Operations Manager
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 4,108.79	GIS Manager
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 3,967.89	Operations Supervisor
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 2,311.19	Water Distribution Operator III
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 3,972.32	Water Distribution Operator II
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 1,915.48	Water Distribution Operator I
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 2,951.90	Wastewater Collections Lead Operator
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 2,422.49	Wastewater Collections Operator II
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 2,076.36	Wastewater Collections Operator II
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 3,128.04	Wastewater Collections Operator I
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 3,506.35	Office Manager
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 2,591.03	Administrative Assistant II
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 2,531.36	Administrative Assistant I
Auto Deposit	10/29/2025	\$ 1,781.64	Part Time Administrative Assistant
		<u>\$56,201.01</u>	Sub Total
	10/29/2025	\$ 28,941.31	ADP Taxes
	10/29/2025	\$ 2,741.31	Employee CalPERS Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/29/2025	\$ 3,990.57	Employer CalPERS Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/29/2025	\$ 2,799.18	Employee CalPERS PEPRA Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/29/2025	\$ 2,875.04	Employer CalPERS PEPRA Electronic Funds Transfer
	10/29/2025	\$ 3,475.16	CalPERS PERS 457 - Voya
		<u>\$44,822.57</u>	Total Transfers
10/29/2025		\$101,023.58	Total Payroll
		<u>\$305,468.81</u>	Grand Total Payroll

East Orange County Water District
Citizens Business Bank
Prior Month's Checks To Ratify
Directors' Payroll*

Payment for meeting activity in the month of August 2025

Date	Check No.	Amount	Payable To
10/23/2025	514	\$ 159.52	Board Director
10/23/2025	515	\$ 763.39	Board Director
10/23/2025	516	\$ 1,086.46	Board Director
10/23/2025	517	\$ 478.54	Board Director
		<u>\$ 2,487.91</u>	Total Payroll Checks
		\$431.95	ADP taxes
		<u><u>\$2,919.86</u></u>	Total Payroll

Payment for meeting activity in the month of September 2025

Date	Check No.	Amount	Payable To
10/23/2025	518	\$ 319.02	Board Director
10/23/2025	519	\$ 905.41	Board Director
10/23/2025	520	\$ 323.23	Board Director
10/23/2025	521	\$ 638.05	Board Director
		<u>\$ 2,185.71</u>	Total Payroll Checks
		\$459.78	ADP taxes
		<u><u>\$2,645.49</u></u>	Total Payroll

*Note: Payroll is processed by ADP (Automatic Data Processing)

East Orange County Water District

**Summary of Disbursements
November 2025 - December 5, 2025**

CHECK PAYMENTS:

Wholesale Zone, Retail Zone, and ID1 Bill Payments	\$ 503,117.73
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WIRE PAYMENTS:

Webster Bank - Installment Purchase Loan Interest Paymer	\$ 187,128.00
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MWDCO - Water Deliveries payment for September 2025	\$ 626,477.21
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ACWA JPIA - Auto and General Liability Property Program Payment	\$ 77,749.76
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ACH PAYMENTS:

Southern California Edison	\$ 4,854.49
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Umpqua Bank - District Credit Card Payment	\$ 7,031.09
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AT&T Mobility - Wireless Phone Plan Payment	\$ 555.78
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Southern California Edison	\$ 6,531.64
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Spectrum Business - Office VOIP Phones & SCADA	\$ 409.99
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System Internet Lines	
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TOTAL OF CHECK PAYMENTS / WIRES / ACH	\$1,413,855.69
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PAYROLL 11/12/2025

Direct Deposit	\$ 58,379.69
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Payroll Taxes	\$ 28,865.59
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EFT - CalPERS	\$ 16,090.31
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<u>\$ 103,335.59</u>

PAYROLL 11/26/2025

Direct Deposit	\$ 58,394.16
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Payroll Taxes	\$ 28,669.44
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EFT - CalPERS	\$ 16,002.93
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<u>\$ 103,066.53</u>

TOTAL OF PAYROLL	\$ 206,402.12
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DISBURSEMENT TOTAL	\$ 1,620,257.81
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Check Disbursements November 2025

Check Date	Check No.	Payee Name	Description	Check Amount
11/7/2025	26417	Bay City Electric Works	Preventative Maintenance - 210 Kohler Generator	1,442.91
11/7/2025	26418	Bee Removers	Honeybee Removal	195.00
11/7/2025	26419	Big Bear Electric, Inc.	East Well Electrical Improvement - Retention	6,089.38
11/7/2025	26420	California Water Environment Association	CWEA Membership Renewal	251.00
11/7/2025	26421	CASA	Membership Renewal - O&M Budget through December 31,2026	4,645.00
11/7/2025	26422	Champion Paving, Inc.	Asphalt Repairs	49,290.00
11/7/2025	26423	Cintas Corporation No. 3	Uniforms	94.22
11/7/2025	26424	Clean Water SoCal	Annual Membership Dues FY 25-26	1,034.00
11/7/2025	26425	Continental Utility Solutions, Inc.	CBSW AMI Interface - Badger	2,000.00
11/7/2025	26426	County Of Orange	Encroachment Permit	125.06
11/7/2025	26427	DMV	Equipment Registration	32.00
11/7/2025	26428	Dopudja & Wells Consulting Inc.	Master Plan Update - Billing through 09/30/25	38,658.75
11/7/2025	26429	ESRI	ESRI Annual Agreement 10/27/25-10/26/26	28,400.00
11/7/2025	26430	Foothill Sentry, Inc.	Display Color Ad November 2025	496.50
11/7/2025	26431	Grainger	Vehicle Maintenance	39.47
11/7/2025	26432	Great America Networks, Inc	Office Phones 11/01/25-11/30/25	356.94
11/7/2025	26433	Haaker Equipment Company	Vehicle Maintenance	13,665.22
11/7/2025	26434	JAN-PRO Franchise Development of Southern Cali	Monthly Janitorial Service - November 2025	847.53
11/7/2025	26435	Keeping Score Custom Lettering	Uniforms	522.05
11/7/2025	26436	Main Graphics	Bi-Monthly Billing - Computer Folding Stuffing	1,592.75
11/7/2025	26437	Matt Plummer	Employee Reimbursement	114.00
11/7/2025	26438	Morrow Meadows Corp	Vista Panorama	2,046.92
11/7/2025	26439	Petty Cash	Petty Cash Expense - September 2025 - November 2025	217.24
11/7/2025	26440	Standard Insurance Company	Life Insurance Premium 11/01/25-11/30/25	906.85
11/7/2025	26441	W.M. Lyles Co.	On-Call SCADA Integration Support Services	6,077.50
11/7/2025	26442	Waterline Technologies, Inc.	Water Quality	610.00
11/18/2025	26443	Alexander's Meter Reading Solutions	Annual Warranty 01/01/26-12/31/26 (Versatern Support)	740.30
11/18/2025	26444	Atkinson, Andelson, Loya, Ruud & Romo	September 2025 Legal Fees	4,064.00
11/18/2025	26445	Bay City Electric Works	Preventative Maintenance - Vista Panorama Generator	896.38
11/18/2025	26446	Bee Removers	Honeybee Removal	245.00
11/18/2025	26447	Cintas Corporation No. 3	Uniforms	188.44
11/18/2025	26448	City Of Orange-Water	08/20/25-10/19/25 Water Usage for 185 Mc Pherson	535.28
11/18/2025	26449	Coastline Equipment	Field Supplies	162.66
11/18/2025	26450	County Of Orange	Communication Charges - 10/01/25-12/31/25	957.87
11/18/2025	26451	Doty Bros Equipment Co.	6mg Reservoir- Exisiting Vault Replacement	56,955.00
11/18/2025	26452	Five Star Fire Protection	Annual Fire Sprinkler Inspection	350.00
11/18/2025	26453	Generator Services Co, Inc.	Rental Generator -10/01/25-10/30/25 150KVA	1,349.76
11/18/2025	26454	Hach Company	Water Quality	464.97
11/18/2025	26455	Hill Brothers Chemical Co	Chemicals for WZ Reservoir	739.72
11/18/2025	26456	Lee Ray Sanblasting and Coating	East Well Mainetanance	5,841.88
11/18/2025	26457	Orange County Sandbagger	Poly Sand Bags	517.20
11/18/2025	26458	Pete's Road Service, Inc.	Vehicle Maintenance	810.53
11/18/2025	26459	Santiago Aqueduct Commission	SAC Landscape Special Project - July 2025 to September 2025	1,510.39
11/18/2025	26460	SC Fuels	Fuel - October 2025	4,739.88
11/18/2025	26461	Softscapes Corporation	Maintenance & Landscape Services for October 2025	450.00
11/18/2025	26462	Southwest Hydrotech	Control Valve Maintenance - Various Locations	339.83
11/18/2025	26463	Springbrook Holding Company, LLC	Finance Software Subscription - 12/21/25-12/20/26	22,359.90
11/18/2025	26464	Total Exterminating, Inc.	Rodent Control - Peter's Canyon Res October 2025	855.00
11/18/2025	26465	Verizon Wireless	Wireless 09/26/25-10/25/25	295.03
11/18/2025	26466	Xerox Corporation	Copier - Monthly Maintenance 09/21/25-10/21/25	195.06
11/18/2025	26467	Yo Fire	Valve Installation, Vault & Service Line Maintenance Material	1,598.79
11/25/2025	26468	ACWA Joint Powers Insurance Authority	Employee Medical/Vision/Dental Insurance - December 2025	29,146.20
11/25/2025	26469	Amar Santana	RZ Customer Deposit Refund	82.04
11/25/2025	26470	Bay Alarm	Alarm Services 12/01/25-2/28/26	1,189.17
11/25/2025	26471	California Water Environment Association	CWEA Employee Renewal	114.00
11/25/2025	26472	California Water Environment Association	CWEA Employee Renewal	114.00
11/25/2025	26473	Carollo Engineers, Inc	6mg Reservoir Replacement PDR	45,315.24

Check Date	Check No.	Payee Name	Description	Check Amount
11/25/2025	26474	Cintas Corporation No. 3	Uniforms	193.48
11/25/2025	26475	Concentra Medical Centers	Employee Physical	160.00
11/25/2025	26476	D&S Security Inc	Fire Alarm Monitoring 11/01/25-01/31/26	150.00
11/25/2025	26477	Ferguson Enterprises, LLC	Materials for Valve Replacements and Mainline Maintenance	6,522.07
11/25/2025	26478	Foothill Sentry, Inc.	Display Color Ad December 2025	479.50
11/25/2025	26479	Hach Company	Water Quality	1,540.94
11/25/2025	26480	Hill Brothers Chemical Co	Chemicals for WZ Reservoir	1,760.44
11/25/2025	26481	Home Depot Credit Services	Misc. Hardware, Materials & Tools/Maintenance	2,099.60
11/25/2025	26482	Main Graphics	Bi-Monthly Billing - Computer Folding Stuffing	2,423.38
11/25/2025	26483	Matrix Computer Service	IT Support 09/20/25-10/17/25	3,031.70
11/25/2025	26484	Matt Plummer	Employee Reimbursement	175.24
11/25/2025	26485	Orbis Public Affairs	Consulting Services October 2025	2,250.00
11/25/2025	26486	O'Reilly Auto Enterprises, LLC	Vehicle Maintenance	59.18
11/25/2025	26487	Pete's Road Service, Inc.	Vehicle Maintenance	2,403.52
11/25/2025	26488	PTI Sand & Gravel	Main Lines Maintenance	673.15
11/25/2025	26489	Red Wing Shoe Store	Boots for Employees	1,936.12
11/25/2025	26490	Steven Andrews Engineering	Vista Panorama BPS Final Design	2,564.00
11/25/2025	26491	Structurecast	Vista Panorama - Retention	10,060.20
11/25/2025	26492	SWRCB Fees	Water Treatment Operator Certification Renewal	90.00
11/25/2025	26493	SWRCB Fees	Water Treatment Operator Certification Renewal	60.00
11/25/2025	26494	Townsend Public Affairs, Inc.	Consulting Services for November 2025	4,000.00
11/25/2025	26495	Vital Records Holdings, LLC	Laserfiche Software & Support Agreement 01/01/26 - 12/31/26	3,473.22
11/25/2025	26496	Yo Fire	Materials for Valve Replacement & Vault Maintenance	11,825.12
11/25/2025	26497	Justin Jorgenson	Office - Board room -Wiring and cables	1,675.00
			Total	\$ 402,479.67



**Check Disbursements
December 2025**

Check Date	Check No.	Payee Name	Description	Check Amount
12/5/2025	26498	Best Best & Krieger, LLP	Legal Services through 10/31/25 Reservoir Cell	6,846.00
12/5/2025	26499	Concentra Medical Centers	Employee Physical	160.00
12/5/2025	26500	Dopudja & Wells Consulting Inc.	Master Plan Update - Billing through 10/31/25	45,763.65
12/5/2025	26501	DXP Enterprises, Inc.	Lift Station Pump	2,035.00
12/5/2025	26502	George Murdoch	Travel Expense & Reimbursement - ACWA Board Meeting	1,013.88
12/5/2025	26503	Means Consulting, LLC	Strategic Planning 2025 - November 30,2025	1,750.00
12/5/2025	26504	Morrow Meadows Corp	Electrical - 6mg Reservoir - Float Meters	10,134.73
12/5/2025	26505	Orange County Sanitation District	October 2025 Sewer Permits	6,742.38
12/5/2025	26506	Paradise Drinking Waters	Bottled Water (Office & Field)	124.30
12/5/2025	26507	Starting Line Advisory	October 2025 Advisory Services	8,250.00
12/5/2025	26508	Uline	Office Supplies	1,040.58
12/5/2025	26509	Underground Service Alert	USA Location - Oct 2025	777.54
12/5/2025	26510	Urban Water Institute, Inc.	Private Sector Board Chair's Circle	5,000.00
12/5/2025	26511	W.M. Lyles Co.	SCADA Field Site RTU Programming	11,000.00
Total				\$ 100,638.06

East Orange County Water District
Employee Payroll*
Month of November 2025

	Check Date	Check Amount	Payable To
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 8,272.88	General Manager
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 5,593.13	Engineering Manager
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 5,534.97	Operations Manager
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 4,108.79	GIS Manager
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 5,293.25	Operations Supervisor
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 2,898.02	Water Distribution Operator III
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 4,275.06	Water Distribution Operator II
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 1,950.93	Water Distribution Operator I
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 3,466.30	Wastewater Collections Lead Operator
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 2,422.49	Wastewater Collections Operator II
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 2,076.36	Wastewater Collections Operator II
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 2,073.62	Wastewater Collections Operator I
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 3,506.34	Office Manager
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 2,591.04	Administrative Assistant II
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 2,503.96	Administrative Assistant I
Auto Deposit	11/12/2025	\$ 1,812.55	Part Time Administrative Assistant
		<u>\$ 58,379.69</u>	Sub Total
	11/12/2025	\$ 28,865.59	ADP Taxes
	11/12/2025	\$ 2,733.43	Employee CalPERS Electronic Funds Transfer
	11/12/2025	\$ 3,979.09	Employer CalPERS Electronic Funds Transfer
	11/12/2025	\$ 2,802.80	Employee CalPERS PEPRA Electronic Funds Transfer
	11/12/2025	\$ 2,878.75	Employer CalPERS PEPRA Electronic Funds Transfer
	11/12/2025	\$ 3,696.24	CalPERS PERS 457 - Voya
		<u>\$44,955.90</u>	Sub Total
	11/12/2025	\$103,335.59	Total Payroll
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 7,472.87	General Manager
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 5,593.13	Engineering Manager
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 5,534.95	Operations Manager
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 4,108.80	GIS Manager
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 5,809.41	Operations Supervisor
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 2,473.05	Water Distribution Operator III
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 4,163.44	Water Distribution Operator II
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 2,947.09	Water Distribution Operator I
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 2,951.90	Wastewater Collections Lead Operator
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 2,422.49	Wastewater Collections Operator II
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 2,076.36	Wastewater Collections Operator II
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 2,457.68	Wastewater Collections Operator I
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 3,506.34	Office Manager
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 2,591.05	Administrative Assistant II
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 2,503.96	Administrative Assistant I
Auto Deposit	11/26/2025	\$ 1,781.64	Part Time Administrative Assistant
		<u>\$ 58,394.16</u>	Sub Total
	11/26/2025	\$ 28,669.44	ADP Taxes
	11/26/2025	\$ 2,733.43	Employee CalPERS Electronic Funds Transfer
	11/26/2025	\$ 3,979.09	Employer CalPERS Electronic Funds Transfer
	11/26/2025	\$ 2,799.18	Employee CalPERS PEPRA Electronic Funds Transfer
	11/26/2025	\$ 2,875.04	Employer CalPERS PEPRA Electronic Funds Transfer
	11/26/2025	\$ 3,616.19	CalPERS PERS 457 - Voya
		<u>\$44,672.37</u>	Total Transfers
	11/26/2025	\$103,066.53	Total Payroll
		<u>\$206,402.12</u>	Grand Total Payroll

*Note: Payroll is processed by ADP (Automatic Data Processing)



MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER *dy*
SUBJECT: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DATE DECEMBER 11, 2025

Background

Monthly Financial Statements for Wholesale Zone, Retail Zone, and ID1 (wastewater).

Recommendation

Receive and File.

Attachment(s): Financial Statements for September 2025 and October 2025



September 2025 Financial Reporting

Prepared by



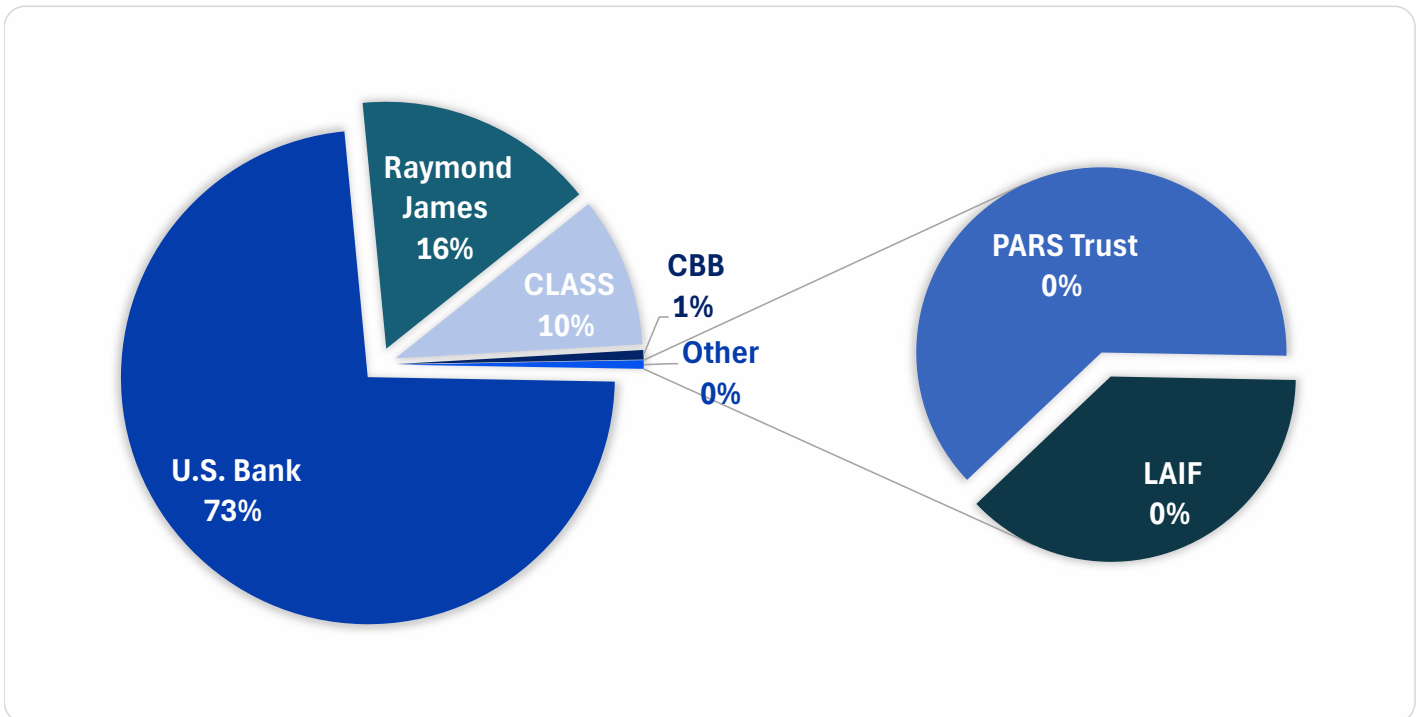
**No assurance is provided on the financial statements. These statements do not include a statement of cash flows. Substantially all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States are not included.*

Cash & Investments as of September 30, 2025

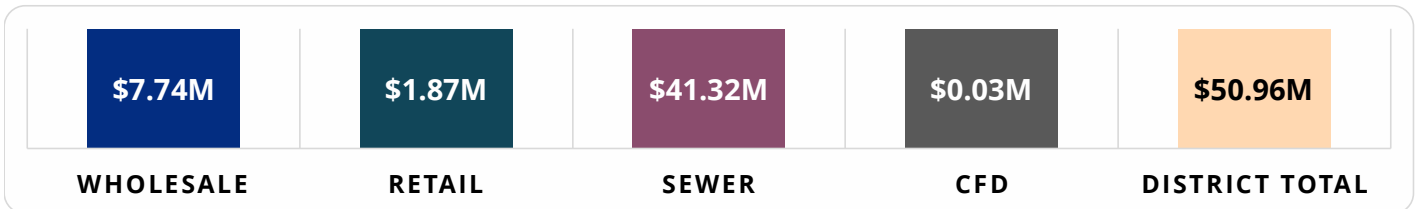
District

	Type	Estimated Monthly Yield	Book Value	Market Value	% Portfolio
U.S. Bank	Investment	2.92%	\$ 37,087,221	\$ 37,370,469	73.2%
Raymond James	Investment	3.91%	\$ 7,999,104	\$ 8,000,841	15.8%
CA Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System (CLASS)	CLASS	4.27%	\$ 4,980,366	\$ 4,981,344	9.8%
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	LAIF	4.21%	\$ 107,853	\$ 108,061	0.2%
Citizens Business Bank (CBB)	Checking	NA	\$ 244,198	\$ 244,198	0.5%
PARS Pension Trust	115 Trust	2.06%	\$ 178,645	\$ 178,645	0.4%
Citizens Business Bank (CBB)	Money Market	0.05%	\$ 74,359	\$ 74,359	0.1%
Total Cash & Investments			\$ 50,671,746	\$ 50,957,917	100.0%

Investment Allocation



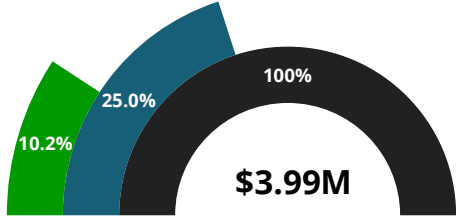
Cash & Investment Balances by Fund



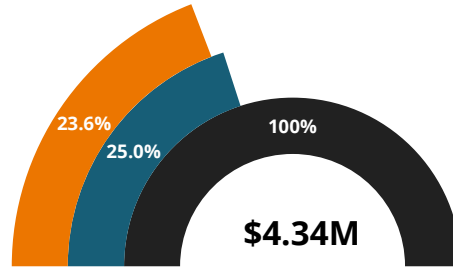
September 2025 Financials - Dashboard

District

Revenue v. Budget (No WZ Pass-Through)



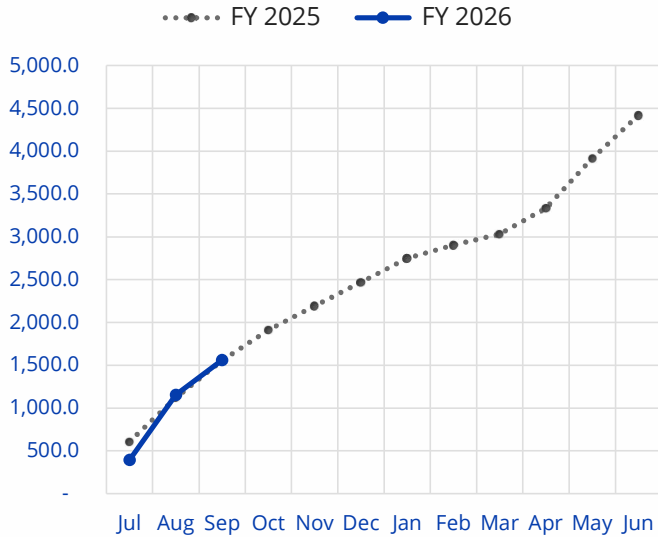
Expense v. Budget (No WZ Pass-Through)



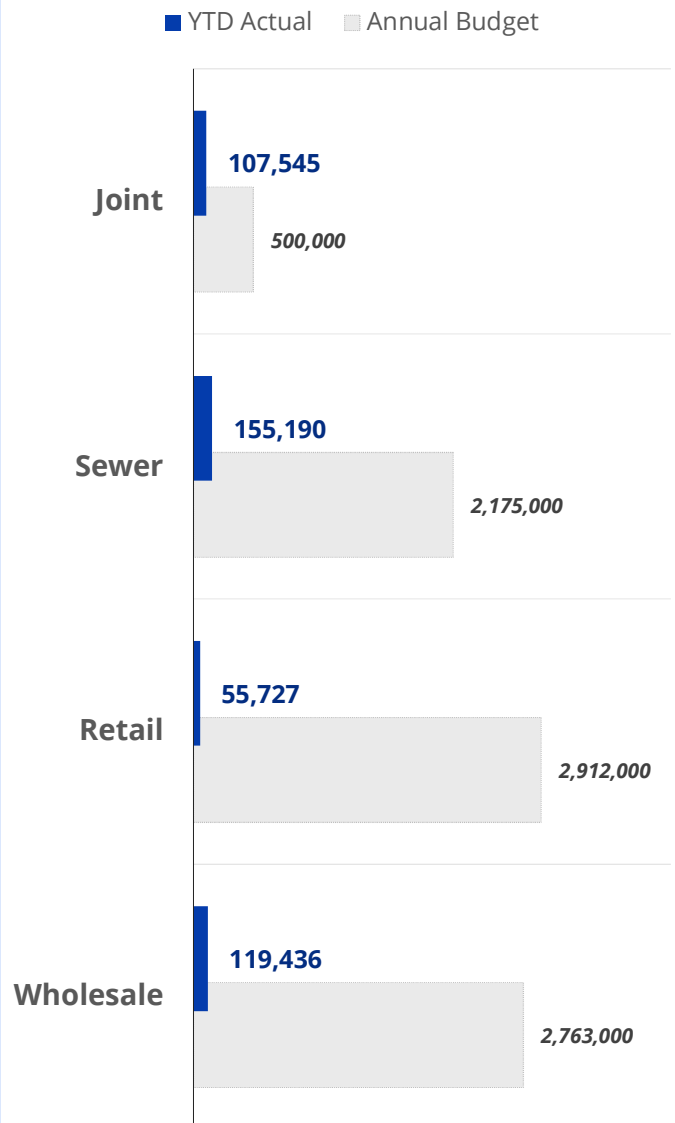
YTD Revenue	YTD Target	Total Budget
\$1,312,909	\$3,231,600	\$12,926,400

YTD Expense	YTD Target	Total Budget
\$1,660,475	\$1,755,975	\$7,023,900

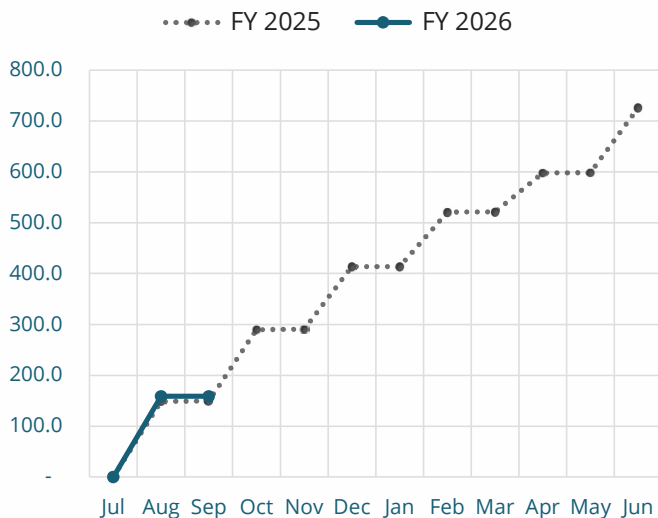
Wholesale Water Sold in Acre-Feet (AF)



**Capital Improvement Program
YTD Actual v. Budget**



Retail Water Sold in Acre-Feet (AF)





September 2025 Financials - Summary District

	A	B	C	D = C - B	E = B / C
	Period Actuals Sep 2025	Period YTD Sep 2025	Adopted Budget FY 2026	Remaining Budget FY 2026	YTD % of Budget 25.0%
1	Sewer Service Fees	\$ 12,176	\$ 45,111	\$ 4,292,600	\$ 4,247,489 ▲ 1.1%
2	Wholesale Water Fixed Charges	53,022	158,973	630,200	471,227 25.2%
3	Retail Water Variable Charges	348	331,035	1,794,900	1,463,865 ▲ 18.4%
4	Retail Water Fixed Charges	3,193	120,151	1,667,200	1,547,049 ▲ 7.2%
5	MET / MWDOC Pass-Through Charges	626,477	2,679,691	3,988,700	1,309,009 67.2%
6	Property Tax Receipts	43,470	70,341	2,326,700	2,256,359 ▲ 3.0%
7	Interest Revenue	165,775	323,307	1,774,000	1,450,693 ▲ 18.2%
8	Other Revenue	23,686	263,991	440,800	176,809 59.9%
9	Total Revenue	928,149	3,992,600	16,915,100	12,922,500 ▲ 23.6%
10	Retail Water Supply	61,265	261,031	965,100	704,069 ▲ 27.0%
11	Wholesale Pass-Through Supply	626,477	2,679,691	3,988,700	1,309,009 ▲ 67.2%
12	Staffing Resources	235,017	771,624	3,342,700	2,571,076 23.1%
13	Operations & Maintenance	65,153	281,506	1,404,500	1,122,994 20.0%
14	General & Administrative	139,087	346,314	1,311,600	965,286 26.4%
15	Total Expense	1,126,999	4,340,167	11,012,600	6,672,433 ▲ 39.4%
16	Net Income / (Loss) from Operations	\$ (198,851)	\$ (347,567)	\$ 5,902,500	\$ 6,250,067 -5.9%
17	Grant Funding Receipts	-	40,344	1,000,000	959,656 4.0%
18	Capital Improvement Program	(100,229)	(437,898)	(8,350,000)	(7,912,102) 5.2%
19	Internal Loan Receipts	-	-	334,815	334,815 0.0%
20	Internal Loan Payments	-	-	(334,815)	(334,815) 0.0%
21	Debt Service	-	(28,954)	(1,403,430)	(1,374,476) 2.1%
22	Net Change in Cash	\$ (299,080)	\$ (774,074)	\$ (2,850,930)	\$ (2,076,856) 27.2%

Variance Analysis:

Line 1 - The first major installments of sewer service fees will be received in November. This line item trends behind expected budget results during the beginning of the fiscal year until installments are received.

Line 3 & 4 - The Retail Water Variable and fixed meter charge is billed bi-monthly on even numbered months. The Retail Water fixed capital improvement charge is collected on the tax roll. The timing of billing and collecting these charges can cause actual results to trend behind the expected budget target throughout the fiscal year.

Line 5 - The adopted budget included 2000 AF of wholesale water sales. As of the current reporting period, 1558 AF of wholesale water has been sold. In addition, the District billed out the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) annual retail service connection charge (\$318K) to Wholesale agencies in July 2025.

Line 6 - The first major installments of property taxes will be received in November. This line item trends behind expected budget results during the beginning of the fiscal year until the installments are received.

Line 11 - The adopted budget included 2000 AF of wholesale water purchases. As of the current reporting period, 1558 AF of wholesale water has been purchased for sale. In addition, the District paid the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) annual retail service connection charge (\$318K) in July 2025.



September 2025 Financials - Operating Detail

District

	A		B		C		D = C - B		E = B / C
	Period		Period		Adopted		Remaining		YTD % of
	Actuals		YTD		Budget		Budget		Budget
	Sep 2025		Sep 2025		FY 2026		FY 2026		25.0%
1	District Charges								
2	Sewer Service Fees	\$ 12,176	\$ 45,111	\$ 4,292,600	\$ 4,247,489				1.1%
3	Wholesale Water Fixed Charges	53,022	158,973	630,200	471,227				25.2%
4	Retail Water Variable Charges	348	331,035	1,794,900	1,463,865				18.4%
5	Retail Water Fixed Charges	3,193	120,151	1,667,200	1,547,049				7.2%
6	Total District Charges	68,740	655,270	8,384,900	7,729,630				7.8%
7	Wholesale Pass-Through Charges								
8	MET / MWDOC Water Sales	563,720	2,173,410	2,923,200	749,790				74.4%
9	MET / MWDOC Fixed Costs Recovery	62,758	506,281	1,065,500	559,219				47.5%
10	Total Wholesale Pass-Through Charges	626,477	2,679,691	3,988,700	1,309,009				67.2%
11	Other Revenue								
12	Property Tax Receipts	43,470	70,341	2,326,700	2,256,359				3.0%
13	Interest Revenue	165,775	323,307	1,774,000	1,450,693				18.2%
14	Developer Fees and Charges	30,399	218,951	200,000	(18,951)				109.5%
15	Miscellaneous Revenue	(6,713)	45,040	240,800	195,760				18.7%
16	Total Other Revenue	232,932	657,639	4,541,500	3,883,861				14.5%
17	Total Revenue	928,149	3,992,600	16,915,100	12,922,500				23.6%
18	Retail Water Supply								
19	Retail Fixed Costs Allocation	-	44,587	142,100	97,513				31.4%
20	Retail Water Purchases from Wholesale	-	721	204,700	203,979				0.4%
21	OCWD Replenishment Assessments	47,580	168,663	469,300	300,637				35.9%
22	Groundwater Energy	13,685	47,060	149,000	101,940				31.6%
23	Total Retail Water Supply	61,265	261,031	965,100	704,069				27.0%
24	Wholesale Pass-Through Supply								
25	MET / MWDOC Water Purchases	563,720	2,173,410	2,923,200	749,790				74.4%
26	MET / MWDOC Fixed Costs	62,758	506,281	1,065,500	559,219				47.5%
27	Total Wholesale Pass-Through Supply	626,477	2,679,691	3,988,700	1,309,009				67.2%
28	Staffing Resources								
29	Employee Compensation	177,759	535,140	2,470,700	1,935,560				21.7%
30	Health and Retirement Benefits	57,258	202,649	837,100	634,451				24.2%
31	CalPERS Unfunded Minimum Payments	-	33,834	34,900	1,066				96.9%
32	Total Staffing Resources	235,017	771,624	3,342,700	2,571,076				23.1%
33	Operations & Maintenance								
34	Water System Maintenance	42,187	180,760	682,100	501,340				26.5%
35	Water Quality	8,259	36,225	165,800	129,575				21.8%
36	Sewer System Maintenance	1,449	20,479	175,000	154,521				11.7%
37	System Fees and Permits	500	1,807	64,800	62,993				2.8%
38	Vehicle and Equipment	12,757	42,237	316,800	274,563				13.3%
39	Total Operations & Maintenance	65,153	281,506	1,404,500	1,122,994				20.0%
40	General & Administrative								
41	Professional Services	77,146	177,940	601,700	423,760				29.6%
42	District Office Expenses	11,170	44,903	239,900	194,997				18.7%
43	District Insurance	35,403	38,224	123,400	85,176				31.0%
44	Dues and Memberships	1,326	27,045	64,100	37,055				42.2%
45	Community Outreach and Noticing	6,761	22,692	77,900	55,208				29.1%
46	Board of Directors	1,778	14,693	65,300	50,608				22.5%
47	Education, Training and Travel	323	6,467	21,000	14,533				30.8%
48	Miscellaneous Expense	5,180	14,351	118,300	103,949				12.1%
49	Total General & Administrative	139,087	346,314	1,311,600	965,286				26.4%
50	Total Expense	1,126,999	4,340,167	11,012,600	6,672,433				39.4%
51	Net Income / (Loss) from Operations	\$ (198,851)	\$ (347,567)	\$ 5,902,500	\$ 6,250,067				-5.9%

September 2025 Financials - Capital Improvement Program District

ID	Project Description	A	B	C	D = C - B	E = B / C
		Period Actuals Sep 2025	Period YTD Sep 2025	Adopted Budget FY 2026	Remaining Budget FY 2026	YTD % of Budget 25.0%
Wholesale System						
WZ-02	WZ Reservoir Backup Generators	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 245,000	\$ 245,000	0.0%
WZ-03	Cathodic Protection Improvements	-	-	100,000	100,000	0.0%
WZ-04	6MG Res. Pipeline & Vault Improv	10,135	85,388	200,000	189,865	5.1%
WZ-05	WZ Reservoir Management Systems	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	0.0%
WZ-06	Peters Canyon Res Sismic Phase 1	19,467	19,711	500,000	480,533	3.9%
WZ-10	WZ Master Plan Update	5,830	14,338	118,000	112,170	4.9%
WZ-17	WZ Valve Replacements Program	-	-	50,000	50,000	0.0%
WZ-18	WZ Hydrants Replacement Program	-	-	50,000	50,000	0.0%
Total Wholesale System		35,432	119,436	2,763,000	2,643,564	4.3%
Retail System						
RZ-04	Brae Glen Pipeline Replacement	-	-	500,000	500,000	0.0%
RZ-05	Orange Knoll PRV Station	-	-	250,000	250,000	0.0%
RZ-08	Barrett/Hinton Srvc Relocations	-	-	225,000	225,000	0.0%
RZ-10	RZ Master Plan Update	19,810	33,174	112,000	92,190	17.7%
RZ-12	St. Jude/Panorama View Pipeline	-	-	225,000	225,000	0.0%
RZ-15	Advanced Metering Infrastructure	-	-	1,200,000	1,200,000	0.0%
RZ-16	Vista Panorama PS Replacement	5,791	22,553	350,000	344,209	1.7%
RZ-17	RZ Valve Replacements Program	-	-	25,000	25,000	0.0%
RZ-18	RZ Hydrant Replacements Program	-	-	25,000	25,000	0.0%
Total Retail System		25,601	55,727	2,912,000	2,856,273	1.9%
Sewer System						
SS-03	Lemon Heights Drive LS Rehab	7,129	9,923	-	(7,129)	NA
SS-06	Cured in Place Pipe (CIPP)	-	17,150	400,000	400,000	0.0%
SS-07	Manhole Additions, R, F & Covers	-	82,500	200,000	200,000	0.0%
SS-08	Manhole Rehab and Replacements	-	-	400,000	400,000	0.0%
SS-10	Sewer Vehicles & Equipment	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%
SS-11	SSMP Update and Spill Response	13,019	45,616	175,000	161,981	7.4%
Total Sewer System		20,148	155,190	2,175,000	2,019,810	7.1%
Joint Projects						
JP-02	Springbrook ERP Implementation	-	110	-	(110)	NA
JP-03	Local HMP, AWIA, RRA & ERP	19,049	72,215	250,000	177,785	28.9%
JP-09	Vehicles & Equipment Shared	-	35,221	-	(35,221)	NA
JP-10	Main Office Warehouse Replace	-	-	250,000	250,000	0.0%
Total Joint Projects		19,049	107,545	500,000	392,455	21.5%
Total Capital Improvement Program		\$ 100,229	\$ 437,898	\$ 8,350,000	\$ 7,912,102	5.2%

September 2025 CIP Period Actuals by Fund





October 2025 Financial Reporting

Prepared by



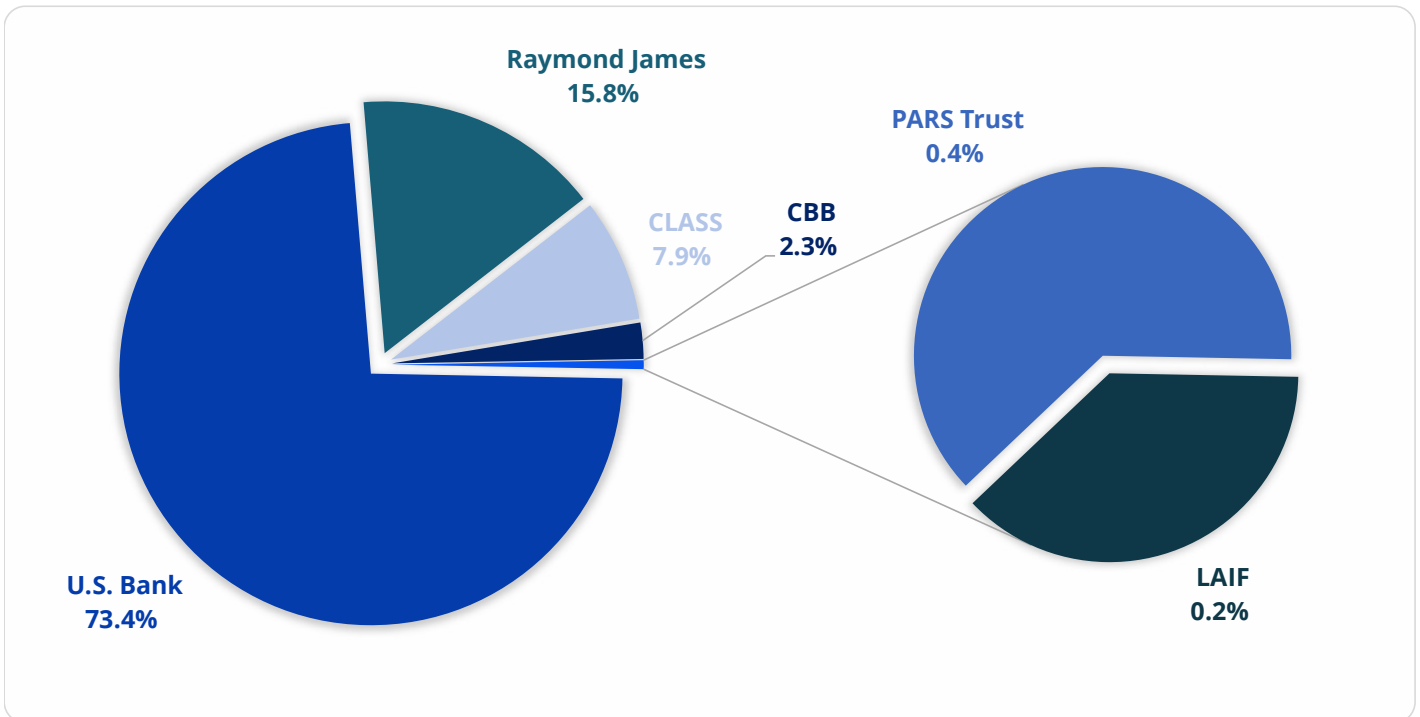
**No assurance is provided on the financial statements. These statements do not include a statement of cash flows. Substantially all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States are not included.*

Cash & Investments as of October 31, 2025

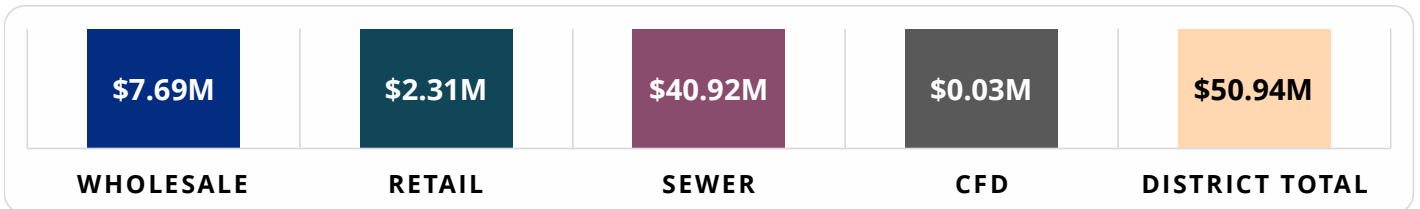
District

	Type	Estimated Monthly Yield	Book Value	Market Value	% Portfolio
U.S. Bank	Investment	3.07%	\$ 37,141,646	\$ 37,456,321	73.4%
Raymond James	Investment	4.20%	8,023,283	8,022,844	15.8%
CA Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System (CLASS)	CLASS	4.19%	3,994,758	3,995,549	7.9%
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	LAIF	4.15%	109,031	109,241	0.2%
Citizens Business Bank (CBB)	Checking	NA	1,071,337	1,071,337	2.1%
PARS Pension Trust	115 Trust	2.06%	180,742	180,742	0.4%
Citizens Business Bank (CBB)	Money Market	0.05%	101,426	101,426	0.2%
Total Cash & Investments			\$ 50,622,223	\$ 50,937,460	100.0%

Investment Allocation



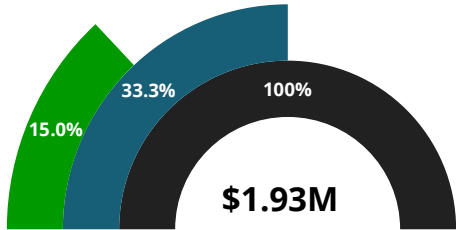
Cash & Investment Balances by Fund



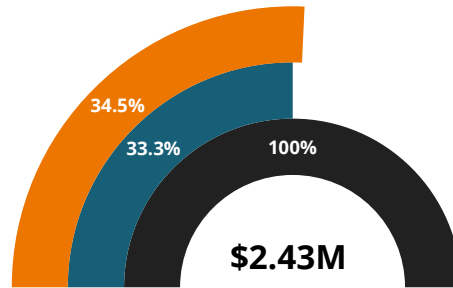
October 2025 Financials - Dashboard

District

Revenue v. Budget (No WZ Pass-Through)



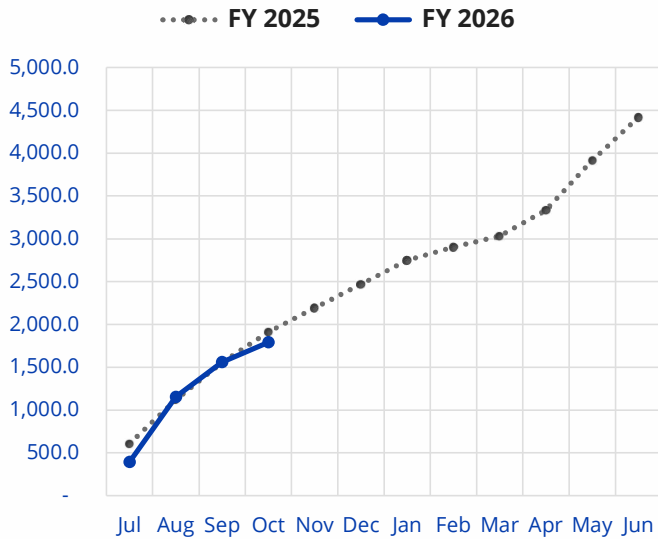
Expense v. Budget (No WZ Pass-Through)



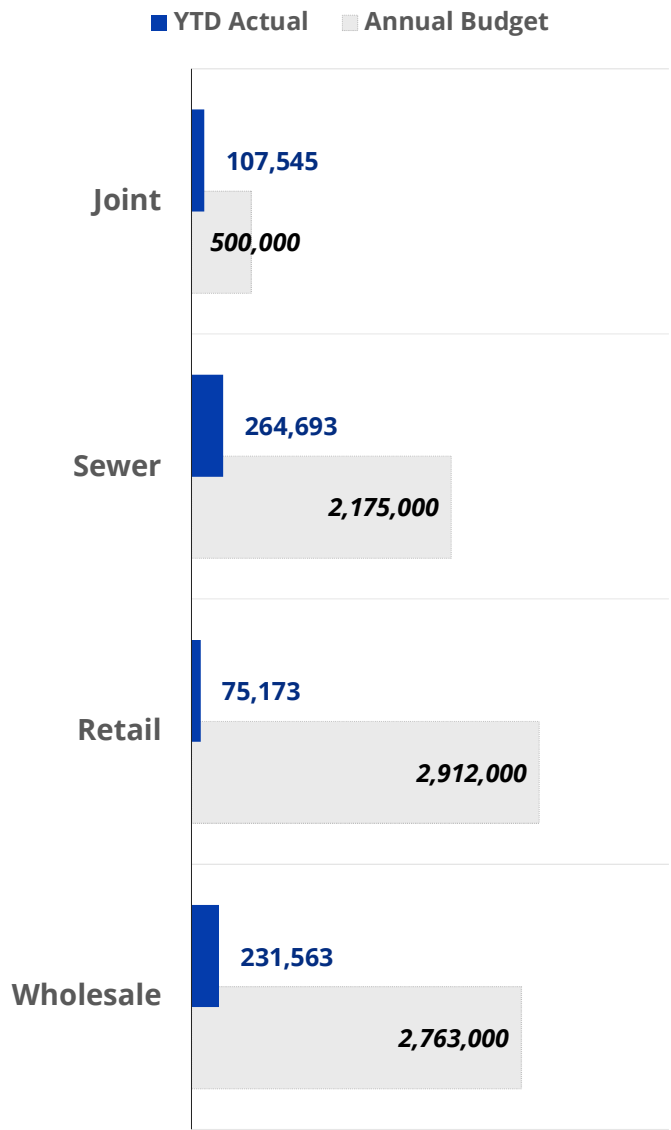
YTD Revenue	YTD Target	Total Budget
\$1,933,769	\$4,308,800	\$12,926,400

YTD Expense	YTD Target	Total Budget
\$2,426,126	\$2,341,300	\$7,023,900

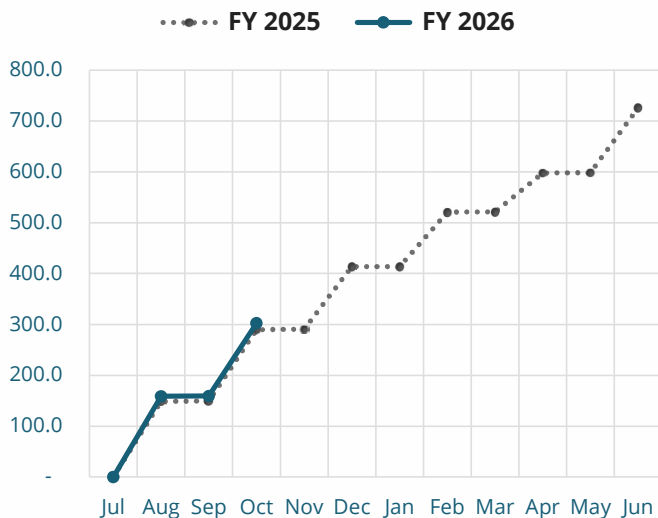
Wholesale Water Sold in Acre-Feet (AF)



Capital Improvement Program
YTD Actual v. Budget



Retail Water Sold in Acre-Feet (AF)





October 2025 Financials - Summary District

	A	B	C	D = C - B	E = B / C
	Period Actuals Oct 2025	Period YTD Oct 2025	Adopted Budget FY 2026	Remaining Budget FY 2026	YTD % of Budget 33.3%
1	Sewer Service Fees	\$ 3,575	\$ 48,686	\$ 4,292,600	\$ 4,243,914 ▲ 1.1%
2	Wholesale Water Fixed Charges	52,926	211,898	630,200	418,302 33.6%
3	Retail Water Variable Charges	321,856	652,890	1,794,900	1,142,010 36.4%
4	Retail Water Fixed Charges	119,429	239,580	1,667,200	1,427,620 ▲ 14.4%
5	MET / MWDOC Pass-Through Charges	390,375	3,070,067	3,988,700	918,633 77.0%
6	Property Tax Receipts	8,103	78,444	2,326,700	2,248,256 ▲ 3.4%
7	Interest Revenue	91,548	414,855	1,774,000	1,359,145 ▲ 23.4%
8	Other Revenue	23,424	287,415	440,800	153,385 65.2%
9	Total Revenue	1,011,235	5,003,835	16,915,100	11,911,265 ▲ 29.6%
10	Retail Water Supply	130,025	391,056	965,100	574,044 ▲ 40.5%
11	Wholesale Pass-Through Supply	390,375	3,070,067	3,988,700	918,633 ▲ 77.0%
12	Staffing Resources	336,077	1,107,700	3,342,700	2,235,000 33.1%
13	Operations & Maintenance	85,515	397,785	1,404,500	1,006,715 28.3%
14	General & Administrative	143,353	529,584	1,311,600	782,016 ▲ 40.4%
15	Total Expense	1,085,345	5,496,193	11,012,600	5,516,407 ▲ 49.9%
16	Net Income / (Loss) from Operations	\$ (74,110)	\$ (492,357)	\$ 5,902,500	\$ 6,394,857 -8.3%
17	Grant Funding Receipts	-	40,344	1,000,000	959,656 4.0%
18	Capital Improvement Program	(241,076)	(678,974)	(8,350,000)	(7,671,026) 8.1%
19	Internal Loan Receipts	-	-	334,815	334,815 0.0%
20	Internal Loan Payments	-	-	(334,815)	(334,815) 0.0%
21	Debt Service	-	(28,954)	(1,403,430)	(1,374,476) 2.1%
22	Net Change in Cash	\$ (315,186)	\$ (1,159,941)	\$ (2,850,930)	\$ (1,690,989) 40.7%

Variance Analysis:

Line 1 - The first major installments of sewer service fees will be received in November. This line item trends behind expected budget results during the beginning of the fiscal year until installments are received.

Line 3 & 4 - The Retail Water Variable and fixed meter charge is billed bi-monthly on even numbered months. The Retail Water fixed capital improvement charge is collected on the tax roll. The timing of billing and collecting these charges can cause actual results to trend ahead or behind the expected budget target throughout the fiscal year.

Line 5 - The adopted budget included 2000 AF of wholesale water sales. As of the current reporting period, 1792 AF of wholesale water has been sold. In addition, the District billed the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) annual retail service connection charge (\$318K) out to Wholesale agencies in July 2025.

Line 6 - The first major installments of property taxes will be received in November. This line item trends behind expected budget results during the beginning of the fiscal year until the installments are received.

Line 11 - The adopted budget included 2000 AF of wholesale water purchases. As of the current reporting period, 1792 AF of wholesale water has been purchased for sale. In addition, the District paid the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) annual retail service connection charge (\$318K) in July 2025.

Line 14 - As of October 2025, the District has expensed the full amount of general and liability insurance that covers the fiscal year (\$113K).



October 2025 Financials - Operating Detail District

	A		B		C		D = C - B		E = B / C
	Period		Period		Adopted		Remaining		YTD % of
	Actuals		YTD		Budget		Budget		Budget
	Oct 2025		Oct 2025		FY 2026		FY 2026		33.3%
1	District Charges								
2	Sewer Service Fees	\$ 3,575	\$ 48,686	\$ 4,292,600	\$ 4,243,914				1.1%
3	Wholesale Water Fixed Charges	52,926	211,898	630,200	418,302				33.6%
4	Retail Water Variable Charges	321,856	652,890	1,794,900	1,142,010				36.4%
5	Retail Water Fixed Charges	119,429	239,580	1,667,200	1,427,620				14.4%
6	Total District Charges	497,785	1,153,055	8,384,900	7,231,845				13.8%
7	Wholesale Pass-Through Charges								
8	MET / MWDOC Water Sales	326,430	2,499,840	2,923,200	423,360				85.5%
9	MET / MWDOC Fixed Costs Recovery	63,945	570,227	1,065,500	495,273				53.5%
10	Total Wholesale Pass-Through Charges	390,375	3,070,067	3,988,700	918,633				77.0%
11	Other Revenue								
12	Property Tax Receipts	8,103	78,444	2,326,700	2,248,256				3.4%
13	Interest Revenue	91,548	414,855	1,774,000	1,359,145				23.4%
14	Developer Fees and Charges	15,603	234,553	200,000	(34,553)				117.3%
15	Miscellaneous Revenue	7,822	52,862	240,800	187,938				22.0%
16	Total Other Revenue	123,075	780,714	4,541,500	3,760,786				17.2%
17	Total Revenue	1,011,235	5,003,835	16,915,100	11,911,265				29.6%
18	Retail Water Supply								
19	Retail Fixed Costs Allocation	26,279	70,866	142,100	71,234				49.9%
20	Retail Water Purchases from Wholesale	65,183	65,904	204,700	138,796				32.2%
21	OCWD Replenishment Assessments	28,468	197,132	469,300	272,168				42.0%
22	Groundwater Energy	10,095	57,154	149,000	91,846				38.4%
23	Total Retail Water Supply	130,025	391,056	965,100	574,044				40.5%
24	Wholesale Pass-Through Supply								
25	MET / MWDOC Water Purchases	326,430	2,499,840	2,923,200	423,360				85.5%
26	MET / MWDOC Fixed Costs	63,945	570,227	1,065,500	495,273				53.5%
27	Total Wholesale Pass-Through Supply	390,375	3,070,067	3,988,700	918,633				77.0%
28	Staffing Resources								
29	Employee Compensation	269,228	804,368	2,470,700	1,666,332				32.6%
30	Health and Retirement Benefits	66,849	269,498	837,100	567,602				32.2%
31	CalPERS Unfunded Minimum Payments	-	33,834	34,900	1,066				96.9%
32	Total Staffing Resources	336,077	1,107,700	3,342,700	2,235,000				33.1%
33	Operations & Maintenance								
34	Water System Maintenance	40,913	226,090	682,100	456,010				33.1%
35	Water Quality	4,924	47,005	165,800	118,795				28.4%
36	Sewer System Maintenance	9,245	50,213	175,000	124,787				28.7%
37	System Fees and Permits	(1,125)	682	64,800	64,118				1.1%
38	Vehicle and Equipment	31,559	73,795	316,800	243,005				23.3%
39	Total Operations & Maintenance	85,515	397,785	1,404,500	1,006,715				28.3%
40	General & Administrative								
41	Professional Services	28,834	206,774	601,700	394,926				34.4%
42	District Office Expenses	25,963	76,776	239,900	163,124				32.0%
43	District Insurance	58,899	113,912	123,400	9,488				92.3%
44	Dues and Memberships	15,107	58,663	64,100	5,437				91.5%
45	Community Outreach and Noticing	2,278	25,430	77,900	52,470				32.6%
46	Board of Directors	4,989	19,682	65,300	45,618				30.1%
47	Education, Training and Travel	818	7,285	21,000	13,715				34.7%
48	Miscellaneous Expense	6,464	21,062	118,300	97,238				17.8%
49	Total General & Administrative	143,353	529,584	1,311,600	782,016				40.4%
50	Total Expense	1,085,345	5,496,193	11,012,600	5,516,407				49.9%
51	Net Income / (Loss) from Operations	\$ (74,110)	\$ (492,357)	\$ 5,902,500	\$ 6,394,857				-8.3%



October 2025 Financials - Capital Improvement Program District

ID	Project Description	A	B	C	D = C - B	E = B / C
		Period	Period	Adopted	Remaining	YTD % of
		Actuals	YTD	Budget	Budget	Budget
		Oct 2025	Oct 2025	FY 2026	FY 2026	33.3%
Wholesale System						
WZ-02	WZ Reservoir Backup Generators	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 245,000	\$ 245,000	0.0%
WZ-03	Cathodic Protection Improvements	-	-	100,000	100,000	0.0%
WZ-04	6MG Res. Pipeline & Vault Improv	49,290	134,678	200,000	150,710	24.6%
WZ-05	WZ Reservoir Management Systems	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	0.0%
WZ-06	Peters Canyon Res Sesmic Phase 1	45,315	65,026	500,000	454,685	9.1%
WZ-10	WZ Master Plan Update	17,521	31,859	118,000	100,479	14.8%
WZ-17	WZ Valve Replacements Program	-	-	50,000	50,000	0.0%
WZ-18	WZ Hydrants Replacement Program	-	-	50,000	50,000	0.0%
Total Wholesale System		112,126	231,563	2,763,000	2,531,437	8.4%
Retail System						
RZ-04	Brae Glen Pipeline Replacement	-	-	500,000	500,000	0.0%
RZ-05	Orange Knoll PRV Station	-	-	250,000	250,000	0.0%
RZ-08	Barrett/Hinton Srvs Relocations	-	-	225,000	225,000	0.0%
RZ-10	RZ Master Plan Update	11,123	44,296	112,000	100,878	9.9%
RZ-12	St. Jude/Panorama View Pipeline	-	-	225,000	225,000	0.0%
RZ-15	Advanced Metering Infrastructure	2,000	2,000	1,200,000	1,198,000	0.2%
RZ-16	Vista Panorama PS Replacement	2,564	25,117	350,000	347,436	0.7%
RZ-17	RZ Valve Replacements Program	2,653	2,653	25,000	22,347	10.6%
RZ-18	RZ Hydrant Replacements Program	1,107	1,107	25,000	23,893	4.4%
Total Retail System		19,446	75,173	2,912,000	2,836,827	2.6%
Sewer System						
SS-03	Lemon Heights Drive LS Rehab	-	9,923	-	-	NA
SS-06	Cured in Place Pipe (CIPP)	-	17,150	400,000	400,000	0.0%
SS-07	Manhole Additions, R, F & Covers	-	82,500	200,000	200,000	0.0%
SS-08	Manhole Rehab and Replacements	-	-	400,000	400,000	0.0%
SS-10	Sewer Vehicles & Equipment	92,384	92,384	1,000,000	907,616	9.2%
SS-11	SSMP Update and Spill Response	17,120	62,736	175,000	157,880	9.8%
Total Sewer System		109,504	264,693	2,175,000	1,910,307	12.2%
Joint Projects						
JP-02	Springbrook ERP Implementation	-	110	-	(110)	NA
JP-03	Local HMP, AWIA, RRA & ERP	-	72,215	250,000	177,785	28.9%
JP-09	Vehicles & Equipment Shared	-	35,221	-	(35,221)	NA
JP-10	Main Office Warehouse Replace	-	-	250,000	250,000	0.0%
Total Joint Projects		-	107,545	500,000	392,455	21.5%
Capital Improvement Program Total		\$ 241,076	\$ 678,974	\$ 8,350,000	\$ 7,671,026	8.1%

October 2025 CIP Expenditures by System





MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER *ADJ*
SUBJECT: CONFERENCE & MEETING REQUESTS
DATE DECEMBER 11, 2025

Background

District policy requires prior approval for Board Member attendance at conferences and meetings.
MWDOC 2026 Water Policy Forum & Dinner
Monday, January 26, 2026 25-27; 5:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
The Westin South Coast Plaza, Costa Mesa, CA

Recommendation

Board to authorize attendance as desired.

Attachment(s): Conference flyer



2026 Water Policy Forum & Dinner

You are invited to join us for an evening of meaningful discussion, networking, and policy insight at the Municipal Water District of Orange County's (MWDOC) Water Policy Forum & Dinner.

This signature event will take place **Monday, January 26, at 5:30 p.m.** at The Westin. As our keynote speaker, we are honored to welcome Shivaji Deshmukh, newly appointed General Manager of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. With more than two decades of leadership in water resource management and public service, Mr. Deshmukh has been instrumental in advancing sustainable and reliable water supplies in Southern California.

Serving as Metropolitan's 16th General Manager, Mr. Deshmukh leads the nation's largest wholesale water agency, responsible for ensuring that more than 19 million Southern Californians have access to clean, reliable water. His keynote address will outline Metropolitan's strategic priorities, regional partnerships, and the path forward to a resilient water future.

[Register Now!](#)

The Water Policy Forum offers an invaluable opportunity for professionals committed to water policy, environmental sustainability, and regional planning. Connect with industry leaders, policymakers, and water experts as we explore innovative strategies to secure our region's water resources.

Register today to reserve your seat or table. We look forward to an inspiring evening of collaboration, insight, and forward-thinking solutions.

Warm regards,

Robert R. McVicker, P.E.
Board President
Municipal Water District of Orange County

Monday

January 26, 2026
5:30 - 8:00 p.m.

**The Westin South
Coast Plaza**

686 Anton Boulevard
Costa Mesa, CA 92626



Shivaji Deshmukh

General Manager,
Metropolitan Water District
of Southern California

Registration

Individual: \$160*

Table: \$1,350
Group reservation for
eight (8) guests, with
your company logo
displayed.

Questions? Contact:
Jasmine Orozco
(714) 916-0761
jorozco@mwdoc.com

MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER *[Signature]*
SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF THE EOCWD LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
DATE: DECEMBER 11, 2025

Background

Throughout the year, staff worked with key stakeholders and technical consultants to update the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), a five-year strategic plan to improve resilience to local hazard events. The 2025 LHMP summarizes the natural and human-caused hazards that threaten the District and community, including drought, flooding, earthquakes, and wildfires. As a part of this process, the Plan identifies how climate change is expected to affect future hazards. The LHMP analyzes how community members, buildings, and infrastructure are vulnerable to these threats and potential mitigation strategies to improve overall resilience.

In addition to protecting EOCWD from current and future hazards, having an LHMP allows the District to maintain eligibility for grants from FEMA for additional hazard mitigation efforts in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The District's 2020 plan was instrumental in identifying vulnerabilities and securing FEMA grant funding for the replacement of the 6MG reservoir.

Staff released the plan for public review on October 3, 2025 for a 21-day period, which closed on October 24. After reviewing the limited number of comments received, the LHMP was transmitted to the California Office of Emergency Services for review and approval on October 31st. Upon completion of the CalOES review and approval, the LHMP will be submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review and approval. Staff does not anticipate any substantive comments from either agency, as the LHMP aligns with other approved plans.

Recommendation

That the Board approve the EOCWD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and authorize the General Manager to make any necessary changes pending final agency reviews.

Attachment(s): Final LHMP submitted to CalOES

East Orange County Water District 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan

CalOES Draft, October 2025

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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

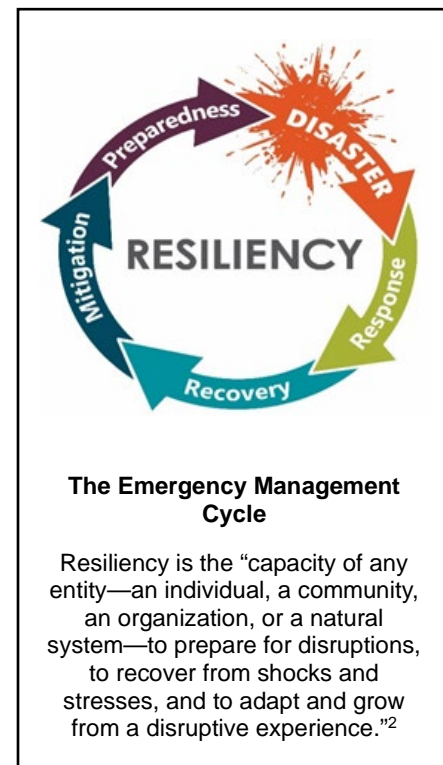
Plan Purpose and Authority

Hazard events are emergencies due to a natural or human-caused event that has the potential to cause harm. These events can lead to injuries or death, affect the overall health and safety of a community, damage or destroy public and private property, harm ecosystems, and disrupt key services. Although hazard events often get the most attention, it is only part of a larger emergency management cycle.

Emergency planners and responders can take steps during the cycle's response, recovery, mitigation, and preparedness phases to minimize the harm caused by a disaster. The East Orange County Water District (EOCWD, or the District) 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) focuses on optimizing the mitigation phase of the process.

Hazard mitigation is “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural or human-caused hazards and their effects.”¹ This mitigation involves making a community more resilient so that when hazard events do ultimately occur, the community suffers minor damage and can recover quickly and effectively. Mitigation differs from preparedness, which involves advanced planning for how best to respond when a disaster occurs or is imminent. For example, a policy to make infrastructure structurally stronger so it suffers minor damage during an earthquake is a mitigation action, while fully equipping emergency shelters to accommodate people who lose their homes in an earthquake is a preparedness action. Some activities may qualify as both.

Like other water districts and communities, EOCWD could suffer severe harm from hazard events. Although large disasters may cause widespread devastation, minor disasters can have more substantial effects. The District cannot make itself completely immune to hazard events, but this HMP can help make the service area a safer place to live, work, and play. This HMP provides a comprehensive assessment of the District's threats from natural and human-caused hazard events, and a coordinated strategy to reduce these threats. It identifies resources and information to help District staff, customers, and local officials understand local threats and make informed decisions. The HMP can also support increased coordination and collaboration



¹ California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. 2017. State of California Emergency Plan. https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Preparedness/Documents/California_State_Emergency_Plan_2017.pdf

² Rodin, J. 2014. *The Resilience Dividend: Managing Disruption, Avoiding Disaster, and Growing Stronger in an Unpredictable World*. New York: Public Affairs.

between EOCWD, its service area customers, other public agencies, local employers, service providers, community members, and other key stakeholders.

FEDERAL AUTHORITY

The District is not required to prepare an HMP; however, state and federal regulations encourage its preparation. 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 wishing to be eligible for federal hazard mitigation grant funding must prepare a hazard mitigation plan that meets specific guidelines and submit this plan to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review and approval. These guidelines are outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Part 201, and discussed in greater detail in FEMA's Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool.

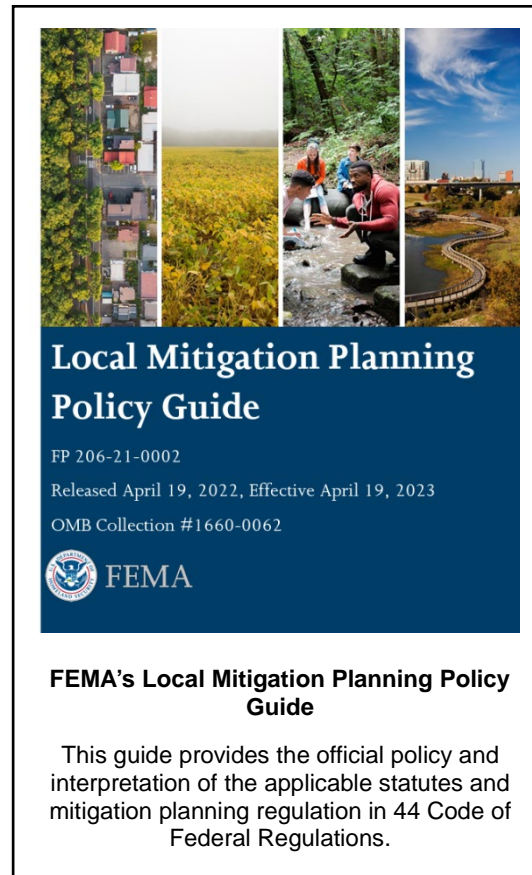
STATE AUTHORITY

California Government Code Sections 86859, 65302.6, and 65302(g)(4) identify the compliance requirements for a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. These requirements only apply to cities and counties within the state. EOCWD is considered a special district, which is exempt from complying with these government code sections.

Plan Organization and Use

The EOCWD HMP is both a reference document and an action plan. It has information and resources to educate readers and decision-makers about hazard events and related issues, and a comprehensive strategy that the District and community members can follow to improve resilience in the District. It is divided into the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1: Introduction.** This chapter describes the Plan's background, its goals and objectives, and the process used in its development.
- **Chapter 2: Community Profile.** This chapter discusses the District's history, physical setting, land use, demographics, and other key characteristics of the service area.
- **Chapter 3: Hazard Assessment.** This chapter identifies and describes the hazards that threaten the District, discussing past and future events and the potential effects of climate change.
- **Chapter 4: Vulnerability Assessment.** This chapter describes each hazard's threat to the District's key facilities and infrastructure.



- **Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategy.** This chapter lists the mitigation actions to reduce the District's vulnerability to hazard events and provides an overview of the District's existing capabilities to improve hazard resilience.
- **Chapter 6: Plan Maintenance.** This chapter summarizes implementing, monitoring, and updating the HMP and opportunities for continued public involvement.

PREVIOUS EOCWD LHMP

This is an update to EOCWD's 2020 LHMP, which will maintain the District's eligibility, once approved and adopted by the Board of Directors, to apply for FEMA grants for hazard mitigation projects and monetary relief during declared emergencies. The content from the previous plan has been included in this document and updated accordingly. As for integrating the previous plan into other planning mechanisms, the District incorporated the Risk and Resilience Assessment, prepared in compliance with the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, into the District's Emergency Operations Plan/ Emergency Response Plan. Key modifications in this plan focus on expanding the risk assessment (understanding potential losses and vulnerable populations) within **Chapter 4** and revised and modified mitigation strategies and actions within **Chapter 5**.

Key updated elements from the previous EOCWD HMP include the following:

- Updated demographic information for EOCWD service area customers
- Updated hazard categories
- Descriptions of recent hazard events
- An updated threat assessment that incorporates recent data
- Updates to the Capabilities Assessment to reflect the most recent framework
- New and revised hazard mitigation actions to better meet the current priorities of the District

PREVIOUS PLAN INTEGRATION

As this is an update to EOCWD's 2020 HMP, the District will be looking to integrate this document into other planning documents and processes. To ensure this future integration occurs, **Chapter 6** of this plan includes additional guidance on how to best integrate the HMP into other planning mechanisms used by the District and the communities it serves.

Plan Goals

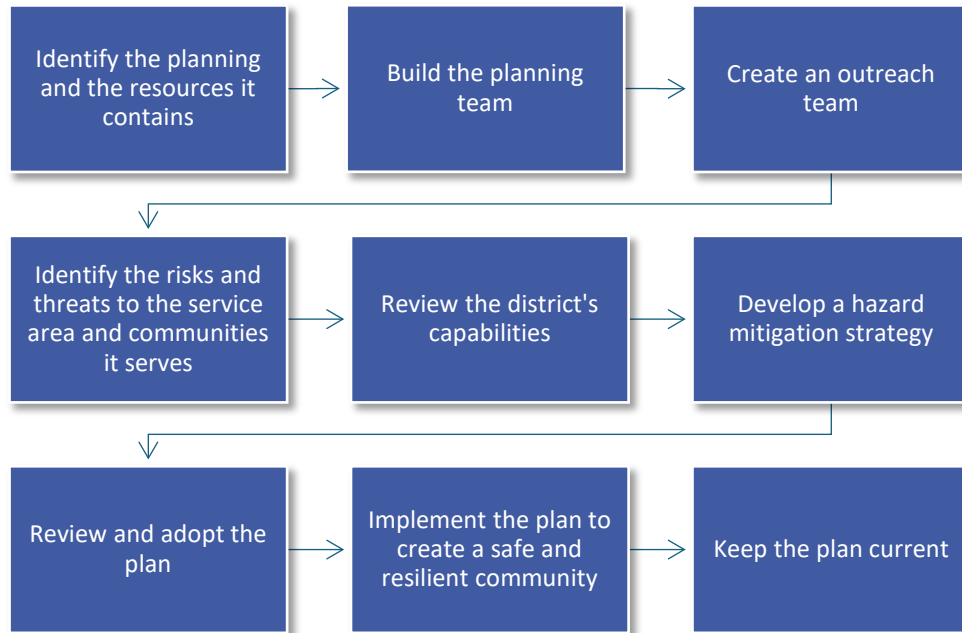
The overarching intent of this updated HMP is to increase resiliency to hazard events in the EOCWD service area. This HMP has six distinct goals to achieve this purpose:

- 1) Protect life and property.
- 2) Increase awareness of EOCWDs' efforts to manage risks.
- 3) Protect natural resources.
- 4) Facilitate partnerships and implementation coordination.
- 5) Maintain continuity of essential services.

Planning Process

State and federal guidance for HMPs does not require that jurisdictions follow a standardized planning process. FEMA encourages communities to create a planning process that reflects local values, goals, and characteristics. FEMA does suggest a general planning process that follows the steps identified below:

The planning process used to create this plan for the District is described as follows:



HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The District established a Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (hereafter referred to as the HMPT). The HMPT comprises representatives from key District departments and stakeholders from local and regional agencies and companies that are key to hazard mitigation activities. **Table 1-1** identifies the members who were invited and/or attended HMPT meetings.

TABLE 1-1: EOCWD HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM (HMPT)	
Name	Title
Bobby Young	Engineering Manager
Jerry Mendzer	Operations Manager
Sylvia Prado	Office Manager
David Youngblood	General Manager
Kari Schumaker	Consultant
Aaron Pfannenstiel	Consultant
Claire Patton	Consultant

The District also invited representatives from the following external organizations to participate:

- Municipal Water District of Orange County
- Jurisdictions serviced by the District (Tustin, Orange, Orange County)
- Southern California Edison
- Southern California Gas
- Panorama Elementary School (Orange Unified School District)
- Orange County Emergency Management Organization (OCEMO)
- Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management Division
- Orange County Fire Authority

The Steering Committee held two planning meetings throughout the plan update development process to outline the plan's methods and approach, draft and review content, make revisions, and engage with members of the public.

- **HMPT Meeting #1 (March 31, 2025):** The Steering Committee members confirmed the project goals and responsibilities. They revised the community engagement and outreach strategy, confirmed and prioritized the hazards to be included in the Plan, and identified critical facilities for the threat assessment.
- **HMPT Meeting #2 (August 28, 2025):** Members discussed the results of the hazards assessment and mapping that showed the areas facing an elevated risk. The HMPT also reviewed the hazard prioritization results. The team reviewed the risk assessment results to identify the populations and assets that may face greater harm in a hazard event. Mitigation strategies were reviewed, revised, and prioritized, including those actions from the previous version of the HMP.

Invitations and meeting materials were provided via email. **Appendix A** contains copies of invitations, meeting agendas, sign-in sheets, and other relevant materials distributed for these meetings.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Under FEMA guidelines, local hazard mitigation planning processes should create opportunities for the public to be involved in plan development—at a minimum, during the initial drafting stage and plan approval. A listing of several key activities of the HMP follows.

EOCWD Website: The District created a webpage that provides information about the HMP, as well as a hyperlink to take the online survey. This webpage, found [here](#), also became the primary location for the public review HMP document that was shared with customers and stakeholders.

EOCWD Online Survey: The District published an online survey to gather feedback and information regarding the HMP planning process, key hazards of concern, and relevant information regarding hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness.

Some key results of the survey include the following:

- Result 1 – Sixty percent of responders indicated that they have been impacted by a hazard event at their current residence, with drought being the hazard that affected the greatest amount of responders.

- Result 2– The greatest hazards of concern to residents and customers include drought, severe winds, and wildfire.
- Result 3– Eighty percent of responders believe that climate change may worsen impacts from existing natural hazards or possibly create new hazardous situations.

EOCWD Social Media: The District also posted information on how to access and participate in the online survey on their social media accounts (Facebook, Instagram, X [formerly Twitter], and YouTube).

The survey was released in August 2025 and closed at the end of October 2025. Five people responded to the survey, providing valuable insight and information that was incorporated back into the LHMP, where relevant.

EOCWD Stakeholder Meetings:

September 11, 2025: The HMPT conducted a meeting with the key stakeholders listed above. The meeting provided an overview of the plan update process, shared key information with attendees, and provided opportunities for discussion and information sharing regarding this update and relevant projects that participants were undertaking within their organizations.

October 8, 2025: The HMPT conducted a second meeting with the key stakeholders who were unable to attend the first meeting. The HMPT wished to provide multiple opportunities for stakeholder participation in the planning process.

Outreach materials used during the planning process are located in **Appendix B**.

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

On October 3, 2025, the District distributed the Public Review Draft of the Plan to the residents and businesses of EOCWD for a 21-day public review period. The Districts' HMP website (<https://www.eocwd.com/hazardmitigationplan>) hosted public electronic copies of the Plan. Hardcopy versions of the Plan were made available at the following locations:

- **185 N McPherson Rd, Orange, CA, 92869** - East Orange County Water District Main Office

The District received 1 comment during this review period, which indicated that the plan was easy to access and easy to understand.

PLAN REVISION AND ADOPTION

On **Month Day, Year**, the District submitted the Plan to Cal OES/FEMA to initiate that agency's review process. Upon completion of the process, the EOCWD Board of Directors adopted the Plan. The resolution of adoption is located in **Appendix C**.

Plan Resources

The District referred to several plans, studies, technical reports, datasets, and other resources to prepare the Plan's hazard assessment, mapping, threat assessment, and other components. **Table 1-2** provides some of the HMPT's primary resources to prepare this Plan.

TABLE 1-2: KEY RESOURCES FOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT		
Section	Key Resources Reviewed	Data Incorporated from Resource
Multiple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> California State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023 California Department of Water Resources EOCWD 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan FEMA Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Guidance National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Weather Service US Census Bureau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science and background information on various hazard conditions General data about hazard mitigation plans Records of past disaster events in and around EOCWD and Orange County Projected climate conditions in and around EOCWD Information on the history, current demographics, and characteristics of EOCWD
Community Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Regional Climate Center United States Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2020-2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current climate conditions in and around EOCWD
Hazard Assessment		
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding California US Drought Monitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of drought events Current and projected future drought conditions
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orange County Flood Control District FEMA Map Service Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of past floods in and around the EOCWD service area Locations of flood hazard zones in the EOCWD service area
Human-Caused Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> California Department of Toxic Substances Control California Office of Emergency Services spill release reports Global Terrorism Database State Water Resources Control Board US Environmental Protection Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations and status of hazardous material facilities Historic records of terrorism and hazardous material releases
Seismic Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern California Earthquake Data Center U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Earthquake Archive USGS ShakeMap scenarios USGS Third Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations of fault zones and seismic hazard areas Records of past seismic events Future seismic event scenarios
Wildfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention County of Orange/Orange County Fire Authority Hazard Mitigation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of past fire events Locations of fire zones in and around EOCWD
Note: Sections not individually identified in this table relied primarily on sources identified in multiple sections.		

CHAPTER 2 – DISTRICT PROFILE

The District profile section of the HMP describes the District’s planning area, including information about the service area’s physical setting, topography, climate, demographics, and key infrastructure. The Community Profile helps establish the baseline conditions in EOCWD, which informs the development of the hazard mitigation strategies and actions in **Chapter 5**.

Setting and Location

The East Orange County Water District, established in 1961, is situated in Orange County, Southern California. The EOCWD service area encompasses more than 15 square miles in the cities of East Orange and North Tustin. The District is a member of the Orange County Water District, which oversees and manages the local groundwater basin. It is also a member of the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC), which is a member of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). The District is, therefore, entitled to receive Colorado River and Northern California imported water through the distribution facilities of the Metropolitan system. The District, acting in its wholesale capacity, provides this imported water service to four other local jurisdictions as well as its own retail water service area. Additionally, the District provides local wastewater collection service.

The District was founded on the principles of local community service and fiscal discipline, which it maintains to this day. The District operates under the County Water District Law (Section 30000 of the California Water Code) as an independent special district. It is governed by a Board of Directors elected to four-year terms by the voters within the District. When it formed in 1961, the District served as a wholesale water provider to other water agencies. In July 1985, the District assumed the operations of the County of Orange Waterworks District No. 8, which had been one of the District’s wholesale customers until that time. In August 2016, the Orange County Sanitation District transferred ownership of the Local Service Area 7 wastewater system to the District.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the service area generally slopes from the northeast to the southwest. Elevations range from around 70 feet above mean sea level to 900 feet above mean sea level. In the southern portion of the service area, the slopes are more gradual and constant. Generally, north of 17th Street, the slopes start to steepen, and there are hills and valleys throughout the unincorporated communities of Lemon Heights, Orange Park Acres, Cowan Heights, and Panorama Heights.

CLIMATE

The area has a predominantly Mediterranean climate, characterized by pleasant year-round weather. On average, August tends to be the warmest month and December the coolest. Winters are usually mild with no freezing temperatures. As with many areas of California, microclimates are possible in the District.

Most rain falls from December through March, with summer being exceptionally dry, often with rainless periods spanning several months. Rainfall typically manifests as localized cloudbursts, particularly in elevated and desert regions after summer, and as light to moderate rains in winter. The bulk of annual precipitation is delivered during about six to eight heavy rain events. Higher elevations generally receive greater amounts of precipitation.

During most of the year, winds in the area typically blow from the west or northwest. However, these winds are often redirected by mountains, causing local terrain to have a greater influence on wind direction than the general circulation pattern. When a strong high-pressure system develops to the east and an intense low-pressure system approaches the coast from the west, strong and potentially damaging winds can occur from the east or northeast. In Southern California, these winds are known as Santa Ana winds. Santa Ana winds are characterized by very dry, strong, and gusty conditions, with speeds sometimes exceeding 100 mph, particularly where canyons align with the airflow. These conditions can create significant challenges for fire suppression efforts and often result in temporary closures of highways to certain vehicles, such as campers, trucks, and light cars. Additionally, seasonal land and sea breezes, particularly strong in the summer, also impact local air pollution levels.

ADMINISTRATION

The District is governed by a five-member board of directors that are elected to serve 4-year terms. A General Manager manages day-to-day administration and operations. The Board of Directors adopted this plan after receiving approval pending adoption from FEMA. The General Manager of EOCWD will oversee the plans for future implementation and maintenance.

SERVICE AREAS

The service area includes parts of Tustin, Orange, North Tustin, Lemon Heights, Cowan Heights, Orange Park Acres, and Panorama Heights. The area is generally east of the 55 Freeway, north of the 5 Freeway, west of Jamboree Road, and south of Santiago Canyon Road.

Wholesale Zone Water Service Area

The District provides wholesale water to the following agencies:

- City of Tustin
- Golden State Water Company (Cowan Heights/Lemon Heights area)
- City of Orange (Chandler Ranch area)
- Irvine Ranch Water District (emergency use only)
- EOCWD Retail Zone

The total population served by the Wholesale Zone (including the District's own retail customers, described below) is approximately 90,000. The service area in which this population lives is in eastern and central Orange County, encompassing the City of Tustin, a portion of the City of Orange, and the unincorporated communities of East Orange, North Tustin, East Tustin, Red Hill, Lemon Heights, Cowan Heights, Orange Park Acres, and Panorama Heights. Generally speaking, most of the District lies east of the Costa Mesa Freeway (I-55), north of the Santa Ana Freeway (I-5), west of Jamboree Road, and south of Santiago Canyon Road. **Figure 2-1** shows the District's wholesale water service area identified in yellow.

Retail Zone Service Area

Upon acquiring the County of Orange Waterworks District No. 8, the District named this service area the “Retail Zone” to distinguish it from the District’s wholesale operation. The Retail Zone services approximately 1,200 connections and a population of approximately 3,500.

The Retail Zone distribution system is located within the central portion of the Wholesale Zone, on the western side of the District, approximately equidistant from both the northern and southern boundaries. Most of the Retail Zone lies within the unincorporated community of Panorama Heights, generally bounded on the west by Hewes Avenue, on the south by Foothill Boulevard, on the east by Newport Boulevard and Crawford Canyon Road, and on the north by Chapman Avenue. The Retail Zone is shown as blue hash marks in **Figure 2-1**.

Wastewater Service Area

The District has named the service area of the former Orange County Sanitation District Local Service Area 7 wastewater system “Improvement District 1” or “the Sewer Zone.” The system serves approximately 19,000 connections and serves a population of approximately 81,000. The service area encompasses the East Orange, Cowan Heights, Lemon Heights, Panorama Heights, and North Tustin areas, as well as portions of the City of Tustin. These services are for collection and transmission only, and do not include treatment. The wastewater service area is shown as purple hash marks in **Figure 2-1**.

Demographics

The following demographic profiles represent estimates of District demographics based on data from the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) data sets. For this analysis, the 2023 ACS data set was used. Census data is communicated by census tracts and blocks that target municipal boundaries and other census-designated places. These boundaries do not align with the District’s service area boundaries, which encompass most of the City of Tustin, an eastern portion of the City of Orange, and the unincorporated area of North Tustin. The following demographic profiles are based on census data available for Orange County, which include information for the City of Tustin, the North Tustin Census Designated Place (CDP; an unincorporated area designated for analysis by the U.S. Census Bureau), and Panorama Heights CDP.³

³ US Census Bureau 2023: ACS 1-Year

Figure 2-1: EOCWD Service Area Map

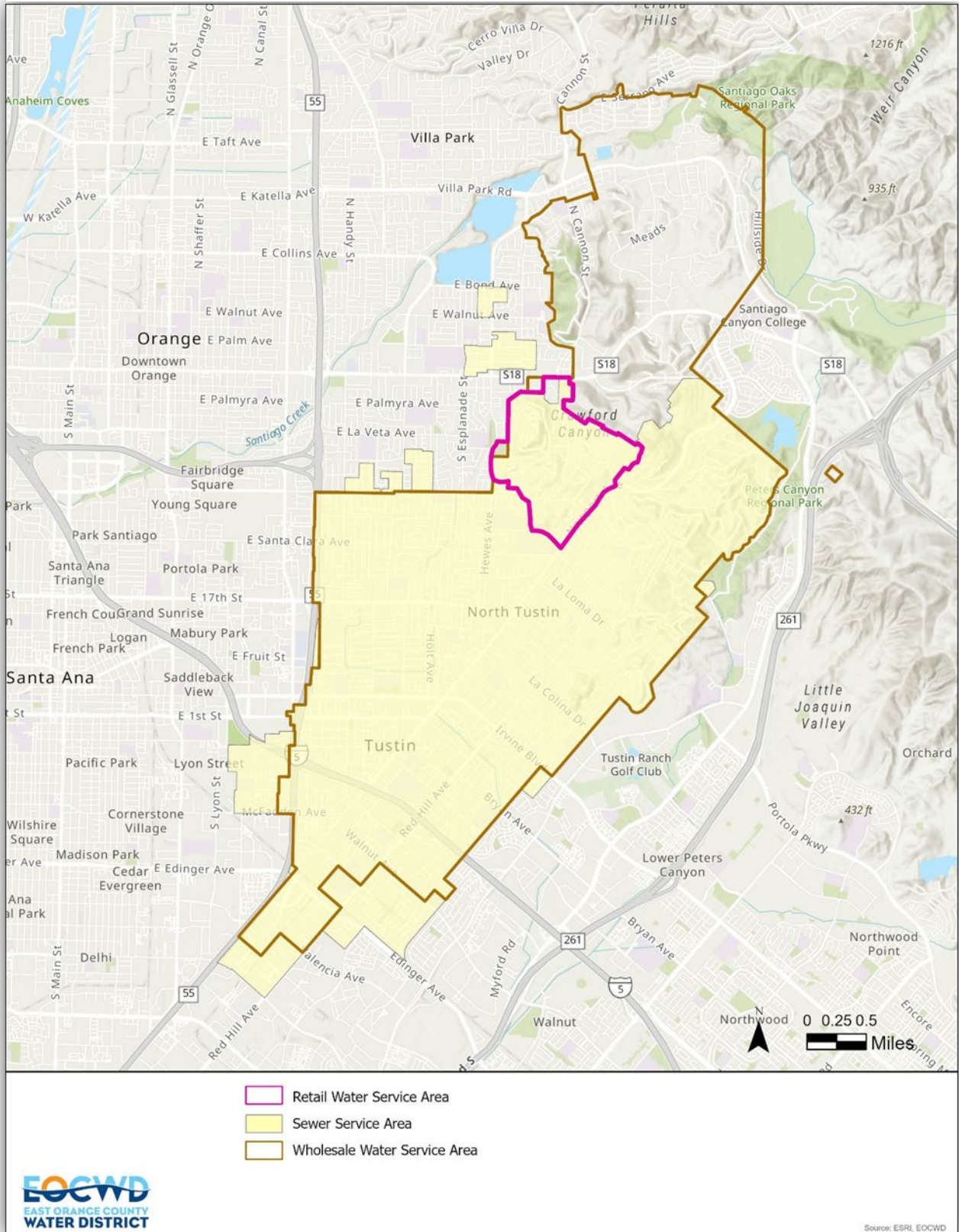


Table 2-1 identifies the basic demographics for EOCWD and Orange County. Compared to all of Orange County, residents in Tustin are slightly younger, have a lower median income, and are more likely to rent their homes. In contrast, residents of North Tustin CDP are older, have a higher median income, and are more likely to own their homes.

TABLE 2-1: BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS EOCWD (CITY OF TUSTIN AND NORTH TUSTIN CDP) & ORANGE COUNTY			
Demographic	Tustin	North Tustin CDP	Orange County
Total Population	79,035	26,038	3,135,755
Percent of children who are less than 10 years old	12.9%	12%	10.3%
Percent of residents who are senior citizens (65+)	11.3%	21.1%	16.9%
Median Age	36.8	46.9	39.7
Total households	26,025	8,926	1,092,528
Median household income	\$107,537	\$186,250	\$110,042
Percent of rental households	47.1%	12.4%	43.0%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) – EOCWD (City of Tustin and North Tustin CDP) and Orange County			

Individuals with Disabilities or Access and Functional Needs

Recognizing that individuals with disabilities may face greater challenges during emergencies, effective emergency planning requires local governments, as the first responders, to prioritize coordinating support for their access and functional needs to ensure safety. Differentiating between functional and medical needs is key to successful evacuation and sheltering strategies. Emergency management personnel can enhance their plans by understanding the population with disabilities within their communities.

Within the District's service area, the American Community Survey (ACS) indicates that Tustin has approximately 7,662 individuals (9.9% of the population) and North Tustin CDP has approximately 2,286 individuals (8.8% of the population) with some form of disability.⁴ These people may be elderly, physically disabled, children, or unable to transport themselves. Although the District has no direct authority to create or enforce policies that would affect the populace, it can aid its customers within the service area by ensuring that both water and wastewater services remain functional, especially during emergencies.

Transportation

The Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) provides public transportation in Tustin, California, primarily through its OC Bus service. OCTA also operates the iShuttle, which connects the Tustin Metrolink Station to the Irvine Business Complex and John Wayne Airport. Additionally, the Tustin Area Senior Center offers a transportation program for seniors and individuals with disabilities.⁵ The Tustin Metrolink Station is a prominent rail facility, offering service on the Metrolink Orange County Line and the Metrolink Inland Empire-Orange County

⁴ US Census Bureau 2023: ACS 1-Year

⁵ Orange County Transportation Authority, OC Bus overview

Line. The Tustin Metrolink Station offers convenient daily service for residents and is easily accessible from anywhere within the city limits. Metrolink trains connect to other stations and provide connections to the Amtrak Pacific Surfliner. The station is also served by several OCTA bus routes, including 70, 90, 472, and 473. Additionally, the Tustin Branch is a Union Pacific Railroad line that runs through Tustin, though it's primarily used for freight and industrial traffic.⁶

There is no airport located in the District. Currently, the nearest airport with commercial service is John Wayne Airport, approximately 7.5 miles southwest of the District service area. The airport averages approximately 270 flights per day, in and out of the area.

Two major freeways border and intersect with the District service area. Interstate 5 (I-5) bisects the southern portion of the service area, while State Route 55 (SR 55) generally straddles the western border of the service area. These routes allow for access to other major routes (CA-241, CA-261, and other major roadways) connecting the rest of Orange County while also allowing access to the greater regional area, including Los Angeles, San Diego, and Riverside Counties. The I-5 and SR-55 also serve as two of the primary evacuation routes from the region to other parts of Orange County in the event of an emergency.

During an emergency, most of the District's customers/residents have multiple potential evacuation routes available. Generally speaking, multiple avenues for egress would help to expedite an evacuation out of the service area. However, should the need to evacuate during peak commute times, congestion on the streets and freeways could compromise the effectiveness of the evacuation.

Existing Land Use

Located in central Orange County's Panorama Heights area, which is part of unincorporated Orange County, the District's Retail Zone is mainly comprised of single and multi-family residential properties. The District's Wholesale Zone, also situated in central Orange County, covers portions of the Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD), Golden State Water Company (GSWC), and the Cities of Orange and Tustin. While primarily residential, these communities also contain a mix of commercial, industrial, institutional, and dedicated landscape users.⁷

Development Trends

As a service provider, the District does not have land use authority. That authority belongs to the municipal governments within their service area. However, conducting a land-use analysis can still be a valuable tool for understanding and anticipating service demand. Retail, residential, and population growth throughout the state and Orange County is expected to increase over time.

Future growth within the District's service area is expected to impact demand for its services. The EOCWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan expects that retail zone dwelling units will increase by up to 35% over the next 20 years. Currently, the retail zone has approximately 1,512 dwelling units, which are expected to grow to approximately 2,039 by 2045. Within the wholesale zone, a more conservative 0.2% growth is expected, from approximately 26,315

⁶ Metrolink - <https://metrolinktrains.com/riders-info/general-info/stations/tustin/>

⁷ East Orange County Water District 2020 Urban Water Management Plan - [EOCWD UWMP](#)

dwelling units in 2025 to an anticipated 26,361 dwelling units in 2045. **Tables 2-2** and **2-3** show these dwelling unit numbers within the District's retail zone and wholesale zone service areas.

Driven by the demand for affordable housing, California is experiencing a surge in the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), which are small, independent homes built on residential properties. The degree to which ADUs will influence future population growth and housing needs remains a significant area of unknown impact. Most ADUs will be built on parcels zoned for single-family use. The District has seen a rise in ADU permit applications within the service area, and some permits are for multiple ADUs on the same property. Due to the large number of large lots within the District's Retail Zone, it is reasonable to assume that significant portions of these areas could be redeveloped to include properties with more than one ADU added.⁸

TABLE 2-2: EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT RETAIL ZONE DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE						
Dwelling Units	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Total	1,371	1,512	1,582	1,758	1,934	2,039
Single Family	1,370	1,497	1,567	1,741	1,915	2,020
All Other*	1	14	15	17	18	19
*Includes duplex, triplex, apartment, condo, townhouse, mobile home, etc. Yachts, houseboats, recreational vehicles, vans, and other similar vehicles are included if they are the primary place of residence. Does not include group-quartered units, cars, railroad boxcars, etc.						
Source: EOCWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan						

TABLE 2-3: EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT WHOLESALE ZONE DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE						
Dwelling Units	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Total	26,030	26,315	26,329	26,349	26,353	26,361
Single Family	14,998	15,155	15,166	15,182	15,186	15,193
All Other*	11,302	11,160	11,163	11,167	11,167	11,168
*Includes duplex, triplex, apartment, condo, townhouse, mobile home, etc. Yachts, houseboats, recreational vehicles, vans, etc. are included if is primary place of residence. Does not include group quartered units, cars, railroad box cars, etc.						
Source: EOCWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan						

⁸ East Orange County Water District 2020 Urban Water Management Plan - [EOCWD UWMP](#)

Infrastructure Failure

Infrastructure failure occurs when an infrastructure component or network fails, creating a risk of harm to people, property, or other community assets. They often happen because of natural hazards, such as earthquakes or floods. Infrastructure failures may also be caused by human error, deliberate sabotage, or inadequate maintenance, and can occur due to overuse or unrepaired damage.

One type of infrastructure failure—"active" failure—occurs when the failure releases a substance that is harmful or potentially harmful, or the failure directly causes damage or injury. For example, a break in a water pipeline that releases water could cause flooding, create sinkholes if undetected, or aid in the breakdown of other key infrastructure, all of which would be considered an active failure. Alternatively, infrastructure failure may be "passive," which occurs when the infrastructure fails in such a way that it cannot function as intended. The failure itself may not be dangerous, but the loss of function may create a hazardous situation. For example, a clogged storm drain is not harmful, but it could cause flooding if this infrastructure failure happens during heavy rainfall. Some infrastructure failures may qualify as both. For example, a leak in a water tank can be directly hazardous (it releases a large amount of water that could create a flood) and may also pose an indirect risk by decreasing water supplies.

Infrastructure failure may occur anywhere in the District, given the extent of infrastructure networks required to maintain reliable water delivery and wastewater service throughout the service area. However, some sections of the infrastructure network exist only in certain parts of the District, and therefore, the risk of failure from these networks is limited to those locations. Any infrastructure component may fail, though well-maintained, protected infrastructure is less likely to fail. There is no true scale for measuring infrastructure failure.

The potential for infrastructure failures is expected to exist both in and around the service area. Various natural hazards, such as intense storm systems, landslides, or seismic events, could clog storm drains, break drinking water transmission and wastewater collection pipes, and even potentially bring down power lines. More significant infrastructure failure events are a possibility, particularly if such infrastructure is not well-maintained, but the risk of these major events is unknown.

Climate change may affect some types of infrastructure failures. Affects from climate change may increase the frequency, severity, and intensity of floods, wildfires, storms, and severe weather events. These natural hazards may compromise key pieces of infrastructure, and thus, climate change may indirectly lead to infrastructure failure events occurring more frequently and/or with greater severity.

CHAPTER 3 – RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential impact on life, property, and the economy resulting from natural hazards. The risk assessment aims to identify, as much as practicable, given the existing and available data, the qualitative and quantitative vulnerabilities of a community. The results of the risk assessment provide a foundation for developing and prioritizing mitigation actions to reduce damage from natural hazards through improved preparedness and response times, as well as better allocation of resources to areas of greatest vulnerability.

This risk assessment section evaluates the potential loss from each hazard by assessing the vulnerability of buildings, infrastructure, and people to its effects. It identifies the characteristics and potential consequences of hazards, the extent to which a hazard could affect the community, and its impact on the community's population and assets. The risk assessment approach consists of two components:

- **Hazard Identification:** Identification and screening of hazards.
- **Hazard Profiles:** Review of historical occurrences and assessment of the potential for future events.

Hazard Identification

HAZARD SCREENING CRITERIA

FEMA guidance identifies several hazards that communities should consider addressing in their hazard mitigation plans. The California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) contains additional hazards that may be worth including. Regional hazard plans and records of past disasters are other potential sources for hazards to consider. The Planning Team reviewed an extensive list of hazards before deciding which ones to include in this HMP. **Table 3-1** shows the hazards considered by the Planning Team, and why they were or were not included. The table also indicates which source proposed the hazard for consideration, and whether it has been the subject of a disaster declaration in Orange County.

TABLE 3-1: HAZARD EVALUATION FOR EOCWD HMP				
Hazard	Source of Recommendation	Federal Disaster?*	Included in HMP?	Reason for Inclusion or Exclusion
Agricultural pests	California MHMP	No	No	There is no major agricultural activity in the District.
Air pollution	California MHMP	No	No	Air pollution is a state and regional issue addressed through plans and regulations administered by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the California Air Resources Board.

TABLE 3-1: HAZARD EVALUATION FOR EOCWD HMP				
Hazard	Source of Recommendation	Federal Disaster?*	Included in HMP?	Reason for Inclusion or Exclusion
Avalanche	FEMA guidance	No	No	Avalanches do not occur in the District.
Climate change	California MHMP Regional plans	No	Yes (as a component of other hazards)	Climate change can affect the frequency, intensity, and/or location of different hazards. It is not a standalone hazard and will be discussed as a complicating factor in other hazards rather than as a distinct event.
Coastal flooding and storms	California MHMP	Yes	No	The District service area is not a coastal area.
Dam failure	California MHMP FEMA guidance Regional plans	No	Yes	The District lies within the inundation zone for dams.
Disease and pest management	California MHMP	No	No	The HMPT did not consider the Plan to be the appropriate place to address disease and pest management hazards.
Drought	California MHMP	No	Yes	Droughts are a recurring and potentially severe hazard of concern for the District.
Earthquake (fault rupture, liquefaction, and seismic shaking)	California MHMP FEMA guidance Regional plans	Yes	Yes	The District is located in a seismically active area and has experienced earthquakes in the past.
Energy shortage	California MHMP	No	No	The HMPT did not consider the plan to be the appropriate venue for discussing energy shortages.
Erosion	California MHMP FEMA guidance	Yes	No	Erosion in the District is not sufficient to be considered a hazard.
Expansive soil	FEMA guidance	No	No	There is no known expansive soil in the District.
Extreme cold	California MHMP FEMA guidance	Yes	No	Temperatures in the District do not typically become cold enough to pose a threat to the community.
Extreme heat	California MHMP FEMA guidance	No	No	Extreme heat events are a recurring hazard in the District, but not a concern for the HMPT.
Flood	California MHMP FEMA guidance Regional plans	Yes	Yes	Floods are an occasional hazard in the District.
Fracking	California MHMP	No	No	Fracking does not occur in the EOCWD.

TABLE 3-1: HAZARD EVALUATION FOR EOCWD HMP				
Hazard	Source of Recommendation	Federal Disaster?*	Included in HMP?	Reason for Inclusion or Exclusion
Hail	FEMA guidance	No	No	The HMPT found that hail severe enough to constitute a hazard in the District is too rare to be included in this Plan.
Hazardous materials release	California MHMP	No	No	Hazardous material facilities are present in the District; however, the District has no jurisdiction or control over these facilities.
Hurricane	California MHMP FEMA guidance	Yes	No	Hurricanes are too rare in the District to be included in this Plan.
Infrastructure failure	California MHMP	No	Yes	Infrastructure failure may occur in the District and could pose a serious threat to customers. It is discussed within the District profile in Chapter 2.
Landslide	California MHMP FEMA guidance	Yes	Yes	Landslides have occurred in the past in the District.
Levee failure	California MHMP	No	No	Levee failures are not a sufficient hazard in the District to be addressed separately in this Plan.
Lightning	FEMA guidance	No	No	Lightning is not a sufficient hazard to be addressed in this Plan.
Metal theft	California MHMP	No	No	The HMPT did not consider this a sufficient threat in the service area.
Methane-containing soil	Regional plans	No	No	There are no known methane-containing soils in the District.
Nuclear hazard	California MHMP	No	No	There are no known sources of nuclear material that could plausibly create a risk of a nuclear hazard in the District service area.
Power Outage	California MHMP	No	No	The District has been affected by power outage events in the past, usually as a result of heavy winds or fires; however, this wasn't deemed a concern by the HMPT.
Sea level rise	California MHMP FEMA guidance	No	No	The District is not a coastal community and so is not susceptible to sea level rise.
Severe wind	FEMA guidance	Yes	Yes	Severe winds have occurred in the District's service area and have caused damage in the past.
Severe winter weather	FEMA guidance	Yes	No	While this term typically refers to blizzards, ice storms, and related hazards, the HMPT discusses this in the flooding profile.
Storm surge	FEMA guidance	No	No	Storm surge is a coastal hazard, and the District is not located in a coastal community.

TABLE 3-1: HAZARD EVALUATION FOR EOCWD HMP				
Hazard	Source of Recommendation	Federal Disaster?*	Included in HMP?	Reason for Inclusion or Exclusion
Subsidence	FEMA guidance	No	No	Subsidence is not a hazard of concern for the HMPT within the District service area.
Terrorism	California MHMP	No	No	The HMPT did not consider terrorism to be a hazard of concern for the District.
Thunderstorm	California MHMP Regional plans	No	No	While thunderstorms may occasionally occur in the EOCWD, the threat they pose is adequately addressed by other hazards.
Tornado	California MHMP FEMA guidance	No	No	There is some risk of tornadoes in EOCWD, but other hazards adequately address the threat posed by these events.
Transportation crashes	California MHMP	No	No	The Planning Team determined that this Plan is not the appropriate location to address transportation crashes.
Tsunami	California MHMP FEMA guidance	No	No	Tsunamis are a coastal hazard, and the District service area is not located in a coastal community.
Volcano	California MHMP	No	No	There are no volcanoes near enough to the District to pose a significant risk to its customers.
Wildfire	California MHMP FEMA guidance Regional plans	Yes	Yes	Wildfires have occurred in the past in both the District and the surrounding communities.
* Federal disasters are declared at the county level. A disaster declared for Orange County did not necessarily cause any harm to EOCWD.				

The HMPT combined some hazards into a single category to streamline the list:

- Seismic hazards will include seismic shaking and liquefaction.
- Dam failure will be discussed as part of flooding.

Additionally, the Planning Team has renamed “earthquakes” to “seismic hazards” to reflect better the threat posed by factors other than ground shaking.

After the hazard evaluation and organizational changes were made by the HMPT, this Plan discusses eight broad hazard types, along with their respective subcategories, as displayed in **Table 3-2**. Each category will also address climate change as a topic within its relevant hazard profile.

TABLE 3-2: HAZARD CATEGORIES AND SUB-CATEGORIES	
Hazard Category	Sub-Categories
Severe Weather	Extreme Heat, Severe Wind
Wildfire	
Seismic Hazards	Seismic Shaking, Liquefaction
Drought	
Landslides	
Flood	Dam Failure

HAZARD SCORING AND PRIORITIZATION

The HMPT followed FEMA guidance for hazard mitigation plans, prioritizing each of the eight hazards and their respective subcategories. In the initial step, it assigned a score of 1 to 4 for each of the hazards for the following criteria:

- **Probability:** The likelihood that the hazard will occur in EOCWD in the future.
- **Magnitude/Severity:** The severity of the direct damage of the hazard to EOCWD.
- **Warning Time:** The time the District has before a disaster event/hazard impacts EOCWD.
- **Duration:** The time that the disaster event will affect EOCWD.

The HMPT assigned a weighting value to each criterion, giving a higher weight to the criteria deemed more important, and multiplied the score for each criterion by weighing the factor in determining the overall score for each criterion. FEMA recommended these weighting values:

- **Probability:** 2.0
- **Location:** 0.8
- **Maximum Probable Extent (Primary Impact):** 0.7
- **Secondary Impacts:** 0.5

After calculating the total impact score for each hazard (sum of the location, maximum probable extent, and the secondary impact), FEMA guidance recommends multiplying the total impact score by the overall probability to determine the final score for each hazard. A final score between 0 and 12 is considered a low-threat hazard, 12.1 to 42 is a medium-threat hazard, and a score above 42 is considered a high-threat hazard. This final score determines the prioritization of the hazards. **Table 3-2** depicts the criteria for the scoring for each hazard previously discussed, including probability, location, primary impact, and secondary impacts.

In compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act (and as further specified by Interim Final Rule 44 CFR Section 206.401(c)(2)(i)), this HMP addresses, in substantial detail, the primary hazards facing the District. Lower-priority hazards are addressed at a lesser level of detail due to their relatively reduced impacts, as identified in the hazard assessment discussion. **Table 3-3** displays each hazard's criterion scores, final score, and threat level, as determined by the prioritization process outlined above.

TABLE 3-2: CRITERION SCORING

CPRI Category	Degree of Risk Chart			Assigned Weight Factor
	Level ID	Description	Index	
Probability	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. Annual probability of less than 0.001 	1	45%
	Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. Annual probability of between 0.01 and 0.001 	2	
	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occasional occurrence with at least two or more documented historic events. Annual probability of between 0.1 and 0.01 	3	
	Highly Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent events with a well-documented history of occurrence. Annual probability of greater than 0.1 	4	
Magnitude/Severity	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negligible property damages (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 quality of life lost Shut down of critical facilities for less than 24 hours 	1	30%
	Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight property damages (greater than 5% and less than 25% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructures) Injuries and illnesses do not result in permanent disability and there are no deaths Moderate quality of life lost Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 day and less than 1 week 	2	
	Critical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate property damages (greater than 25% and less than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructures) Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and at least one death Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 week and less than 1 month 	3	
	Catastrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe property damages (greater than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure) Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 month 	4	
Warning Time	Less than 6 hours	Population will receive less than 6 hours of warning	4	15%
	6 to 12 hours	Population will receive between 6-12 hours of warning	3	
	12 to 24 hours	Population will receive between 12-24 hours of warning	2	
	More than 24 hours	Population will receive greater than 24 hours of warning	1	
Duration	Less than 6 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6 hours	1	10%
	Less than 24 hours	Disaster event will last between 6-24 hours	2	
	Less than one week	Disaster event will last between 24 hours and 1 week	3	
	More than one week	Disaster event will last more than 1 week	4	

TABLE 3-3: EOCWD HAZARD SCORES AND THREAT LEVELS						
Hazard	Probability (2.0)	Impact (2.0)			Final Score	Threat Level
		Location (0.8)	Primary Impact (0.7)	Secondary Impact (0.5)		
Severe Wind	4	3	3	2	44.00	High
Wildfire	4	3	2	3	42.40	High
Seismic Shaking	3	4	2	3	36.60	Medium
Drought	3	4	1	1	26.40	Medium
Landslide	2	2	3	2	18.80	Medium
Liquefaction	2	2	2	3	18.00	Medium
Dam Failure	1	4	4	4	16.00	Medium
Flood	2	2	2	2	16.00	Medium

Hazard Profiles

SEVERE WEATHER

Severe weather is a broad term that can refer to various intense weather events. In this Plan, the term will be used to refer to extreme heat and severe wind.

Description

Extreme Heat

Extreme heat refers to a time when temperatures are substantially higher than normal levels. For the purposes of hazard planning in California, extreme heat is more specifically defined as temperatures about 98 percent of the historic high temperatures for the area, as measured between April and October from 1961 to 1990. The threshold of extreme heat varies by location. For example, the extreme heat threshold in the northern California coast or the Lake Tahoe region may be considered normal temperatures in a desert community.

A series of days with an extreme heat event is called a heat wave. Extreme heat events are a function of both temperature and humidity, as high humidity levels can make the air feel hotter than it really is. The perceived temperature resulting from this effect is called the heat index, which can be significantly higher than the actual temperature. For example, an air temperature of 90°F with 90 percent humidity can make the temperature feel in excess of 120°F.

Extreme heat can cause many heat-related illnesses and other health risks, including heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and (more severely) heat stroke. These events can be particularly damaging to infants and senior citizens, who have less ability to maintain a safe internal body temperature (and therefore can overheat more easily during extreme temperatures), and people who work outdoors or in other exposed areas, such as construction workers. Very high temperatures also reduce the effectiveness of power lines. In combination with increased demand for electricity (to run air conditioning units), extreme heat events can stress electrical infrastructure and increase the rate of failure.

Severe Wind

Wind is the movement of air through the atmosphere due to differences in air pressure, caused by local and regional variations in temperature, topography, and Earth's rotation. Air flows from areas of high pressure to areas of lower pressure. Places where the air pressure changes substantially over a short distance will generally experience the most severe wind, while places with more gradual pressure differences will see calmer breezes.

Severe wind is any wind that can harm people or property. This is generally winds with speeds at or above 47 miles per hour (mph), which is typically the threshold for structural damage (although damage is possible at a lower speed). The primary risk from severe wind is property damage, often caused by fallen tree limbs or airborne debris. People can be struck by debris or broken branches, causing injury or death. Additionally, severe wind can cause enough fallen or windblown material to block roads and railways, interrupting transportation networks and all activities depending on them. Power lines can be knocked down by severe wind, which may spark wildfires in addition to harming electrical service.

Winds may accompany storms (which are areas of low pressure) but may occur independent of storm systems. Many storm systems have some type of high wind event, including tornadoes, which are the most well-known and can cause significant damage due to the extreme wind speeds involved (in excess of 200 mph in the most severe cases). Other types of severe winds associated with strong storm systems include downbursts, microbursts, and derechos. Severe winds that occur independent of storm systems include Southern California's infamous Santa Ana winds.

Location and Extent

Extreme Heat

The risk of extreme heat is generally consistent across the District's service area. The threshold for an extreme heat event in the District is approximately 96.4F°. ⁹ Extreme heat events may be measured using the temperature or heat index of the event.

Severe Wind

Strong winds can occur anywhere in the District, although they may be strongest at the bottom of the passes and canyons of the Santa Ana Mountains and local foothills. Some areas may be more sheltered from a particular wind event due to local topography and the specific conditions of the event, but such locations may be more exposed to high winds from another event.

Winds are typically measured using the Beaufort scale, which was developed in 1805. It categorizes winds on a scale of *force 0* to *force 12* based on their speed and observed effects. Winds that rank *force 9* or higher on the Beaufort scale may be considered severe. **Table 3-4** shows the Beaufort scale. Some very severe wind types are measured using more specialized scales. Hurricanes are measured with the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, and tornadoes are measured with the Enhanced Fujita (EF) scale.

⁹ [Cal-Adapt - accessed June 2025](#)

TABLE 3-4: BEAUFORT SCALE		
Force	Speed (mph)	Description
1	0 to 1	Calm: Smoke rises vertically, and the sea is flat
2	1 to 3	Light air: The direction of wind is shown by smoke drift, but not wind vanes
3	4 to 7	Light breeze: Wind is felt on the face, leaves rustle, and wind vanes are moved. Small wavelets appear on the ocean, but do not break.
4	8 to 12	Gentle breeze: Leaves and small twigs are in motion, and light flags are extended. Large wavelets appear on the ocean, and crests begin to break
5	13 to 18	Moderate breeze: Dust and loose paper become airborne, and small branches are moved. Small waves appear on the ocean
6	19 to 24	Fresh breeze: Small trees begin to sway, and moderate waves form
7	25 to 31	Strong breeze: Large branches are in motion, making it difficult to use an umbrella. Large waves begin to form.
8	32 to 38	Near gale: Whole trees are in motion, and walking against the wind can be hard. Foam from breaking waves is blown in streaks
9	39 to 46	Gale: Walking is difficult, and twigs break off trees
10	47 to 54	Severe gale: Slight structural damage. Crests of waves begin to topple
11	55 to 63	Storm: Trees are uprooted and considerable damage to structures. Very high waves form in long, overhanging crests
12	63 to 72	Violent storm: Widespread damage. Exceptionally high waves form, and the ocean is completely covered in foam

*Source: <https://www.weather.gov/mfl/beaufort>

Past Events

Orange County has not been included in any federal declarations for extreme heat or high winds.

Extreme Heat

According to the Western Regional Climate Center, the planning area averages 20 days a year with temperatures exceeding 90°F, and those days may be included in a heat wave event. A storm event database maintained by NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) lists three excessive heat events in the planning area. There have been 11 extreme heat events in the District between 2020 and late 2024:¹⁰

- July 2006**—In July 2006, California and Nevada were impacted by a heat wave that was unprecedented with respect to the magnitude and duration of high temperatures, exceptionally high nighttime minimums, great areal extent, as it simultaneously impacted both northern and Southern California; and very high humidity levels (Los Angeles Times, 25 July 2006). The events are credited with 163 deaths in California.

¹⁰ [NOAA 2025 Storm Event Database](#)

- **August 30 – September 3, 2007**—The combination of above normal temperatures and relative humidity produced excessive heat across the planning area. Eight fatalities occurred related to the heat. Heat index values ranged from 105 to 112 °F.
- **June 20 – 21, 2008**—The combination of strong high pressure centered over Arizona and weak offshore flow generated extreme heat conditions across Central and Southern California. Across many sections of the area, afternoon temperatures climbed to between 100°F and 114°F, setting numerous high-temperature records. The extreme heat resulted in several power outages due to excessive electrical use.
- **October 25, 2017**—A strong upper-level ridge settled over the region October 23 – 25, 2017, before weakening slowly over the following two days. High pressure over the Great Basin brought weak to moderate Santa Ana winds that contributed to dry air and compressional warming. Afternoon high temperatures along the coast and in the valleys soared past 100°F on three consecutive days, breaking numerous records. Overnight temperatures in some wind-prone spots failed to drop below 80°F.
- **August 6, 2018**—Orange County inland areas saw hot temperatures, with most areas experiencing temperatures over 95°F. The highest temperatures were observed on August 9, with Anaheim reaching 100°F and Santa Ana reaching 97°F. Temperatures on August 6–8 were slightly lower but remained above 95°F. Temperatures began to subside on August 10 but remained over 90°F through the weekend.
- **June 10-12, 2019**—A strong upper ridge over the Great Basin brought offshore flow and hot temperatures to Southern California June 9 – 12. Anaheim reached 100°F on June 10. Anaheim broke a record with a high of 91°F on June 11.
- **April 24-25, 2020**—High pressure built into Southern California April 22–30. High temperatures in the upper 90s to 100°F were observed in inland Orange County.
- **July 8, 2020**—Inland areas of Orange County likely experienced high temperatures, potentially approaching or reaching triple digits. Orange County had highs between 90 and 100 degrees.
- **August 14, 2020**—Temperatures were well above average, with many inland areas experiencing triple-digit temperatures. Orange County Health Care Agency issued advisories urging residents to take precautions against heat-related illnesses.
- **September 19, 2020**—A record-breaking heatwave hit Southern California, including Orange County. Tustin saw a high temperature of 106 degrees Fahrenheit.
- **October 12, 2020**—A heatwave brought significantly above-average temperatures to Southern California, including Orange County. Inland areas of Orange County experienced some of the highest temperatures. This heatwave exacerbated the Silverado and Blue Ridge fires.
- **June 14, 2021**—Tustin experienced an early summer heatwave that brought unusually high temperatures to the region. This heatwave was part of a larger event impacting the Western United States. Temperatures in the upper 90s to 100°F were observed.

- **August 2, 2020**—Tustin and all of Orange County experienced a heat wave with significantly high temperatures. Temperatures in the upper 90s to 100°F were observed.
- **September 1, 2022**—Tustin and Orange County were affected by a prolonged heatwave that started around August 30th and continued for several days. This heat wave was noted for its duration, record-setting temperatures, and the strain it put on the power grid. Temperatures reached triple digits throughout the county.
- **July 11, 2023**—Southern California was experiencing a heat wave, and it was a day of significantly elevated temperatures in Tustin and the surrounding Orange County area as part of the heat wave.
- **August 28, 2023**—The highest temperature recorded in Tustin that day reached 90.0 degrees Fahrenheit. An Excessive Heat Warning was issued for the area.
- **September 6, 2024**—Orange County experienced a heat wave with high temperatures, which saw temperatures in the mid-90s to 106°F. An excessive heat warning was issued for Orange County.

Severe Wind

Several high-wind events have been reported in and around EOCWD in recent years. Some of the most recent events include:¹¹

- **December 2011**—A storm caused wind speeds over 65 mph, knocking down hundreds of trees, downing power lines, and overturning trucks throughout the Orange Valley. Later that month, another strong storm brought winds of 45 to 65 mph, with one recorded gust exceeding 70 mph.
- **January 2012**—A storm system that hit the region and caused wind gusts over 60 mph, knocking down power lines and blowing containers off semi-trucks.
- **March 2012**—strong winds affected the Orange Valley region after a storm event, with gusts of over 60 mph.
- **November 2014**—A Santa Ana wind event caused winds of approximately 50 mph, with damage reported throughout the region.
- **August 1, 2017**—A thunderstorm resulted in wind speeds of 52 mph, knocking a two-foot-diameter tree onto a house in Orange.
- **January 2017**—A series of three storms caused strong winds that knocked down hundreds of trees throughout the region, causing millions of dollars in damage.
- **October 9, 2017**—a strong Santa Ana wind event caused wind gusts of 70 mph.
- **January 22, 2022**—The National Weather Service issued a high wind warning for the region, including Tustin, with winds between 20 to 40 miles per hour and gusts as high as 65 mph. Wind gusts of 82 mph were reported at Fremont Canyon, just east of North Tustin.

¹¹ [NOAA 2025 Storm Event Database](#)

- **November 2022**—Tustin and the surrounding areas experienced multiple severe wind events. These events were part of a larger pattern of strong Santa Ana winds affecting Southern California. These winds raised concerns about wildfires and prompted the National Weather Service to issue alerts regarding potentially dangerous conditions. Winds in the District were on average 18 to 25 mph, with gusts up to 36 mph.
- **March 13, 2024**—Strong Santa Ana winds swept through Southern California, including the District. Wind gusts in some parts of the greater region reached 70 to 80 mph, leading to downed trees, power outages, and hazardous driving conditions. The combination of strong winds and saturated ground from previous rains contributed to an increased risk of trees falling.
- **November 6, 2024**—The National Weather Service issued a High Wind Warning for inland Orange County, including the District, during this period. Wind speeds from the northeast were predicted to be between 25 and 35 mph, with occasional gusts potentially exceeding 60 mph.
- **January 7, 2025**—one of the most severe windstorms in years ripped through Southern California. Winds of 40-60 mph were reported in Orange County and EOCWD, while gusts of 80-100 mph occurred in the mountains of Los Angeles County. Described as particularly dangerous by the National Weather Service, the storm and associated fires prompted numerous emergency alerts, in addition to alerts concerning dust and air quality throughout the region.

Risk of Future Events

Extreme Heat

As extreme heat events have occurred regularly in the District's past, it is all but certain that they will continue to occur in the future. The threshold for what constitutes an extreme heat event may change over time.

Severe Wind

High wind events will likely continue to occur in and around the District, given past occurrences. Winter storms and Santa Ana wind events will likely continue to remain the most common types of severe winds. High winds from tornadoes and tropical storms may occur in the future, but such events are expected to be very rare.

Climate Change Considerations

Extreme Heat

Climate change is expected to have a significant impact on extreme heat events, as warmer temperatures are projected to increase the frequency and intensity of these events. The specific number of extreme heat events is expected to vary depending on the severity of climate change. Under more moderate projections, the District is expected to see an average of approximately 13 extreme heat days (those above 96.4°F) each year between 2070 and 2099. If more severe projections for climate change materialize, the expectations are for the District to experience 26 extreme heat days annually by the end of the 21st century.¹²

¹² [Cal-Adapt Climate Change Tool – Extreme Heat Days](#)

Severe Wind

Strong storms may become more intense with climate change (as discussed below). This may result in an increase in the number of storms accompanied by severe wind events and/or a rise in the average intensity of these high winds. It is not yet known if climate change will have any effect on Santa Ana winds. There is a possibility that the increase in storm intensity may lead to more storms that are strong enough to generate tornadoes. However, given the rarity of tornadoes in the Orange County region, it is unlikely that any such effects would be noticeable for this Plan.

WILDFIRES

Description

Wildfires are fires that burn in undeveloped and natural areas. While they are relatively harmless to people when they burn in remote and uninhabited areas, they are dangerous when they move into areas known as the wildland-urban interface (WUI). These areas are the border between natural and urbanized areas and are increasingly developed because they are often desirable places to live. This type of development brings people and property into wildfire-prone areas, creating a significant risk of hazard. Additionally, wildfires may extend beyond the WUI into fully developed areas and thus become urban fires. Development in the WUI throughout California, combined with the historical practice of suppressing naturally occurring wildfires (allowing dry fuel to accumulate), has made wildfires the most common type of hazard event in California. Since 1953, California has experienced 284 federally declared disasters, 183 of which have been associated with fires.¹³

Many things can cause a wildfire, including lightning, a fallen power line, or improperly extinguished campfires. The size and severity of a fire relates to the local topography, weather conditions, and availability of fuel. However, fires do not need to be particularly large to be damaging. The Tunnel Fire in the Oakland Hills killed 25 people and destroyed 2,900 structures in 1991, but it was only 1,600 acres in size. By contrast, the largest single wildfire in California's recorded modern history, the 2017–2018 Thomas Fire, reached close to 282,000 acres, killed 1 person, and destroyed 1,063 structures.¹⁴

Historically, wildfires occur most often in late summer and fall when temperatures are high and several months have passed since significant precipitation. This is likely to remain the case, although wildfires can still occur in other months; for example, the Thomas Fire began in December, and multiple fatal wildfires started as early as June.¹⁵

Location and Extent

Wildfires are generally measured by their size (typically the number of acres burned). However, they may also be measured by the number of buildings destroyed or damaged, the number of injuries or deaths caused by the fire, the cost of the damage, or other impact-related metrics. Areas that are prone to wildfires are classified into three categories of fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs): very high, high, and moderate. There is no specific risk level or fire size/intensity that corresponds to each level of FHSZ. Rather, these are qualitative terms that consider factors

¹³ FEMA 2025

¹⁴ CAL FIRE 2017a, 2017b

¹⁵ CAL FIRE 2017a, 2017b

such as fire history, terrain, weather conditions, development, and fuel availability, among others.¹⁶

Fire-prone areas can also be classified by the agency responsible for fire protection. Land protected by federal agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management is considered a Federal Responsibility Area (FRA). Land that the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is responsible for is called a State Responsibility Area (SRA). Local governments are responsible for fire protection services in Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs). These responsibility areas do not necessarily correspond to jurisdictional boundaries. For example, many local communities contract with CAL FIRE to provide fire protection services inside their boundaries, even for land that is under local jurisdiction.

The FHSZs in the District are generally located along the northern and northeastern borders of the District service area. There is also a small, isolated pocket located along the western border between the service area and Villa Park. These zones generally increase in potential danger, progressing from moderate to very high as they approach the foothills, which are located at higher elevations. **Figure 3-1** depicts the wildfire hazard severity zones located in the District.

Past Events

Incident information from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) identifies over 17 wildfires in Orange County since 2005. Orange County has been included in six federal wildfire disaster declarations and five additional federal fire management declaration events, totaling 11 federal declarations since 1978. The following are recent major urban-wildland interface fires that have affected Orange County (as reported by CAL FIRE):

- **February 6 – 12, 2006, Sierra Fire**—Burned 10,584 acres across Orange County and Riverside County
- **October 21 – November 9, 2007, Santiago Fire**—Burned 28,400 acres within Santiago Canyon and Silverado Canyon.
- **November 15, 2008, Freeway Complex Fire**—Burned 30,305 acres between Corona, Chino Hills, Yorba Linda, Brea, and Anaheim
- **September 15 – October 9, 2017, Canyon Fires 1 and 2**—Series of fires in Coal Canyon (1st fire) and East Santa Ana Canyon Road (2nd fire) burned 11,879 acres.
- **August 8, 2018, Holy Fire**—Burned 23,136 acres in the Cleveland National Forest.
- **October 26 – November 7, 2020, Blue Ridge Fire**—Burned 13,694 acres, damaged 10 homes, and destroyed one structure according to CalFire. The fire occurred near the 91 freeway and spread into the foothills and mountains of Orange and Riverside counties.
- **October 26 – November 7, 2020, Silverado Fire**—The fire consumed 13,390 acres, wounded two firefighters, destroyed one structure and two minor structures, and damaged five others in Santiago Canyon in Orange County.

¹⁶ CAL FIRE 2012

- **December 2020, Bond Fire**—The fire consumed 6,686 acres, wounded 2 firefighters, destroyed 31 structures, and damaged 21 structures in Santiago Canyon in Orange County.
- **March 2 – 27, 2022 – Jim Wildfire**—Burned 553 acres, caused three minor injuries to firefighters, but didn't damage any structures in the Holy Jim Canyon area of Cleveland National Forest.
- **November 7 – December 1, 2023, Tustin Hangar Fire**—Engulfed the massive 17-story North Hangar at the former Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, a structure built in 1942 and a prominent landmark in Orange County. While not a wildfire, this event is a notable fire incident within Tustin that caused significant smoke and debris fallout in surrounding neighborhoods.
- **September 9 – October 5, 2024, Airport Fire**—The fire consumed some 23,526 acres, injured 19 firefighters and 2 civilians, and destroyed 160 structures in the Santa Ana Mountains.

Risk of Future Events

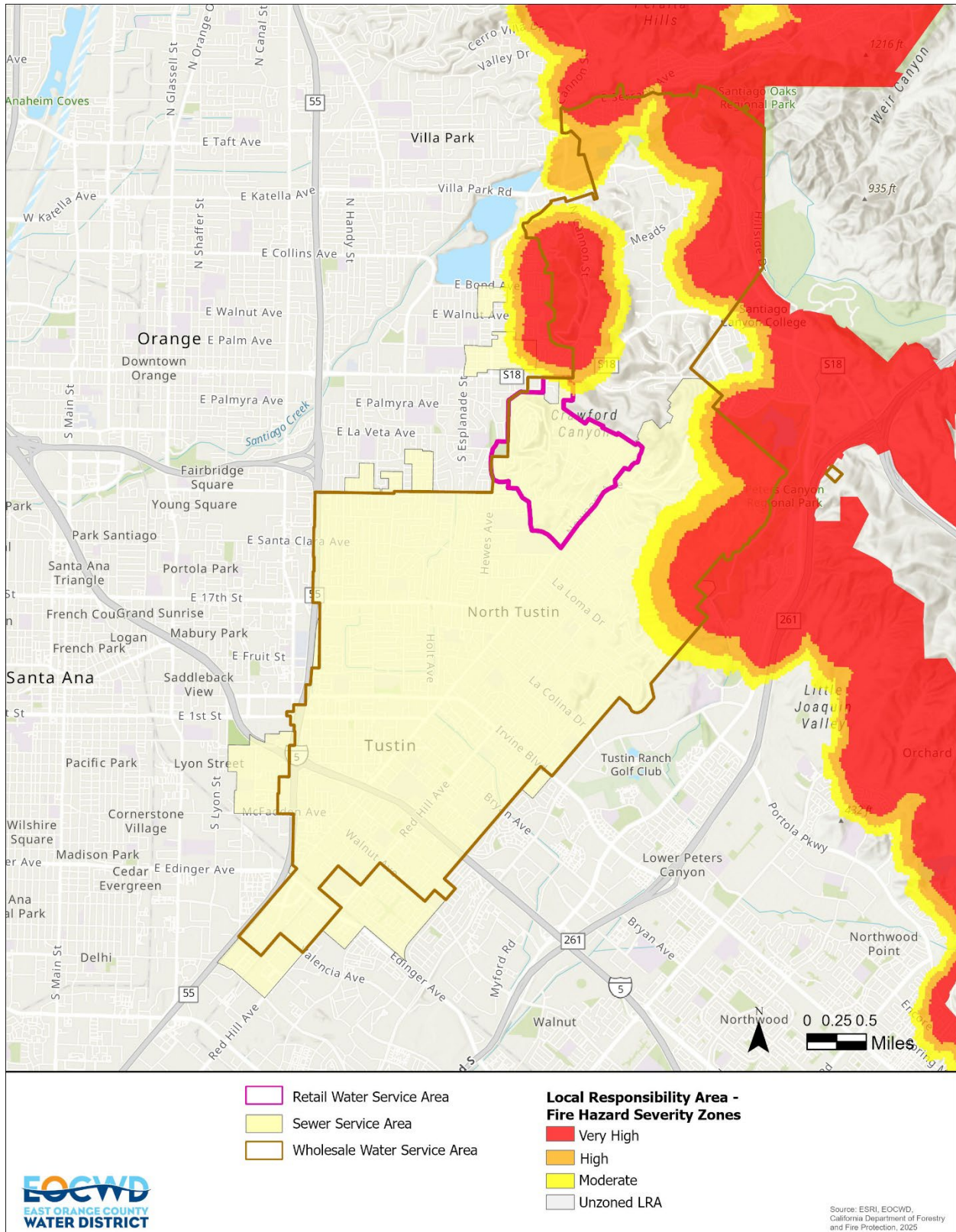
Given that wildfires have occurred in and around the District's service area in the past and that substantial parts of the community remain classified as areas of elevated fire risk, wildfires are likely to continue occurring in and around the service area. The areas of highest risk are expected to remain in the vicinity of foothills and canyon areas, especially in identified FHSZs. Generally, only the District's infrastructure located above ground is vulnerable to wildfire, such as the Peters Canyon Reservoir's wood-construction roof. Those assets located underground are assumed to have minimal vulnerability to wildfires' primary effects.

Climate Change Considerations

Throughout the state, climate change is expected to increase temperatures and cause more frequent and intense drought conditions. This will likely increase the amount of dry brush that can act as fuel for wildfires. As a result, the overall size of areas burned by wildfires in California is expected to increase.¹⁷

¹⁷ CEC 2018

Figure 3-1: Wildfire Hazard Zones



SEISMIC HAZARDS

Description

Seismic hazards are associated with earthquakes and include seismic shaking and liquefaction. Landslides, which are a potential consequence of earthquakes, are discussed separately under the “geologic hazards” section.

The shifting and movement of the Earth’s tectonic plates are responsible for seismic events. These tectonic plates can pull away from, move toward, or pass by each other. As they do, the plates sometimes lock together. This creates tension, and the built-up tension is eventually released like a springboard. The tension dissipates into the Earth’s crust.

The location at which two tectonic plates join is called a fault line. Fault lines are sometimes visible on the Earth’s crust as sudden rifts or anomalies in the continuity of the landscape. California’s major north-south fault line is the San Andreas Fault, where the North American Plate and the Pacific Plate meet. Constant friction between the two plates over the millennia has caused the areas where the two plates intersect to become fragmented, resulting in the creation of new, smaller faults.

The area near a fault line is at risk of damage due to the potential for a fault rupture—the deformation or displacement of land on either side of the fault, which may move a few inches to several feet in opposite directions. Any buildings or infrastructure situated around, on top of, or across a fault line could potentially be severely damaged or destroyed. The direction of the fault rupture depends upon the fault type: dip-slip faults produce vertical shearing; strike-slip faults produce horizontal shearing; and oblique-slip faults produce both vertical and horizontal shearing. A fourth kind of fault, called a “blind” fault, produces virtually no visible land displacement.

Some faults have emerged recently in geologic history. Quaternary faults have developed anytime between the Holocene Era and the present (within the last 1.8 million years). These faults are especially concerning since they are the most likely to be active and cause future earthquakes. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act enables California’s State Geologist to designate zones surrounding active faults as Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zones, which are special regulatory zone that requires additional study to determine the location of the fault and the limits of the area prohibited from surface construction on top of the known location of an active fault.

Seismic Shaking

Seismic shaking refers to the actual shaking caused by an earthquake and is often the most damaging effect. The shaking is typically strongest at the epicenter, which is the point on the surface directly above the hypocenter (the focus or point of origin underground). It remains strong along the part of the fault that slipped, decreasing with distance from the fault. However, local geology can also influence the severity of seismic shaking. For example, an area located above firm bedrock may experience less shaking. In comparison, an area built on loose rocks and soil may experience more shaking, even if they are the same distance from the epicenter. The shaking can destroy buildings, roads, railways, power lines, utility pipes, and any other structure that cannot resist the force of the earthquake. This damage may cause secondary hazards, such as fires from broken gas mains or downed power lines, floods and sinkholes from broken water pipes, or the release of hazardous materials, among others.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction occurs when a water-saturated, loosely packed material (such as sand or silt) is suddenly shaken, as in an earthquake. This causes the material to temporarily act less like solid ground and more like a liquid. The material loses much of its stability when this occurs and may no longer be able to support any buildings or structures built either on or in it. Buildings, roadways, rail lines, or other structures built on the soil may be damaged or could collapse completely when liquefaction occurs. Pipelines or other utility lines running through a liquefaction zone can be breached during a liquefaction event, potentially leading to flooding or the release of hazardous materials.

Location and Extent

Seismic Shaking

Earthquakes are considered a major threat to Orange County due to the proximity of several fault zones, notably including the San Andreas Fault Zone and the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone. A significant earthquake along one of the major faults could result in substantial casualties, extensive damage to buildings, roads, and bridges, start fires, and pose other threats to life and property. Aftershocks and secondary effects, such as fires, landslides, and dam failures, could exacerbate the impact. A major earthquake could be catastrophic in its effect on the population and could exceed the response capabilities of local communities and even the State.

The District is situated in a seismically active area, and several different faults could potentially cause seismic shaking. There have been numerous past earthquakes that have affected the service area to various degrees, and the broader Southern California region is well known for seismic activity. The two major faults of concern located near the District include the Peralta Hills and El Modeno Faults. **Figure 3-2** displays the primary and secondary faults within the District. All locations within the service area are susceptible to seismic shaking. **Figure 3-3** identifies seismic shake potential, as well.

The intensity of seismic shaking is usually measured with the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale. This is based on the amount of observed damage rather than a physical measurement of the earthquake itself. Different locations will have different MMI measurements, depending on the amount of damage done. The MMI uses Roman numerals on a scale of I (1, the weakest) to XII (12, the strongest). **Table 3-5** shows the MMI scale.

Although the intensity of an earthquake is unlikely to vary significantly across the District service area, its impacts can vary based on local soil characteristics. The National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) categorizes soil and rock types to predict their behavior during seismic events. **Table 3-6** summarizes NEHRP soil classifications. The classifications, ranging from A (hard rock) to F (soils requiring site-specific evaluations), inform seismic design and construction to reduce earthquake losses. The areas that are commonly most affected by ground shaking have NEHRP Soils D, E, and F. The District is composed of two types of NEHRP soils, "C," which is a very dense soil-soft rock, and "D," which is considered stiff soil. The predominant soil type is "D," which indicates that there is susceptibility throughout the service area. Risk is similarly increased in areas of identified and mapped liquefaction susceptibility.

Figure 3-2: Fault Lines Within and Near the District Service Area

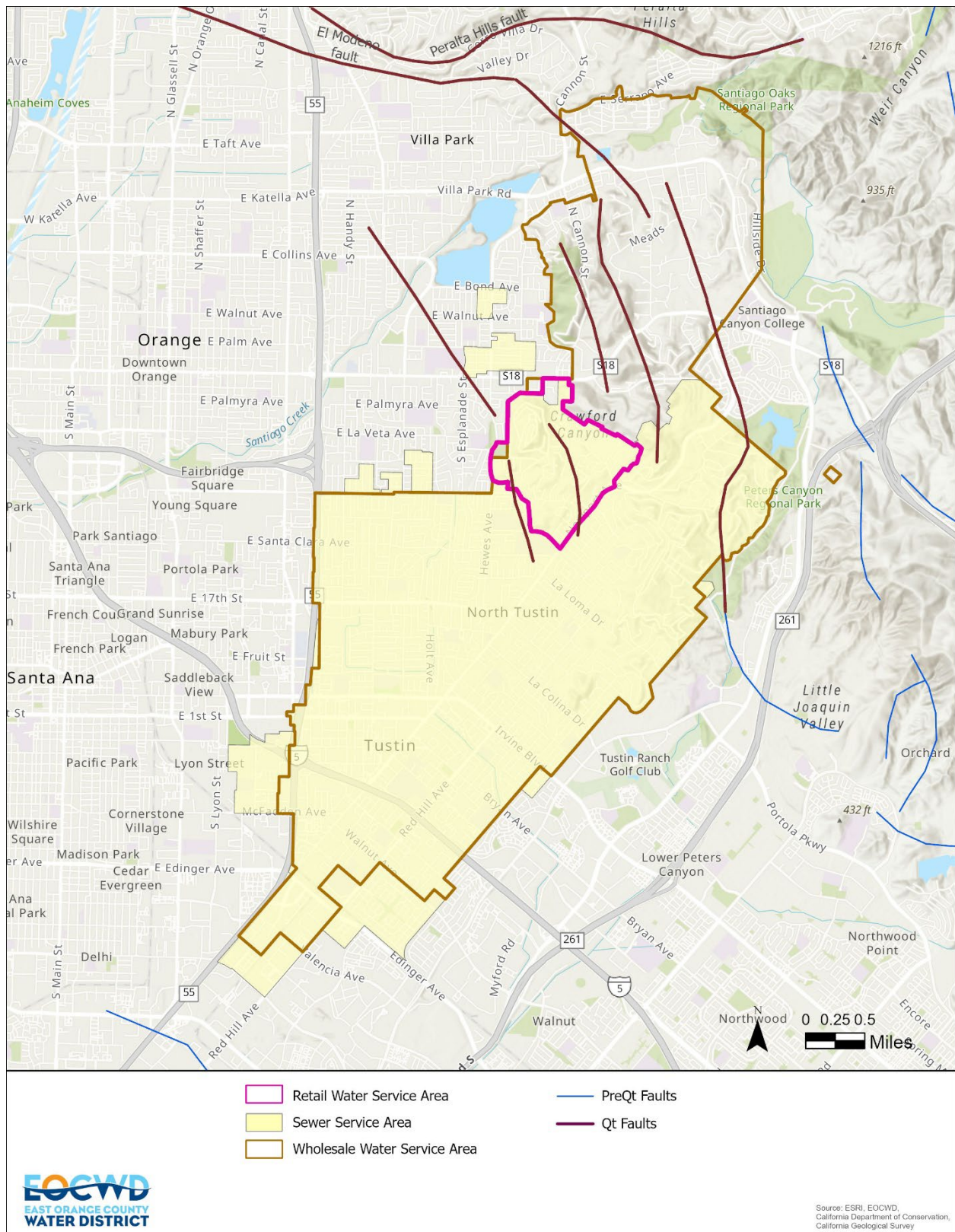


Table 3-5: Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Intensity	Description	Description
I	Instrumental	Felt only by very few people under especially favorable conditions.
II	Feeble	Felt only by a few people at rest, especially on the upper floors of buildings.
III	Slight	Noticeable by people indoors, especially on upper floors, but not always recognized as an earthquake.
IV	Moderate	Felt by many indoors and by some outdoors. Sleeping people may be awakened. Dishes, windows, and doors are disturbed.
V	Slightly Strong	Felt by nearly everyone, and many sleeping people are awakened. Some dishes and windows will be broken, and unstable objects overturned.
VI	Strong	Felt by everyone. Some heavy furniture is moved, and there is slight damage.
VII	Very Strong	Negligible damage in well-built buildings, slight to moderate damage in ordinary buildings, and considerable damage in poorly built buildings.
VIII	Destructive	Slight damage in well-built buildings, considerable damage and partial collapse in ordinary buildings, and great damage in poorly built buildings.
IX	Ruinous	Considerable damage in specially designed structures. Great damage and partial collapse in substantial buildings, and buildings are shifted off their foundations.
X	Disastrous	Most foundations and buildings with masonry or frames are destroyed, along with some well-built wood structures. Rail lines are bent.
XI	Very Disastrous	Most or all masonry structures are destroyed, along with bridges. Rail lines are greatly bent.
XII	Catastrophic	Damage is total. The lines of sight are distorted, and objects are thrown into the air.

Source: <https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/modified-mercalli-intensity-mmi-scale-assigns-intensities>

TABLE 3-6: NEHRP SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

NEHRP Soil Type	Description	Mean Shear Velocity to 30 meters (m/S)
A	Hard Rock	1,500
B	Firm to Hard Rock	760-1,500
C	Dense Soil/Soft Rock	360-760
D	Stiff Soil	180-360
E	Soft Clays	< 180
F	Special Study Soils (liquefiable soils, sensitive clays, organic soils, soft clays >36 meters thick)	

*Source: <https://www.nehrp.gov/>

In addition to the UCERF3, the USGS has prepared several scenarios illustrating the potential intensity of different earthquakes based on their location, fault, and magnitude. Several of these scenarios project shaking that would register at least VI (Strong) on the MMI scale. **Table 3-7** presents a sample of these scenarios, highlighting several faults of concern.

TABLE 3-7: SELECTED EARTHQUAKE SCENARIOS			
Fault Name	Magnitude (Mw)	Distance (Miles) *	MMI in EOCWD
San Andreas Fault	7.46	46.2	VIII–IX (Destructive to Ruinous)
	7.2	41.5	VIII–IX (Destructive to Ruinous)
	6.9	39.8	VIII (Destructive)
Newport Inglewood Fault	7.15	13.3	VIII (Destructive)
	7.02	15.4	VIII (Destructive)
Whittier Fault	6.8	8.78	VI (Strong)
Puente Hills Fault	6.82	8.10	VIII (Destructive)
Peralta Hills Fault	6.55	2.4	VIII (Destructive)

Source: USGS Earthquake Scenario Map 2025.
* As measured from EOCWD HQ to the modeled epicenter.

Seismic shaking may also be measured using the moment magnitude scale (MMS, denoted as Mw or sometimes M), which measures the amount of energy released by the earthquake. The MMS begins at 1.0 and increases as more energy is released. It is what is known as a logarithmic scale, meaning that the difference in energy between two measurements is substantially greater than the difference between the measurements themselves. For example, a 6.5 Mw earthquake releases approximately 1.4 times as much energy as a 6.4 Mw earthquake, and 1,000 times as much energy as a 4.5 Mw earthquake. The MMS replaces the Richter scale, which is a similar scale but less reliable when measuring large earthquakes. **Figure 3-3** displays the seismic shaking potential within the District.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is not measured using any specific scale. The severity of a liquefaction event is linked to the type of ground material, the amount of water present, the intensity of the shaking, and the extent of the affected area. The NEHRP creates maps based on soil characteristics to help identify locations that are susceptible to liquefaction. NEHRP Soils B and C can typically sustain ground shaking with minimal effect, depending on the earthquake magnitude. The areas that are commonly most affected by ground shaking have NEHRP Soils D, E, and F. In general, these areas are also most susceptible to liquefaction. The areas of mapped liquefaction potential within the District's service area are:

- Between Santiago Canyon Rd. and Serrano Ave, bisecting the service area as it leads into Santiago Oaks Regional Park.
- The Crawford Canyon area south to Newport Ave.
- The southern section of the service area, south of Irvine Blvd and the I-5 to the Tustin City limits.

These areas are depicted in **Figure 3-4**, which shows the liquefaction hazard zones within the District.

Figure 3-3: Seismic Shaking Potential in EOCWD

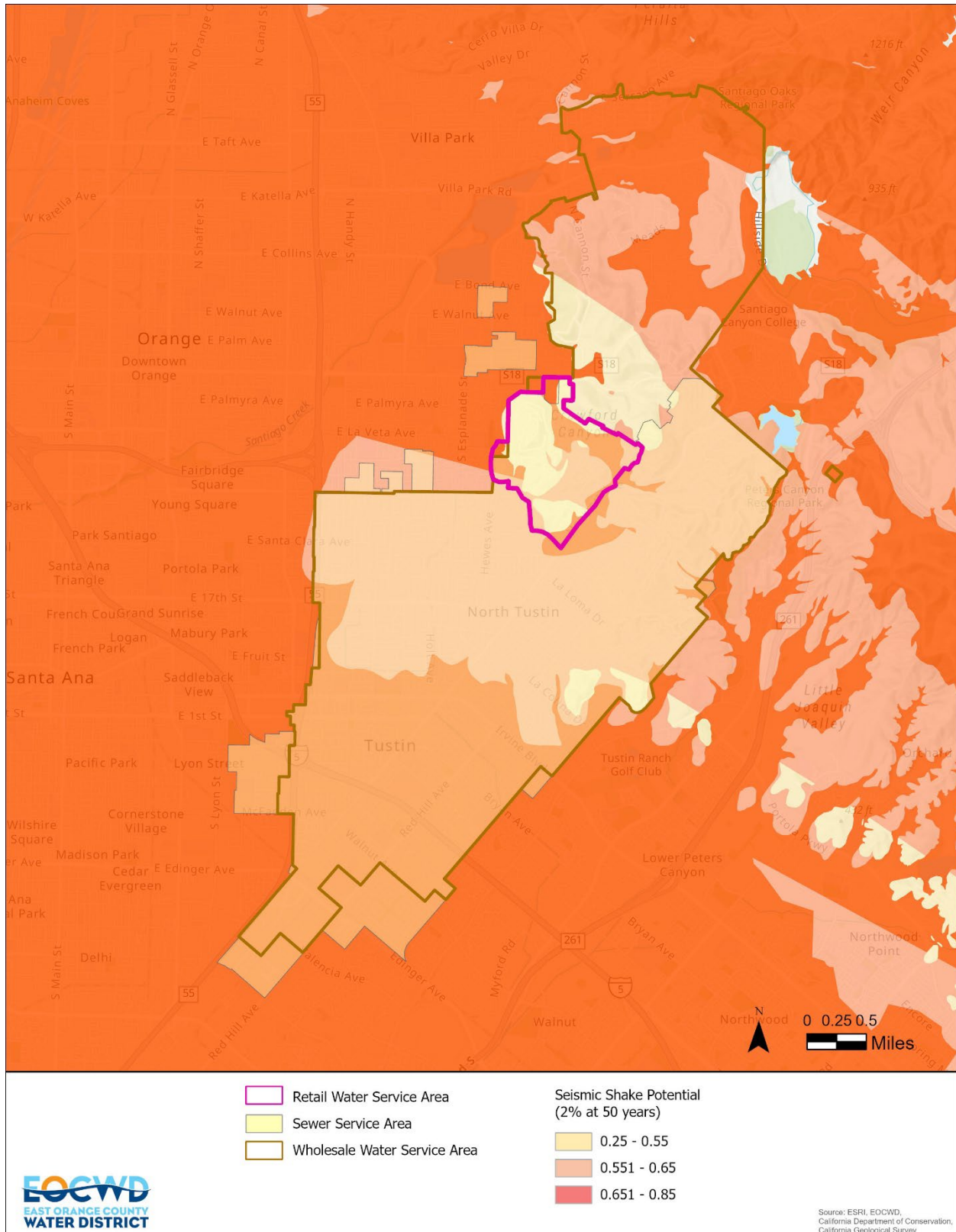
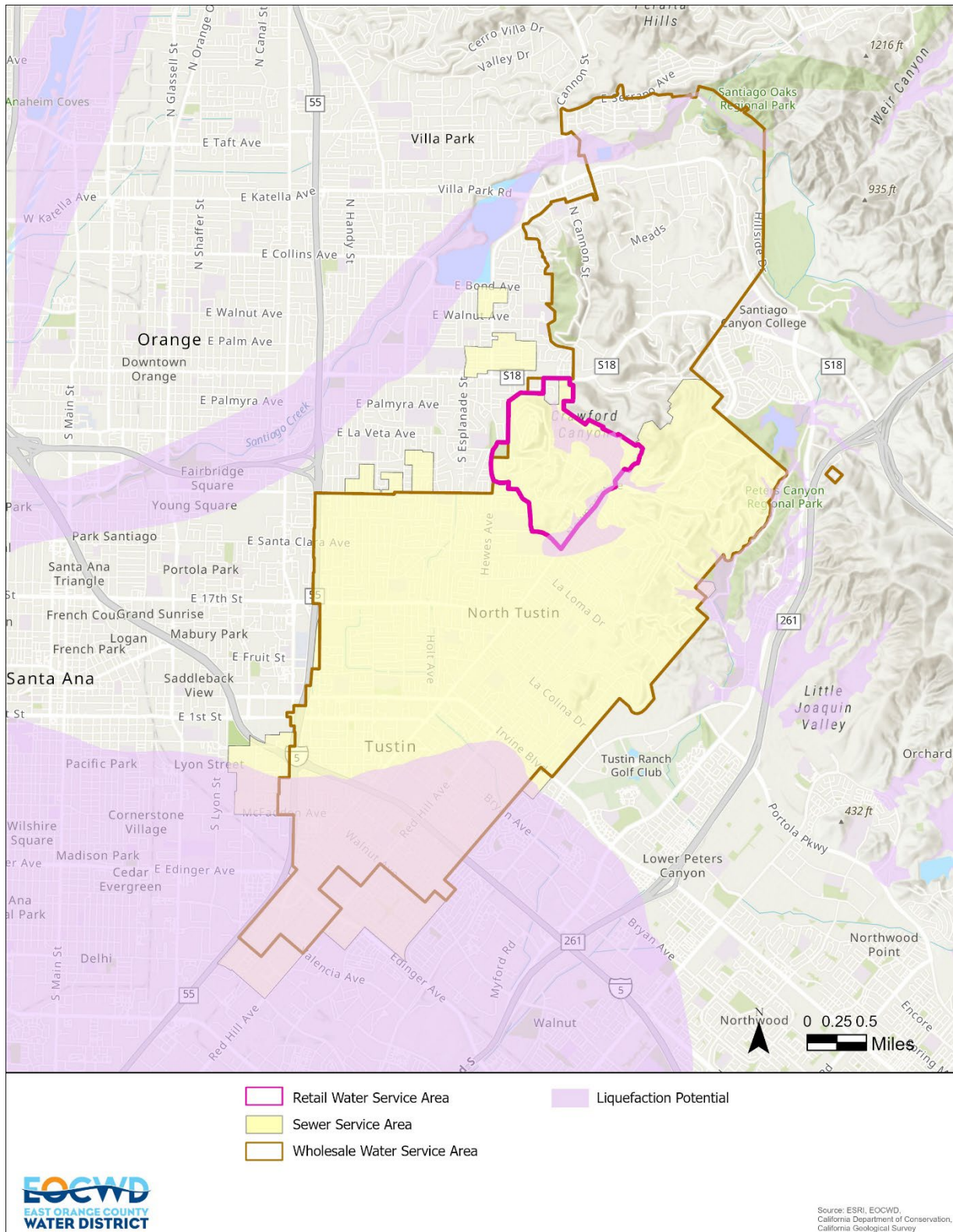


Figure 3-4: Areas of Liquefaction Potential within the District Service Area



Past Events

Seismic Shaking

A significant seismic event that impacted the District service area was the 1933 Long Beach earthquake (magnitude 6.4). Although it was centered southeast of Long Beach, the City of Tustin felt the quake and experienced some of its effects. This earthquake also contributed to the implementation of new building codes, particularly for schools, to enhance earthquake resilience in the region.¹⁸

The largest earthquake to affect the District (Tustin and North Tustin) was the 1994 Northridge earthquake, which registered a magnitude of 6.7. While the epicenter was in the San Fernando Valley, the quake caused significant shaking and damage throughout the Greater Los Angeles area, including Orange County and the District. It caused widespread damage, including collapsed buildings, freeway overpasses, and fires. It also resulted in numerous injuries and fatalities.¹⁹

There have also been a number of other earthquakes that have not caused substantial impacts to the District but were sufficient to register a magnitude of at least 5.0 or greater within a 100-mile radius of the District. **Table 3-8** shows these events.

TABLE 3-8: SIGNIFICANT EARTHQUAKES IN THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGION (5.0+ MW)		
Date	Magnitude	Epicenter Location
07/23/1923 Los Angeles Earthquake	6.0	3 miles north of Loma Linda, CA
02/18/1926 Channel Islands Earthquake	5.5	3 miles from Santa Cruz Island, CA
3/10/1933 Long Beach Earthquake	6.4	3 miles south of Huntington Beach, CA
03/25/1937 Oasis Earthquake	6.0	10 miles west-southwest of Oasis, CA
12/04/1948 Desert Hot Springs Earthquake	6.0	10 miles east of Desert Hot Springs, CA
12/26/1951 San Clemente Island Earthquake	5.8	7 miles north-northeast of San Clemente Island, CA
02/09/1971 Agua Dulce Earthquakes	6.6, 5.8, 5.8	6 miles south-southwest of Agua Dulce, CA
07/08/1986 Morongo Valley Earthquake	6.0	4 miles south-southwest of Morongo Valley, CA
10/01/1987 Rosemead Earthquake	5.9	1 mile south-southwest of Rosemead, CA
02/28/1990 Claremont Earthquake	5.5	4 miles north-northeast of Claremont, CA
06/28/1991 Sierra Madre Earthquake	5.8	8 miles north-northeast of Sierra Madre, CA
04/23/1992 Thousand Palms Earthquake	6.1	11 miles north-northeast of Thousand Palms, CA
06/28/1992 Landers Earthquake	7.3	In Landers, CA
06/28/1992 Yucca Valley Earthquake	5.8	2 miles northeast of Yucca Valley, CA
06/28/1992 Joshua Tree Earthquake	5.7	1 mile south-southwest of Joshua Tree, CA

¹⁸ Los Angeles Times. (n.d.). *92 years since the Long Beach earthquake*. Los Angeles Times. <https://www.latimes.com/00000195-91aa-d081-a195-97ea88a40000-123#:~:text=On%20March%2010%2C%201933%2C%20at%205:54%20p.m.%2C,region%2C%20with%20Long%20Beach%20bearing%20the%20brunt.>

¹⁹ Hauksson, E., & Jones, L. M. (1995). Seismology: The Northridge Earthquake and its Aftershocks. *Earthquakes and Volcanoes*, 25(1), 18-30.

TABLE 3-8: SIGNIFICANT EARTHQUAKES IN THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGION (5.0+ MW)		
Date	Magnitude	Epicenter Location
06/28/1992 Big Bear Lake Earthquake	5.5	7 miles south-southeast of Big Bear Lake, CA
06/28/1992 Big Bear City Earthquake	6.3	4 miles south-southeast of Big Bear City, CA
06/29/1992 Yucca Valley Earthquake	5.7	2 miles east-southeast of Yucca Valley, CA
01/17/1994 Northridge Earthquake	6.7	1 mile south-southwest of Northridge
01/17/1994 Granada Hills Earthquake	5.9	Half-mile east-northeast of Granada Hills, CA
01/17/1994 Simi Valley Earthquake	5.0	4 miles north-northeast of Simi Valley, CA
10/16/1999 Running Springs Earthquake	5.6	4 miles east-northeast of Running Springs, CA
07/05/2019 Ridgecrest Earthquake Sequence	6.4, 5.4, 7.1	3 miles north of Ridgecrest, CA
07/08/2021 Antelope Valley Earthquake	6.0	20 miles southeast of Markleeville, CA
Source: Southern California Earthquake Data Center, 2025. California Department of Conservation		

Liquefaction

There is no historical record of liquefaction events occurring within the District, although such events have occurred in the wider region. Both the 1994 Northridge earthquake and the 1971 San Fernando earthquake caused liquefaction in the San Fernando Valley area.²⁰ After the 1992 Landers earthquake, liquefaction was observed east of Big Bear and in the Santa Ana River canyon of the Orange Mountains.²¹ Liquefaction also likely occurred as a result of the 1857 Fort Tejon earthquake.²²

Risk of Future Events

Seismic Shaking

Seismic shaking is an inevitability in the District, given that the service areas are located near some major and minor fault lines and have experienced substantial seismic shaking from past earthquake events. The Third Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast²³ provides the likelihood of a major earthquake on various faults between 2015 and 2044. **Table 3-9** shows the probabilities of a significant earthquake by magnitude on major fault lines near the District, as estimated by the UCERF3 forecast.

Based on the UCERF3 probabilities and the various scenarios explored by the USGS, the faults of greatest concern for EOCWD are the San Jacinto and San Andreas faults; significant earthquakes along these faults have the potential to cause significant damage. The San Jacinto Fault is less likely to rupture (it has approximately a 5 percent chance of causing a 6.7 Mw or greater earthquake by 2044), while the San Andreas Fault has a great chance of a major rupture (it has approximately a 22 percent chance of causing a 6.7 Mw or greater earthquake by 2044).

²⁰ Bennet 1989; Holzer et al. 1999

²¹ Barrows 1993

²² Stover and Coffman 1993

²³ UCERF3, 2015

Because these faults are farther from the District, the intensity of the earthquakes may be lower. Several other faults can produce earthquakes strong enough to cause damage in the District, including the Whittier, Elsinore, and Palos Verdes. While the odds of these earthquakes experiencing a significant rupture are low, it is still a possibility.

TABLE 3-9: PROBABILITIES OF SIGNIFICANT EARTHQUAKES FOR THE DISTRICT					
Fault	Distance (Miles) *	Probability †			
		6.7+ Mw	7.0+ Mw	7.5+ Mw	8.0+ Mw
Peralta Hills	3	0.23	0.15	0.06	-
Puente Hills	7.9	0.95	0.65	0.19	-
Whittier	8.3	1.11	1.00	0.62	<0.01
Elsinore (Glen Ivy)	14.3	3.19	1.68	0.89	<0.01
Newport-Inglewood	15.4	0.71	0.67	0.27	-
Palos Verdes	23.4	2.57	2.34	0.91	-
Sierra Madre	27.1	1.13	1.08	0.73	0.03
San Jacinto	36.9	5.06	5.06	5.01	2.76
San Andreas	39.5	22.34	19.38	16.00	6.70

Source: USGS 2025.
 * As measured from EOCWD HQ to the closest part of the fault.
 † UCERF3 presents odds of fault rupture by individual fault segment. The odds presented here are the highest odds given for any individual segment.

Liquefaction

Although there is no record of liquefaction events within the District, certain parts of the service areas are prone to liquefaction. Due to this, a sufficiently strong earthquake in the region could trigger liquefaction in the District, particularly in areas with soil types that are vulnerable to liquefaction. Earthquakes occurring along the Whittier, Newport-Inglewood, Peralta Hills, and El Modeno faults could trigger liquefaction events, given their proximity to the District and their potential to cause major earthquakes. Earthquakes from other faults are less likely to cause liquefaction, although it remains a possibility.

Climate Change Considerations

Seismic Shaking

Climate change is generally unconnected to the tectonic forces that cause earthquakes, although there may be a limited relationship between melting ice and seismic activity. However, these relationships remain uncertain, and the effect may not be substantial enough to alter the risk of earthquakes significantly.²⁴ Therefore, for all appreciable purposes, climate change is not expected to affect seismic shaking in the District.

Liquefaction

Changes to precipitation patterns due to climate change could potentially affect liquefaction by altering groundwater levels, which may make soils more prone to liquefaction during an

²⁴ Johnson et al. 2017

earthquake event. However, it is unknown if these changes to groundwater levels will have any substantive impact on the liquefaction risk in the District.

DROUGHT

Description

A drought is a long period of time with precipitation levels that are significantly below normal. Most commonly, this results in less water being available for natural environments, causing plants to dry out and making them more susceptible to pests or diseases. An abundance of dry plant matter may also increase the risk of wildfires or cause fires to be more intense. Agricultural areas, particularly those that do not rely on irrigation, can suffer during periods of drought.

In more severe instances, droughts can affect urban areas. A significant enough drought can lead to water shortages, which may force local water suppliers to institute mandatory restrictions on nonessential water use. In extreme cases, there may not be enough water to meet basic health and hygienic needs, requiring communities to find alternative water supplies. Since many communities receive their water from distant sources, such as the Sierra Nevada or Colorado River, it is common in California to experience “long-distance droughts,” where precipitation levels may be normal in the community itself, but low precipitation at the source of the community’s water may result in water shortages.

Droughts can also, counterintuitively, cause an increase in flooding. Soil that has dried out due to drought conditions is harder and less able to absorb water. When precipitation eventually occurs, more water remains on the surface rather than being absorbed, increasing the amount of runoff and potentially exacerbating flooding events. Dry soil also does not bind together as well as moister soils, which can increase the potential for landslides or erosion.

Location and Extent

Droughts are large-scale events; therefore, drought risks and conditions are generally uniform across the District, although the impacts on natural lands differ from those on urban areas.

There are several methods for measuring drought conditions. One of the most common and easy to understand is the US Drought Monitor Classification Scheme, which combines multiple scales into a single descriptive index. **Table 3-10 shows** the US Drought Monitor Classification Scheme.

TABLE 3-10: US DROUGHT MONITOR CLASSIFICATION SCHEME		
Category	Description	Possible Impacts
D0*	Abnormally Dry	Slower growth of crops and pastures
D1	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops and pastures. Water bodies and wells are low. Some water shortages may occur or may be imminent. Voluntary water use restrictions can be requested.
D2	Severe Drought	Likely crop and pasture losses. Water shortages are common, and water restrictions can be imposed.
D3	Extreme Drought	Major crop and pasture losses. Widespread water shortages and restrictions.
D4	Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop and pasture losses. Emergency water shortages develop.

Source: US Drought Monitor
 * D0 areas are those under "drought watch," but not technically in a drought. They are potentially heading into drought conditions or recovering from drought but are not yet back to normal.

Past Events

Droughts are a regular feature of California's climate, although with varying lengths, intensities, and frequencies. They have occurred numerous times in the state's recorded history and have frequently led to changes in California's economy, infrastructure, or policies.

- One of the earliest recorded droughts, the "Great Drought" of 1863–1864, followed the largest flood in California's recorded history and devastated the state's cattle industry, finishing off the rancho system in Southern California.
- Another series of droughts from 1928 to 1935, known as the "Dust Bowl Droughts," caused significant harm to California's agriculture and led to the creation of the federal Central Valley Project to enable a reliable source of water for Central Valley farmers.
- Further droughts from 1947 to 1950 and from 1959 to 1960 helped encourage the creation of the State Water Project, which imports water from the Sierra Nevada Mountains to communities throughout the state, including EOCWD.
- A drought from 1976 to 1977 created emergency-level conditions across most of California and resulted in strong water conservation practices that continue to this day.
- A drought from 1987 to 1992 caused significant statewide impacts, particularly to small rural communities and the timber industry, and led to stronger water conservation landscape standards.
- The statewide 2007 to 2009 drought caused further impacts and helped spur regulation for groundwater basins.^{25 26, 27}

²⁵ California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). 2023. State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

<https://www.caloes.ca.gov/office-of-the-director/operations/recovery-directorate/hazard-mitigation/state-mitigation-planning/>

²⁶ Kotin, A., and Marion, D. 2014. "A History of Drought: Learning from the Past, Looking to the Future." <http://calclimateag.org/a-history-of-drought-learning-from-the-past-looking-to-the-future/>

²⁷ California's most significant droughts: Comparing historical and recent conditions. California Water Library. (n.d.).

<https://cawaterlibrary.net/document/californias-most-significant-droughts-comparing-historical-and-recent-conditions/>

The most severe drought in California's recorded history (and considered the most severe in the past 1,200 years) occurred from 2012 to 2017.²⁸ At its peak, virtually all of California experienced D2 (severe drought) conditions, and nearly 60 percent of the state was classified in D4 (exceptional drought) conditions. Governor Brown declared a statewide emergency, and water conservation standards were strengthened throughout the state. The drought ended with the wet winter of 2016–2017, although a number of water conservation policies enacted during the drought remained in force. Although the winter of 2016–2017 officially ended one of California's most recent significant droughts, a single wet year was not enough to make up for five dry years. The 2017–2018 winter also saw less precipitation than normal across the state.²⁹ This moderate drought was again abated in late 2018 and early 2019 in the winter season when heavy rains ended any existing drought conditions.

By the end of 2020, however, California was once again experiencing drought throughout the state, with much of the state in D2 (Severe Drought) and D3 (Extreme Drought) conditions, with some areas even falling into the D4 (Exceptional Drought) category. A series of atmospheric rivers that swept through California from December 2022 to March 2023, bringing more than 78 trillion gallons of water, eliminated the drought for most of the state. As of July 2025, much of California is experiencing drought conditions. The majority of Orange County is experiencing D1 (Moderate Drought) and D2 (Severe Drought) conditions. **Figure 3-6** (page 51) shows the drought conditions in California, including Orange County and the District, as of July 22nd, 2025.³⁰

Risk of Future Events

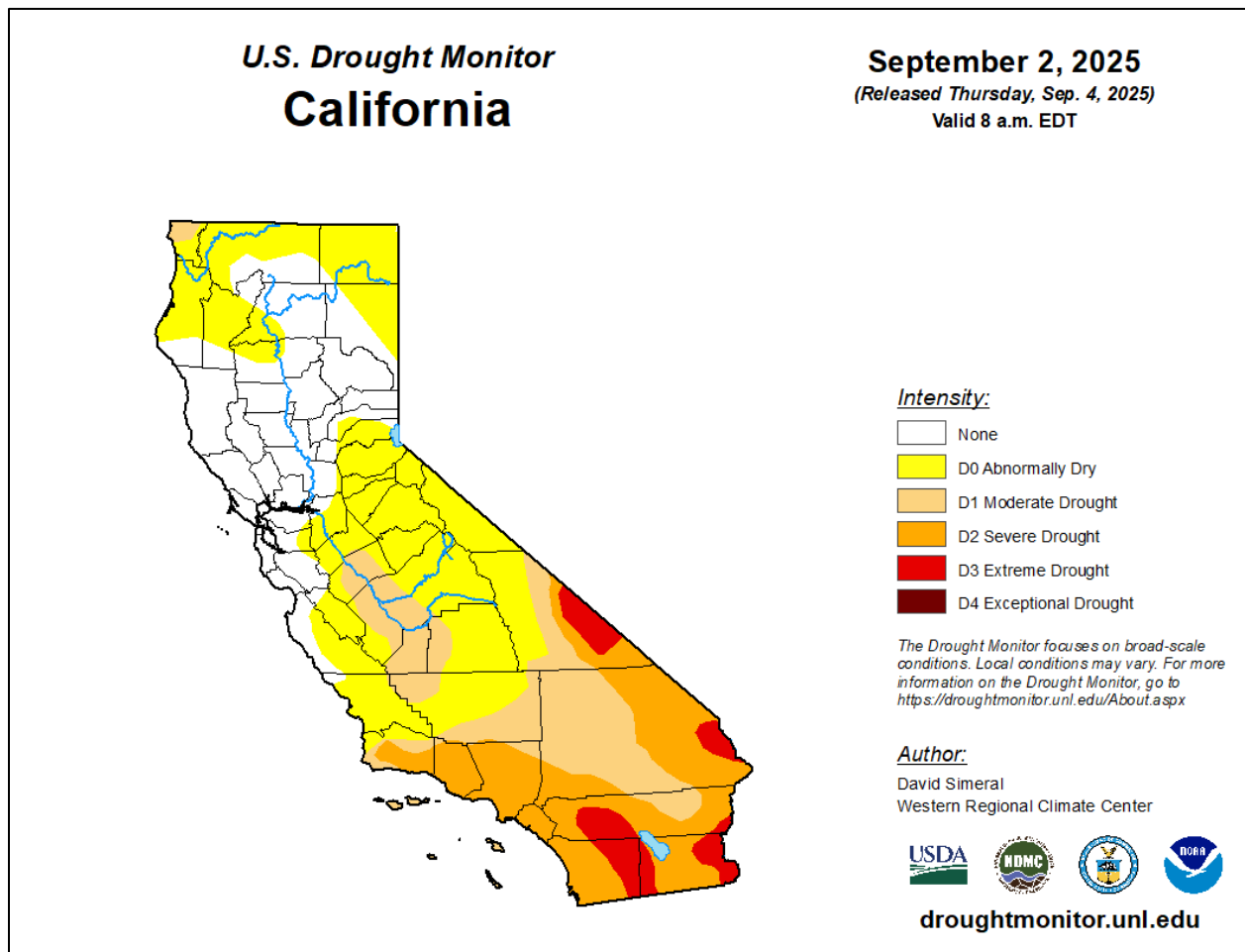
Drought events are likely to continue occurring in the District, given the history of past drought events in the service area and statewide. As most of the District's water supply comes from the Orange County Groundwater Basin, which is supplemented with imported water, the District is somewhat resilient to drought because groundwater supplies are built up over an extended period (a process called recharge). Intermittent droughts do not substantially interrupt this process. However, frequent and prolonged droughts can slow recharge, and excessive groundwater pumping can deplete supplies rather than allowing them to recover naturally. Additionally, the smaller amount of the District's water that comes from imported supplies may be more vulnerable to droughts, as a period of dry years can substantially reduce the water available from these supplies.

²⁸ Griffin, D., and Anchukaitis, K. J. 2014. "How unusual is the 2012-2014 California drought?" *Geophysical Research Letters*, 41(24). Pages 9017-2023.

²⁹ NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). 2018. "Climate Station Precipitation Summary – California Nevada River Forecast Center." <https://www.cnrfc.noaa.gov/awipsProducts/RNOWRKCLI.php>.

³⁰ US Drought Monitor. 2025. "Map Archive: US Drought Monitor, California, July 22, 2025." <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA>

Figure 3-6: California Drought Conditions



Climate Change Considerations

Climate change is anticipated to abate drought in certain situations, but on the other hand, it could also intensify and exacerbate it in other cases. In some cases, climate change-intensified weather patterns, like ENSO, may bring more rain to California and the District, which would abate drought conditions for the State's affected parts. In other cases, climate change may also prolong the La Niña phase of ENSO, leading to longer dry periods with no precipitation in California.

Due to climate change, droughts are expected to become more frequent and intense in Orange County and, more broadly, throughout California by mid-century. Scientific studies indicate:

- Climate change is projected to increase temperatures and increase the frequency of warmer seasons, resulting in reduced precipitation and snowpack. These conditions typically result in abnormally dry soils, resulting in more severe or longer periods of drought.
- Modeling studies attribute more frequent coincident warm and dry years and more severe drought conditions in Southern California due to climate change.
- The incidence of extremely dry years (those occurring in 1 out of every 100 years over the historical period) could triple by the end of the century.

- The likelihood of long-duration droughts in Orange County would increase significantly, with some studies showing a more than 80% chance of multidecadal drought by the end of the century.³¹

Climate change is also expected to increase the average temperature and cause more frequent and prolonged heatwaves in California and the District's service area. During these events, the District's customers may divert water supplies for cooling purposes. Hotter temperatures may also lead to increased surface water evaporation, which could contribute to greater water consumption. If a drought were to occur during a future heatwave, it could place water supplies under strain.

From a regional perspective, warmer overall temperatures in California are expected to reduce the state's water supplies. Much of California's water comes from melted snow in the High Sierras, where mountain snowpack acts as a natural reservoir. As the average temperature grows warmer with climate change, the amount of precipitation that falls as snow is expected to shift toward rain. Precipitation, such as rain, will not flow into reservoirs and aqueducts in the same way that snowmelt does. The natural water reservoirs created by the snowpack remain intact as the initial snowpack runoff begins in early spring and continues into early to late summer, depending on the level of the snowpack.³² The runoff from the snowpack can be managed due to the slow pace at which the snow melts; however, when rain replaces snowfall, there is no practical way to collect and retain the water because it falls much faster. As less snow falls, the amount of melted water from the snowpack in the Sierra Nevada will decrease, resulting in reduced water flowing into the reservoirs and aqueducts that supply Southern California. If regional and local water agencies do not account for increased groundwater withdrawal, the District and the Orange County region could experience greater dependence on imported water.

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

For this Plan, the term "geologic hazards" refers to landslides and subsidence. Earthquakes and other hazardous conditions related to seismic activity are discussed under the "seismic hazards" section.

Description

Landslide

A landslide occurs when a hillside or slope becomes unstable, and the material of the slope, such as soil and rocks, slides down the side. A landslide may be caused by the shaking of an earthquake, which can decrease the slope's stability or fracture the materials that make it up, causing it to become unstable. Alternatively, moisture-induced landslides occur when the ground soaks up enough water to lose its stability. This usually occurs due to a prolonged or intense period of rainfall, but leaking water pipes or excessive watering of landscapes can also cause landslides. In these cases, the sliding material may become so waterlogged that it turns

³¹ Orange County Groundwater Vulnerability Assessment. 2023. <https://www.ocfl.net/Portals/0/Library/Environment/docs/GVA%20Final%20Report.pdf>

³² NASA. ("World of Change: Snowpack in the Sierra Nevada." <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/world-of-change/SierraNevada#:~:text=The%20snowpack%20on%20the%20Sierra%20Nevada%20has%20generally%20peaked%20and,reservoirs%20while%20recharging%20the%20groundwater>)

to mud, creating a type of landslide known as a mudslide or mudflow. Landslides are usually sudden, although some hillsides may slide very slowly over a long period of time.

Landslides typically occur on slopes with loose and fractured materials, and they are more likely to happen on steep slopes than on those with shallow rises. Excavation of a slope may trigger a landslide or increase the likelihood of one occurring, as it can weaken a hillside. Hillsides that have recently burned in a wildfire are also more likely to experience landslides due to the loss of plant cover—plants help hold a hillside together and allow water to more harmlessly infiltrate the soil—and physical changes to the soil from the intense heat that make it less able to absorb water.³³

The moving material of a landslide can damage or destroy buildings or structures in its path. People caught in the landslide may be crushed or buried, causing injury or death. A landslide may also cover a roadway or rail line, blocking transportation services until the material can be cleared. Due to their fluid nature, mudslides may travel far beyond hilly areas and affect flat terrain.

Subsidence

Subsidence is when the surface of the ground appears to sink. It happens when soils compact or collapse into empty spaces. Subsidence is often caused by the extraction of groundwater or the pumping of fuels, as these materials help support the weight of the ground above them. When they are pumped out, the soil may be unable to hold itself up and collapse into the empty space, causing the surface to drop with it. Mining activities, natural cave collapses, and seismic activity may also cause soils to subside. Subsidence can occur quickly, although it is more commonly a gradual event that causes damage over a long period of time. Sinkholes are a small-scale, rapid form of subsidence.

Subsidence is hazardous to any structure built on or in the subsiding soils. Buildings built on the soil sink with it, sometimes causing the foundations, walls, or floors of the building to crack. This can damage the building or objects inside it, potentially rendering the building structurally unsound and prone to collapse. Roads, railways, utility lines, and other infrastructure on or in the soil can be broken by subsidence, creating gaps in service networks and potentially causing releases of wastewater, natural gas, or other substances that can create further hazards.

Location and Extent

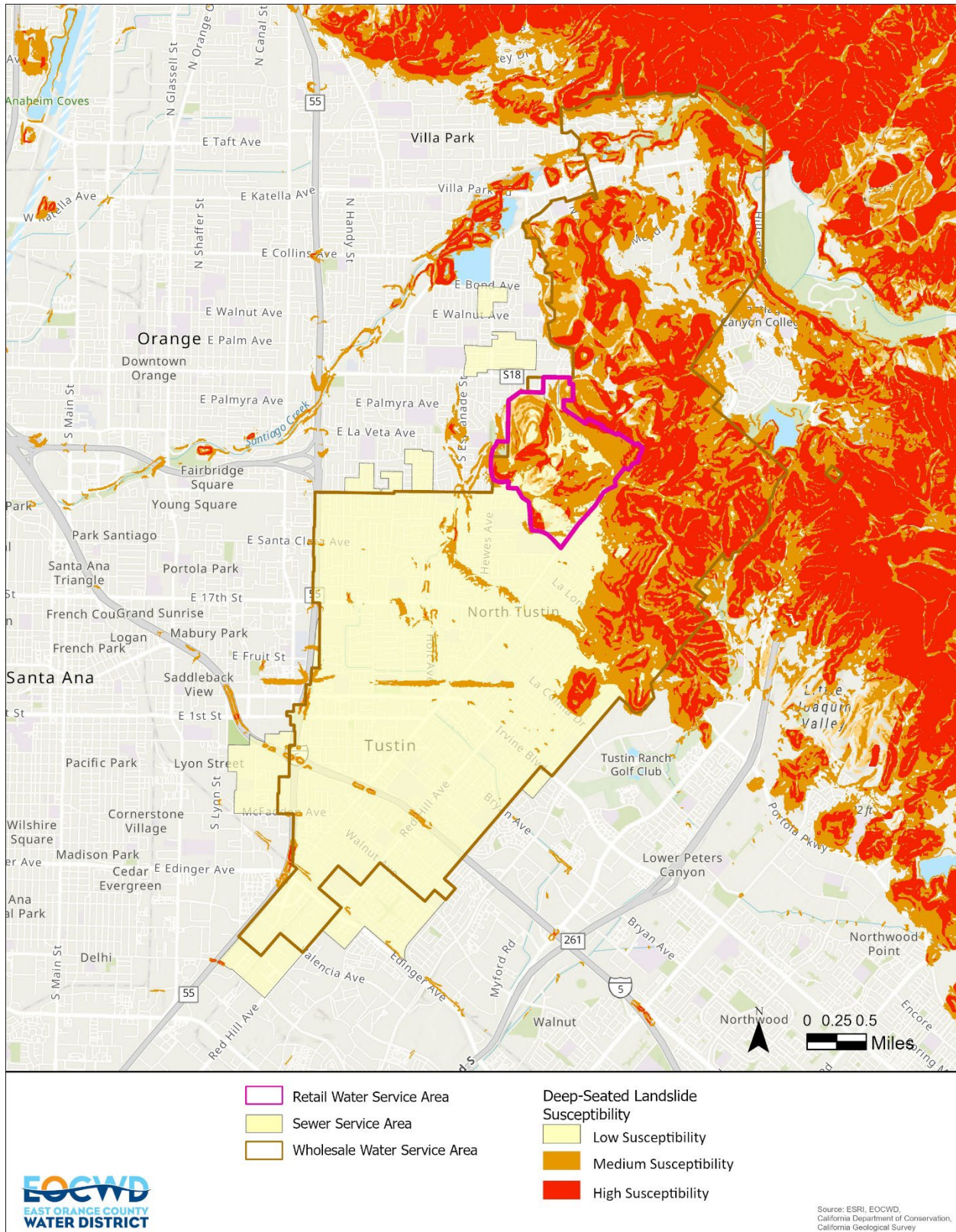
Landslide

Within the District, steep slopes with weak rock formations are more prone to landslides, particularly during intense or prolonged rainfall. These areas are generally in the northeast, including the East Tustin Hillside District near North Tustin communities such as Cowan Heights and Lemon Heights.

There is no standard scale for measuring a landslide, and they are typically assessed by the amount of material that slides during the event. The California Geological Survey has followed a scale of landslide susceptibility based on slope steepness and the strength of the underlying rock, with 0 indicating no susceptibility and 10 indicating the highest susceptibility. For this Plan, an area with a susceptibility of 7 or above is considered a high-risk area. **Figure 3-7** shows all the areas in the District at the greatest risk of deep-seated landslides.

³³ Gaud n.d.

Figure 3-7: Landslide Hazard Zones



Subsidence

The District is located above the Orange County Groundwater Basin. This basin provides a significant portion of the water supply for communities in north and central Orange County, including areas served by the EOCWD.³⁴ Since this basin is actively pumped for groundwater, subsidence remains a risk throughout the entire community.

Subsidence is generally measured by the distance that the land has sunk (e.g., in feet or inches) or in the rate of subsidence (e.g., inches per year).

Past Events

Landslide

Several notable landslide events have occurred in or near the District within the last 20 years, particularly in areas with steep slopes and during periods of heavy rainfall.

- **February 2005**, a rain-soaked hillside in unincorporated North Tustin began to move, according to the Los Angeles Times. This slow-moving slide broke a water main, damaged a backyard pool, and caused a road to buckle, leading to the evacuation of three homes.³⁵
- **December 2010**, a mudslide caused by a failed retaining wall led to the closure of a lane on Foothill Road in North Tustin.³⁶

Other notable landslides that have occurred recently within the Orange County region include:

- **March 15-16, 2023**, Multiple landslides occurred in San Clemente, California, impacting apartment buildings and displacing residents. A hillside collapses in the Dover Shores community in Newport Beach, prompting the declaration of a local state of emergency in Orange County.
- **May 16, 2023**, A landslide damaged the historic Casa Romantica Cultural Center and Gardens. a portion of the steep sandstone cliff underlying the cultural center crumbled toward the beach below, dragging with it portions of the iconic ocean terrace and walkways.³⁷
- **January 31, 2025**, A popular and heavily trafficked beach in Laguna Beach was closed in the morning after the cliffside that overlooks it gave way and slid onto the sand below.³⁸

³⁴ How water works in Orange County. Orange County Water District. (n.d.). <https://www.ocwd.com/learning-center/how-water-works-in-oc/#:~:text=The%20Orange%20County%20Water%20District,more%20reliable%20than%20imported%20water>.

³⁵ IIN, S. (2005, February 26). *Slide forces evacuation of 3 north tustin homes*. Los Angeles Times. <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2005-feb-26-me-ocslide26-story.html#:~:text=By%20Sara%20Lin,Advertisement>

³⁶ James, E. (2010, December 29). *Mudslide causes north tustin road closure*. Orange County Register. <https://www.ocregister.com/2010/12/29/mudslide-causes-north-tustin-road-closure/>

³⁷ San Roman, G. (2023, May 16). *After landslide, an Orange County Beach Town finds itself between a bluff and a hard place*. Yahoo! News. <https://www.yahoo.com/news/landslide-orange-county-beach-town-120041144.html>

³⁸ Staff writer (2025, February 1). *Landslide in Laguna Beach shuts down Thousand Steps beach; portion of iconic steps wiped away*. ABC7 Los Angeles. <https://abc7.com/post/landslide-laguna-beach-prompts-closure-thousand-steps-9th-street/15851723/>

Subsidence

Subsidence has occurred within the District service area, although at relatively low rates. However, the broader Orange County Water Basin has experienced and continues to face land subsidence. These events have been linked to excessive groundwater pumping during periods of drought and increased water demand. The Orange County Water District actively manages the Orange County Water Basin, which includes monitoring groundwater levels and subsidence throughout the basin to inform management actions and decisions aimed at preventing further subsidence and land sinkage.³⁹

Risk of Future Events

Landslide

Parts of the service area face an elevated risk from these events. Landslides are likely to occur in the District at some point in the future, although past records indicate that these events are rare. Moisture-induced landslides are likely to be somewhat more common than seismically induced ones, although they can occur from either source.

Subsidence

Subsidence remains a potential hazard in the District, although effective groundwater management has helped reduce the risk level. It is expected that continued effective management will help decrease the potential, but not eliminate, the risk of subsidence entirely.

Climate Change Considerations

Landslide

There is no evidence that climate change significantly affects seismic activity, and therefore, it is not expected to have any impact on seismically induced landslides. Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of moisture-induced landslides, given a possible increase in the intensity of major storm systems (as discussed in the “Floods” section). Such an increase would likely lead to higher precipitation levels, which could cause slopes to absorb more moisture and become more unstable. As a result, landslides may become larger or occur more often. Climate change may also increase the amount of land burned by wildfires (as discussed in the “Wildfire” section), which could also increase the likelihood of substantial landslides in the District.

Subsidence

Subsidence in and around EOCWD and the Orange County Groundwater Basin has historically been linked to excessive groundwater pumping, causing a decline in groundwater levels and resulting in the soil above compacting into the now-empty space. Climate change is expected to cause an increase in the frequency and severity of drought conditions, which could potentially affect groundwater levels (thus increasing the risk of further soil compaction). However, groundwater is more resilient to the effects of climate change than are other water resources, as discussed in the “Drought” section.

³⁹ OCWD. (n.d.). *Groundwater management*. Orange County Water District. <https://www.ocwd.com/what-we-do/groundwater-management/#:~:text=Anthony%20Water%20Quality%20Laboratory%20administers,Groundwater%20Cleanup>

FLOODING

Description

Floods are a common hazard in many parts of California, including the District and its service area. Flooding occurs when an area becomes inundated with more water than it can drain in a specified amount of time. This can range from a small, confined area, such as a grassy field in a park that floods for a few hours after a rainstorm, to entire District sections, such as streets becoming impassable due to floodwaters. When floods are small, they may only represent a minor inconvenience as some recreational pathways and curb cuts become flooded. These smaller instances of flooding, where water collects into a pool of standing water, are referred to as *ponding*. On the other hand, larger flood events can hamper a District's operations. For example, if multiple streets flood simultaneously, the results could prevent emergency workers from reaching people who need assistance. Flooding also has the potential to cause significant damage to critical infrastructure. For instance, unprotected electronic equipment (lift stations, pumps, etc.) can short-circuit if it becomes inundated by floodwaters.

Flooding has the potential to occur from multiple sources. In Southern California, the primary cause of flooding is usually heavy rain occurring during the winter storm season. Most precipitation in California arrives either via atmospheric rivers or the ENSO cycle. *Atmospheric rivers* are channels of moist air located high in the atmosphere. The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle is a regional meteorological phenomenon in the southern Pacific Ocean, characterized by variations in ocean water and air temperatures. These variations give rise to two distinct phases: El Niño, characterized by a warm and wet phase, and La Niña, marked by a dry and cold phase. When the El Niño phase is active, California will likely receive higher-than-normal precipitation levels. These higher-than-normal levels of rainfall can quickly overwhelm the capacity of certain sections of land to drain the precipitation before the rainwater begins to pool effectively. Floods that develop very quickly, known as flash floods, are especially dangerous because there may be little warning that one is occurring, but floods can also build over a much longer period.

One subset of a flood event is caused by the partial or complete failure of a piece of infrastructure that transports or stores water, such as a dam, reservoir, pipeline, levee, or storage tank. Of particular concern for the District is the risk of dam failure. When a dam fails, some or all the water impounded by the dam is released in what resembles a flash flood. Dam failures can be caused by geologic or seismic events, such as an earthquake or landslide. Heavy precipitation or high stream flows can erode a dam or its surrounding rock, weakening it and increasing its vulnerability to collapse. Dams may also be poorly located, designed, built, or maintained, increasing the risk of failure. Floods from dam failure are discussed in this section.

Floods are dangerous for several reasons. The floodwaters themselves can be deep enough for people to drown and may move fast enough to sweep people away. Moving water can damage buildings with its own force (in extreme cases, it may move entire structures) or by carrying large debris that damages objects it collides with. Water can cause extensive damage to personal property when it gets into buildings, ruining building materials, furniture, electronics, and numerous other items. Both standing and moving water can serve as a barrier to movement, isolating people and hindering evacuation, rescue, and relief efforts.

Location and Extent

Floods are often described in years, such as a 100-year or 500-year flood. This refers to the average chance of an event occurring in any given year. For example, a 100-year flood is one of such magnitude that it has a 1 percent chance (one in 100) of occurring in any year, and a 500-year flood has a 0.2 percent chance (one in 500) of occurring in any year. The greater the number of years used to describe the flood, the more intense it is. The statewide floods that struck California during the winter of 1861–1862, turning the Central Valley into a giant lake up to 300 miles long, were estimated to be a 500- to 1,000-year event.⁴⁰ The number of years used to describe a flood is a long-term average, not a precise length of time between events. There may be multiple 100-year floods within a few years, or even in the same year.

Flood-prone areas, known as floodplains, are designated by the severity of the flood event that causes inundation there. For example, an area that is flooded by a 100-year flood is referred to as the 100-year floodplain. Floodplains are defined by FEMA in the 100-year floodplain (the “special flood hazard zone”), the area within the 500-year floodplain but outside of the 100-year plain (the “moderate flood hazard area”), and the area outside of the 500-year floodplain (the “minimum flood hazard area”). Within these three categories, there are a number of more specialized categories. **Table 3-11** shows these detailed floodplain categories.

TABLE 3-11: FEMA FLOODPLAIN ZONES	
Zone	Description
A	Within a 100-year floodplain, but the water height of the 100-year flood is not known.
A1-30 or AE	Within a 100-year floodplain, the water height of the 100-year flood is known.
AO	Within a 100-year floodplain, the water height of the 100-year flood is between one and three feet, but this is not specifically known.
A99	Within a 100-year floodplain, protected by flood protection infrastructure such as dams or levees.
AH	Within a 100-year floodplain, the water height of the 100-year flood is between one and three feet and is specifically known.
AR	Within a 100-year floodplain, protected by flood protection infrastructure that is not currently effective, but is being rebuilt to provide protection.
V	Within a 100-year floodplain for coastal floods, but the water height is not known.
V1-30 or VE	Within a 100-year floodplain for coastal floods, the water height is known.
VO	Within a 100-year floodplain for shallow coastal floods with a height between one and three feet.
B	Within a 500-year floodplain or within a 100-year floodplain with a water height less than one foot (found on older maps).
C	Outside of the 500-year floodplain (found on older maps).
X	Outside of the 500-year floodplain (found on newer maps).
X500	Within a 500-year floodplain or within a 100-year floodplain with a water height less than one foot (found on newer maps).
D	Within an area with a potential and undetermined flood hazard.
M	Within an area at risk of mudslides from a 100-year flood event.
N	Within an area at risk of mudslides from a 500-year flood event.
P	Within an area at risk of mudslides from a potential and undetermined flood event.

⁴⁰ USGS (United States Geological Survey). 2011. Overview of the ARkstorm Scenario. https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2010/1312/of2010-1312_text.pdf

E	Within an area at risk of erosion from a 100-year flood event.
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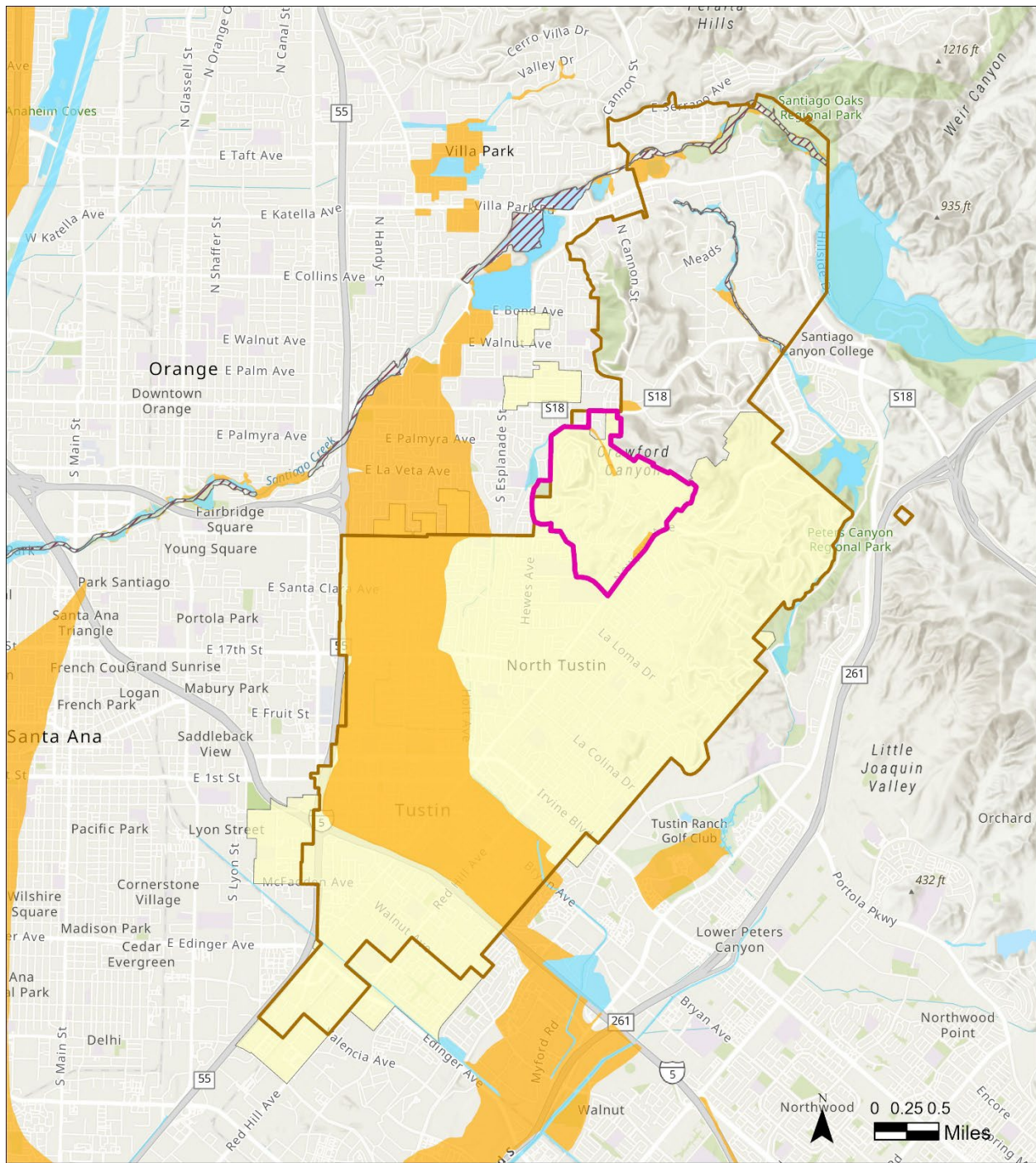
Within the service area, the City of Tustin and the unincorporated area of North Tustin are impacted by several floodplains, flood channels, and control systems, including the Santa Ana River floodplain, Peters Canyon Channel, East Garden Grove-Wintersburg Channel, San Diego Creek, and Santiago Creek. These channels are designed to manage stormwater runoff, diverting it away from residential and commercial areas, thus reducing the risk of flooding during heavy rains or large storm events. FEMA has identified both the 100-year floodplains and 500-year floodplains within the service area. The 100-year flood zones are located in the northern section of the District service area, though there are several small areas of concern, the most significant of which is located near Peters Canyon Regional Park. The 500-year flood zone is a much larger area encompassing large areas in the southwest section of the District service area. **Figure 3-8** shows these FEMA-identified flood-prone areas within the District, although localized flooding may occur outside of these mapped areas.

Several dams could potentially affect the District and its service area. These include the Upper Peters Canyon Dam, Lower Peters Canyon Reservoir, Villa Park Dam, and Santiago Creek Dam.

- **Upper Peters Canyon Dam** – built in 1931, it is an earthen dam that forms the Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir, located in Peters Canyon Regional Park. The reservoir is approximately a 55-acre body of water and is a prominent feature of the park.
- **Lower Peters Canyon Reservoir** – built in 1940 primarily to help regulate the Irvine Company's water supply and conserve runoff. Currently, it serves as a flood control basin in the region.
- **Villa Park Dam** – an earth-fill embankment dam located on Santiago Creek in Orange County, California. It was completed in 1963 and is owned by the County of Orange. Its primary functions include flood control, regulating Santiago Creek's flow into the Santa Ana River, and managing spills from Irvine Lake. It has a capacity of up to 15,600-acre feet.
- **Santiago Creek Dam** – completed in 1931, also known as the Santiago Dam, is a roller-compacted earth and rockfill dam, situated across Santiago Creek at the northwest end of Irvine Lake. The dam forms Irvine Lake, the largest body of fresh water entirely within Orange County. The lake covers about 700 acres and has a maximum storage capacity of 38,800 acre-feet of water.

Figure 3-9 shows the areas in the District that can potentially be affected by the failure of one or more of these critical pieces of water infrastructure. It should be noted that ownership and control of these facilities do not belong to the District. The Upper and Lower Peters Canyon and Villa Park Dam are owned and operated by the County of Orange, while the Santiago Creek Dam is owned and operated by the Irvine Ranch Water District and the Serrano Water District.

Figure 3-8: Flood Hazard Zones

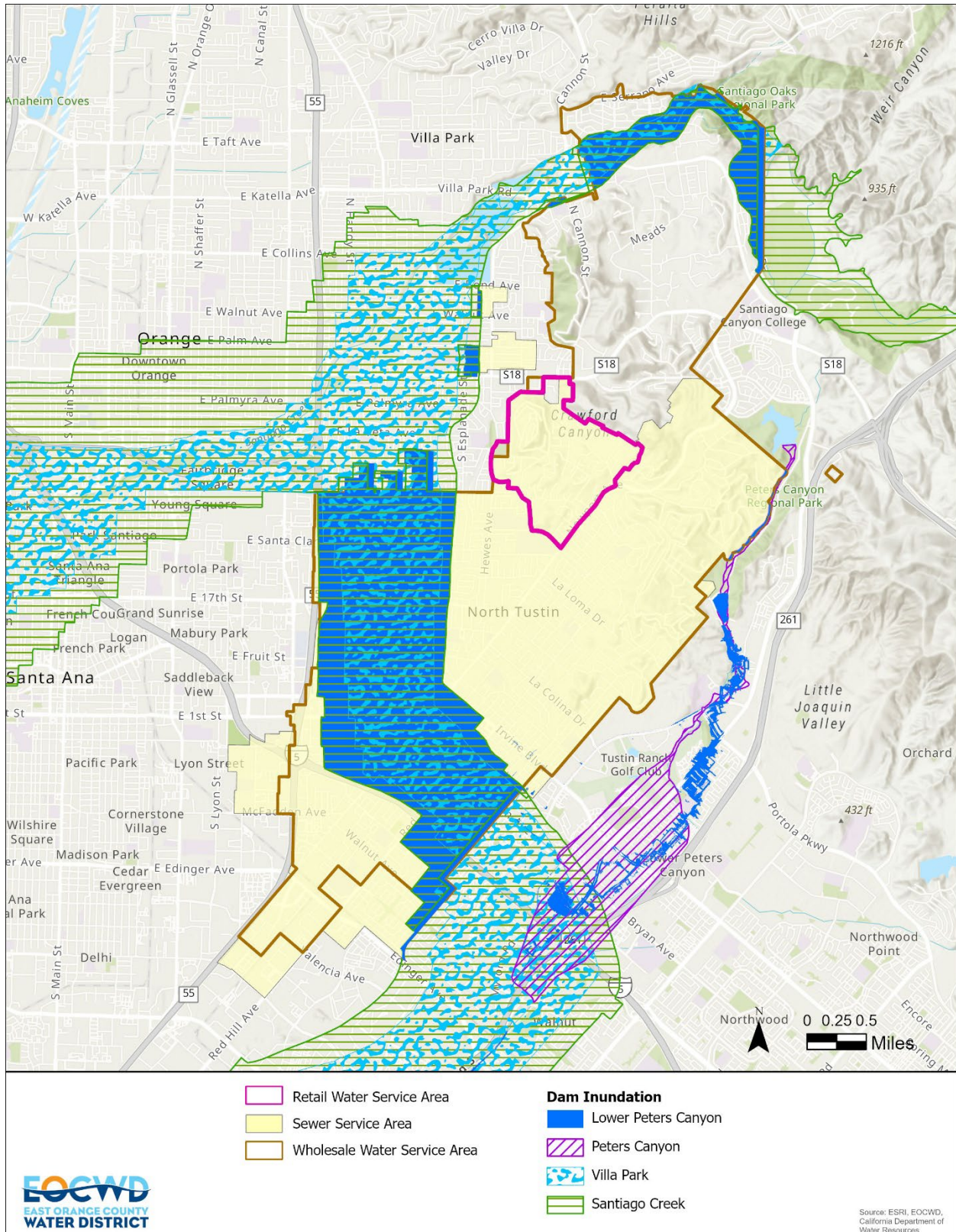


- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Retail Water Service Area | Flood Hazard Zones |
|  Sewer Service Area |  1% Annual Chance of Flood Hazard |
|  Wholesale Water Service Area |  0.2% Annual Chance of Flood Hazard |
| |  Floodway |



Source: ESRI, EOCWD, Federal Emergency Management Administration

Figure 3-9: Dam Inundation Zone



Past Events

Major flooding has occurred within Orange County since 1969. There have been a total of twelve incidents requiring federal disaster declarations, three of which have occurred since the last Plan update. **Table 3-12** lists these events, highlighting the most recent events.

TABLE 3-12: HISTORY OF FLOOD EVENTS IN ORANGE COUNTY		
Date	Declaration #	Type of Event
1/23-1/24/2024	DR-4758	Severe Storm, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
4/3/2023	DR-4699	Severe Winter Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
1/14/2023	DR-4683	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
1/18 – 1/23/2017	DR-4305	Severe winter storms, flooding, and mudslides
12/17/2010 – 1/4/2011	DR-1952	Severe winter storms, flooding, debris, and mud flows
1/5 – 3/20/1993	DR-979	Severe storm, winter storm, mud & landslides, flooding
2/10 – 2/18/1992	DR-935	Snowstorm, heavy rain, high winds, flooding, and mudslides
1/17 – 1/22/1988	DR-812	Severe storms, high tides, and flooding
1/8/1980	DR-615	Severe storms, mudslides, and flooding
10/09/1978	DR-566	Landslides
2/15/1978	DR-547	Coastal storms, mudslides, and flooding
1/26/1969	DR-253	Severe storms and flooding
Source FEMA: 2025		

January 14, 2023 – A series of powerful winter storms impacted Orange County, California, in December 2022 and January 2023, causing significant damage and disruptions. These storms were part of a larger pattern of atmospheric rivers that affected much of California during that period.⁴¹

April 3, 2023 – In March 2023, Orange County, California, declared a local state of emergency due to severe winter storms that impacted coastal communities and other areas. These storms led to significant damage in several Orange County communities.⁴²

January 23-24, 2024 – A series of storms moved across the region and dumped large amounts of rain, causing flooding throughout communities. The strongest in the series of storms, this incident had flooding reported in Orange County, Los Angeles County, and San Diego County.⁴³

⁴¹ Staff, N. (2023, January 25). Atmospheric Rivers hit West Coast. National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service. <https://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/news/atmospheric-rivers-hit-west-coast#:~:text=From%20late%20Dec.,mechanisms%20of%20freshwater%20on%20Earth.>

⁴² Torres, D. (2023, March 15). Orange County declares local emergency amid winter storms; governor adds OC to State declaration. Orange County Register. <https://www.ocregister.com/2023/03/14/orange-county-declares-local-emergency-amid-winter-storms/>

⁴³ Johnson, K. (2024, January 23). Rain drenches Southern California as strongest in series of storms moves in. FOX 11 Los Angeles. <https://www.foxla.com/news/rain-southern-california-forecast-january-22-2024>

The District has never experienced a dam failure event, although there have been four substantial dam failure events in California's history.

- In 1916, heavy rainfall caused multiple dam failures in San Diego County, killing over 20 people.⁴⁴
- In 1928, the St. Francis Dam on the Los Angeles Aqueduct experienced a sudden and catastrophic failure, causing a flood that killed at least 430 people, if not more.⁴⁵
- In 1963, the Baldwin Hills Dam in a West Los Angeles neighborhood collapsed, killing five people and destroying 277 homes.⁴⁶
- The 1971 San Fernando (Sylmar) Earthquake damaged the Lower San Fernando Dam so seriously that it was near failure. Over 80,000 people had to evacuate from an 11-square-mile area below the dam, and dam operators had to drain 15 million tons of water from the reservoir. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built a new dam in 1975-6 to supplement the Lower San Fernando Dam, which was also upgraded.⁴⁷

More recently, in February of 2017, intense rainfall caused damage to the spillways at Oroville Dam in northern California. Although the dam itself was not threatened, the collapse of the eroding spillways could have released billions of gallons of water. Approximately 188,000 people were evacuated, although ultimately there was no loss of life or damage beyond the dam itself and associated infrastructure.⁴⁸

Risk of Future Events

The Orange County region has an extensive history of flooding. While flood control infrastructure and drainage systems have helped to reduce the intensity of floods, they are not always able to fully contain floodwaters. Floods do not occur at regular times in most of California, including the EOCWD. Flood events may occur in multiple successive years, or there may be decades between one flood and the next. However, all indications suggest that the District will eventually experience another major flood event.

The severity of future flood events remains unknown. The most severe flood event in California's recorded history, the 1861–1862 winter flood, is considered a 500- to 1,000-year event and is likely the most extreme of reasonably possible future events. If a repeat of this flood were to occur, scientists estimate that it would cause approximately \$1.7 billion in damage in Orange County, and it would take two weeks to restore power and several days to restore communications.⁴⁹

⁴⁴ McGlashan, H. D., and Ebert, F. C. 1918. Southern California Floods of January, 2016. <https://pubs.usgs.gov/wsp/0426/report.pdf>.

⁴⁵ Association of State Dam Safety Officials (ASDSO). 2018a. "Case Study: St. Francis Dam (California, 1928)." <https://damfailures.org/case-study/st-francis-dam-california-1928/>.

⁴⁶ ASDSO. 2018b. "Case Study: Baldwin Hills Dam (California, 1963)." <https://damfailures.org/case-study/baldwin-hills-dam-california-1963/>.

⁴⁷ Page, R.A., Boore, D.M., and Yerkes, R.F., 1995, "[The Los Angeles Dam story: U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 096-95.](#)"

⁴⁸ France, J. W., Alvi, I. A., Dickson, P. A., et al. 2018. Independent Forensic Team Report: Oroville Dam Spillway Incident. <https://damsafety.org/sites/default/files/files/Independent%20Forensic%20Team%20Report%20Final%2001-05-18.pdf>.

⁴⁹ USGS (United States Geological Survey). 2011. Overview of the ARKstorm Scenario. https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2010/1312/of2010-1312_text.pdf

Dams are critical infrastructure pieces with potentially catastrophic consequences if they fail. Dams are heavily engineered to minimize the risk, especially newer dams such as the Villa Park Dam. Older dams, such as the Upper and Lower Peters Canyon dams and the Santiago Creek Dam, may pose a greater risk of failure as they age. Regular maintenance, inspections, and modern retrofitting are reliable ways to mitigate this failure potential. Additionally, as most infrastructure is designed primarily to impound water during flood events, dam failure would likely create a substantial hazard during or shortly after a flood. There is some risk of experiencing a complete dam failure, but the risk is likely very low.

Climate Change Considerations

Climate change is expected to affect precipitation patterns in California, which are likely to influence future flood events. A recent study found that the number of very intense precipitation days in California is projected to more than double by the end of the century, increasing 117 percent⁵⁰ and making it likely that flood events will become more frequent. More flooding events could slightly increase the risk of dam failure, as it would require the Seven Oaks Dam to be used more frequently and potentially hold back more water.

The potential increase in intense precipitation days may be due, at least in part, to expected changes to phenomena called atmospheric rivers (ARs), which are bands of very moist air that can create intense storms. Although only approximately a dozen of these storms occur in an average year, 40 to 50 percent of California's precipitation is caused by AR events.⁵¹ These storms often cause flooding due to their intensity. In Southern California, the number of AR storms is expected to remain constant, although the storms are projected to become 10 to 20 percent more intense on average, increasing the odds that an individual AR storm will cause flooding.⁵²

Another potentially contributing factor is the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO, referred to as El Niño), a natural cycle in water temperatures and wind patterns in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. Conditions change between three states (warm, neutral, and cold) as part of the regular ENSO cycle, which affects precipitation in California. The warm phase (also called El Niño) usually increases precipitation in California, and the cool phase (called La Niña) generally decreases it. Scientists have not yet identified if climate change may affect the ENSO cycle,⁵³ but there may be significant ramifications for flood events in Southern California if there is a connection.⁵⁴

⁵⁰ Polade, S. D., Gershunov, A., Cayan, D. R., et al. 2017. Precipitation in a warming world: Assessing project hydro-climate changes in California and other Mediterranean climate regions. Scientific Reports

⁵¹ Dyches, P. 2017. "NASA estimates global reach of atmospheric rivers." <https://climate.nasa.gov/news/2645/nasa-estimates-global-reach-of-atmospheric-rivers/>.

⁵² Oskin, B. 2014. "'Atmospheric Rivers' to Soak California as Climate Warms." <https://www.livescience.com/49225-atmospheric-rivers-double-climate-change.html>.

⁵³ Chen, C., Cane, M. A., Wittenberg, A. T., et al. 2016. "ENSO in the CMIP5 Simulations: Life Cycles, Diversity, and Responses to Climate Change." *Journal of Climate*, 30. Pages 775-801

⁵⁴ Keupp, L., Pollinger, F., Paeth, H. 2016. Assessment of future ENSO changes in a CMIP3/CMIP5 multi-model and multi-index framework. *International Journal of Climatology*, 37(8). Pages 3439-3451

CHAPTER 4 – THREAT AND VULNERABILITY

Each of the hazards discussed in **Chapter 3** can have varying effects on different populations and District assets within the EOCWD service area. For example, while an extreme heat event will be equally severe across the EOCWD service area, some customers may be more severely impacted than others. This chapter examines how various hazard conditions may impact the EOCWD and which populations and District assets are more vulnerable to threats.

Threat Assessment Process

The threat assessment process looks at the harm that a hazard may cause to three different groups: the physical threat to key facilities, the threat to vulnerable populations/customers, and the threat to any other District assets (noncritical facilities, key services, etc.), and estimated replacement values (if available).

KEY FACILITIES

A key facility is a building or structure that plays an important role in protecting the health, safety, and well-being of District customers and residents. It includes major District facilities and critical pieces of infrastructure. Most of the key facilities are owned by the EOCWD, while others are owned by other government agencies or private organizations.

Table 4-1 shows the number of key facilities by category and function type (e.g., reservoir, connector, tank). **Appendix D** contains a complete list of all key facilities.

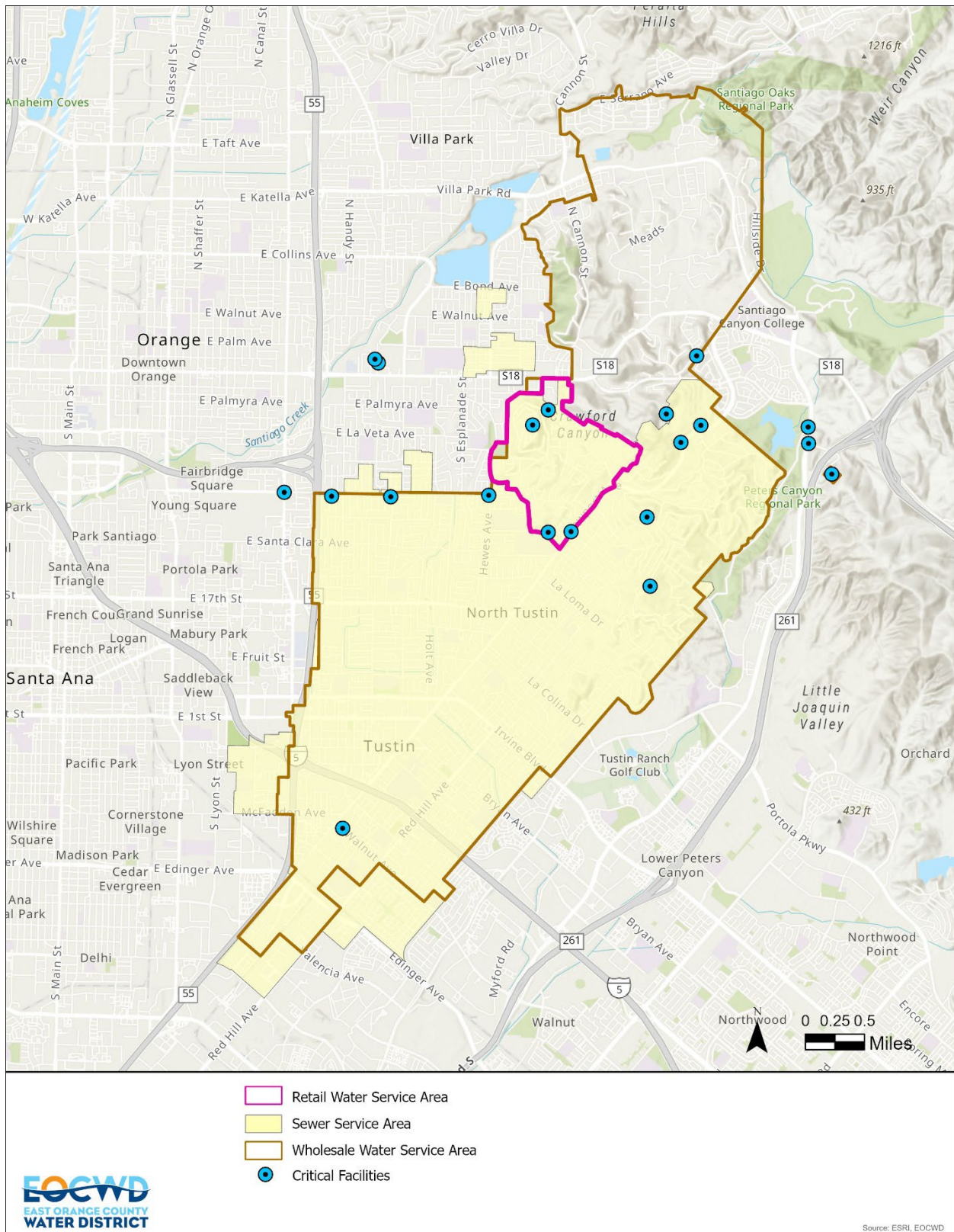
The likelihood that all facilities are completely damaged simultaneously is extremely remote. Most impacts are anticipated to be isolated to specific locations based on the hazard. This estimate does not include the value of underground infrastructure and surface drainage facilities owned and operated by the Cities in which the service area is located.

The threat assessment examines the number and types of key facilities located within areas of elevated risk for various hazards. These facilities and key pieces of infrastructure face the risk of damage or destruction during a hazard event, reducing their ability to function or rendering them entirely nonfunctional. Facilities outside of the elevated risk areas may still be affected by hazards, although the risk of damage is lower. The threat assessment will also evaluate how key facilities may be impacted by hazard types that extend beyond specific risk areas, such as extreme heat. **Figure 4-1** shows the location of key facilities in the District, except for those whose locations are restricted for security reasons.

If a hazard event destroys any key facility, the cost to replace the facility (paid by insurers, the District, other agencies, or private companies) will likely be considerable. The specific value of a handful of key facilities owned by the District is known. The threat assessment will identify the replacement costs of key facilities at risk of various hazards, if any of the facilities with a known value are within a mapped hazard zone.

TABLE 4-1: KEY CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE		
Facility/Infrastructure Type	Number of Facilities	Replacement Value*
Buildings (EOCWD Headquarters, Warehouse)	3	\$8,800,000
Production Wells	2	\$13,000,000
Pump Stations	3	\$1,500,000 (Cost includes only the pumps and building)
Reservoirs	4	\$33,500,000
System Connections	18	\$7,400,000
Tanks (Surge/Pressure)	4	\$40,000
PFAS Treatment Plant (includes 3 tanks, 2 cartridge filters, and 4 ion exchange vessels)	1	\$11,000,000
Pipelines (Includes Sewer Main, Water Lateral, and Water Main)	216.4 (linear miles)	\$856,287,082
Total	35	\$931,527,082
*Potential loss data are estimates only, as replacement values for some facilities were not available. Actual losses may be greater than the estimate presented in this table.		

Figure 4-1: Key Facilities in EOCWD



THREATENED POPULATIONS

All people within the District service area depend on reliable water supplies for safe drinking, sanitation, and hygiene. However, in a disaster affecting water and wastewater infrastructure, some populations in the District service area may be more vulnerable should these services become disrupted. These populations include individuals reliant upon care provided by others, such as young children, individuals with disabilities/impaired mobility, people who rely on medical equipment, and those experiencing lower socioeconomic levels. All of whom can be disproportionately impacted by such hazards.

The threat analysis examines how individuals with various characteristics may be more susceptible to the threat of hazardous events and, therefore, may be considered vulnerable populations. This Plan assesses the following characteristics:

- **Disability status.** Persons with disabilities often have reduced mobility, and in some cases may have challenges taking care of themselves. This can reduce their ability to mitigate hazards to themselves, their homes, and their property, particularly if they lack assistance from others.
- **Income levels.** Lower-income individuals are less likely to have sufficient financial resources to undertake mitigation activities on their own homes and properties, particularly if assistance programs are not available. Limited financial resources can also make them more vulnerable to disruptions in the local economy from hazard events, which could cause significant financial hardship. Households below the poverty line are more vulnerable to the impacts of hazardous events.
- **Senior citizens.** Residents who are at least 65 years of age are more likely to have reduced mobility and physical or mental disabilities, which can decrease their ability to mitigate hazard events. Physical and mental characteristics may also make senior citizens more likely to be injured and more likely to suffer health complications from any injuries during a hazard event. Senior citizens who live alone face even higher levels of vulnerability.

Table 4-2 presents the metrics for District service area customers/residents who meet at least one of the criteria for being a threatened or vulnerable population. **Chapter 2** provides additional demographic details for the community.

TABLE 4-2: EOCWD SERVICE AREA THREATENED POPULATION METRICS	
Vulnerable Population Metric	EOCWD Service Area
Population	89,542
Households	30,322
Median household income	\$120,028
Renter Households	39.8%
Median Age	40.1
Percentage of households with at least one person living with a disability	20.8%
Percentage of households living below the poverty limit	8.3%
Percentage of households with one member aged 65+	32.6%
Area Affected by Hazard (Sq Mile and Pct of Service Area)	16.33 sq miles
Sources: ESRI 2025, US Census 2020 Decennial data, 2019-2023 American Community Survey	
Note: Due to data limitations, the population data used for the threat assessment may not be consistent with the Census demographic figures given in Chapter 2. The demographic data are used in the threat assessment for comparative purposes only and are not meant to replace the more accurate demographic data in Chapter 2. The demographics shown in this table include people living in EOCWD's service area.	

In addition to vulnerable populations included in Census counts, other vulnerable individuals may not be as easily measured but face a similar risk to other socially vulnerable groups.

- Persons without access to lifelines (such as cars and basic telecommunication services) can have a difficult time getting information about hazard mitigation. They may not have the necessary resources to adequately prepare for future hazard events.
- Although the unhoused population in the District service area is fairly small (City of Tustin and unincorporated areas), an estimated 423 people (City of Tustin) and 35 people (unincorporated county areas) were unhoused in 2024. Of the combined 458 individuals, 349 are listed as being sheltered, and 109 are listed as being unsheltered.⁵⁵ Without shelter, they are exposed to the direct effects of hazards (natural and human-caused) far more than other populations; they have very few (if any) resources to help make themselves more resilient to hazard conditions; social services may be limited or nonexistent; and it can be difficult to communicate information about potential hazard events to unhoused persons effectively.
- Undocumented persons also face increased vulnerability from hazard events in the District. They frequently have lower income levels and may live in substandard housing, which can render their homes more susceptible to damage and make it more difficult for them to retrofit their homes to be more resilient. Although there is no accurate count of undocumented persons in EOCWD, the total population in Orange County is estimated at 236,000, 46 percent of whom have limited English proficiency and an estimated 10 percent of whom live below the poverty level.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ Staff, O. C. (n.d.). 2024 point in time summary. <https://unitedtoendhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2024-Point-In-Time-Count-Summary-FINAL.pdf>

⁵⁶ Migration Policy Institute. (n.d.). County data (6059): Unauthorized population | migrationpolicy.org. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/unauthorized-immigrant-population/county/6059>

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS/CHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT

The District provides water and wastewater services to the City of Tustin, Orange, and unincorporated areas, including North Tustin, Lemon Heights, Cowan Heights, Orange Park Acres, and Panorama Heights. The estimated population within the service area is approximately 89,542 people. Depending on the hazard's magnitude and duration, a considerable number of people and businesses could be impacted. The primary concern for the EOCWD would be a partial or complete interruption of water and wastewater services to its customers. A hazard could result in direct physical damage to water/wastewater infrastructure, including indirect damage resulting from interference with everyday business operations.

Much of the service area is predominantly built out, reflecting the urbanized, developed nature of Orange County in general. According to the City of Tustin's *2021-2029 Housing Element*, the City expects to see population growth of approximately 6.3 percent from 2025 to 2045⁵⁷ This population growth exceeds the expected 3.3 percent in Orange County.⁵⁸ This includes projected increases in population, employment, and housing. An increase in population will also lead to an expansion of water and wastewater infrastructure, facilities, and transportation and delivery systems necessary to meet this increased demand. Many Orange County cities have seen shifts in development toward higher-density residential and mixed-use development projects in response to the demand for housing, potentially occurring in the service area as well.

The service area includes a wide variety of residential and non-residential land uses. EOCWD will continue to work with the communities and agencies it serves to identify service requirements, including the expansion of new or modification of current water and wastewater infrastructure and facilities. Project planning and completion require coordination with these communities to ensure adherence to relevant codes and regulations, including the consideration of potential hazards during construction.

Continued population growth and development are anticipated within the EOCWD service area, despite inherent risks from natural hazards, including earthquakes, liquefaction, flood risk, and wildfires. Recent droughts have highlighted the need for new developments to have a reliable water supply, as well as the importance of planning for long-term dry periods. In response, EOCWD and all of Orange County's water and wastewater agencies are working together to meet community needs, improve local infrastructure, and prepare for potential emergencies.

DISASTER DECLARATION CONNECTIONS

The following major disasters, emergency declarations, and fire management events (**Table 4-3**) have been issued by FEMA in Orange County. The EOCWD participates in a regional emergency response system coordinated by the Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC), rather than maintaining its own separate emergency response center. WEROC manages county-wide emergency planning and response for all of Orange County's water and wastewater utilities. The regional WEROC program maintains a dedicated

⁵⁷ Tustin, C. of. (2022, September). *2021-2029 housing element*. 2021-2029 Housing Element | Tustin, CA. <https://www.tustinca.org/1211/Housing-Element-Update>

⁵⁸ California State Fullerton. (2025, June). *Orange County - Profiles*. Orange County Facts and Figures. <https://www.fullerton.edu/cdr/resources/pdf/profiles/profilesv12n1.pdf>

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that serves as the central point of coordination for water-related emergency and disaster response.⁵⁹

TABLE 4-3: DISASTER DECLARATION – ORANGE COUNTY (2019-2024)

Year	Declaration Number	Declaration Title	Incident Type	Affected the District	Activated WEROC's EOC or Requested PA
2024	FM-5537-CA	BRIDGE FIRE	Fire	No	No
2024	FM-5535-CA	LINE FIRE	Fire	No	No
2024	DR-4769-CA	CALIFORNIA SEVERE WINTER STORMS, TORNADOES, FLOODING, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES	Severe Storm	No	No
2023	DR-4750-CA	CALIFORNIA TROPICAL STORM HILARY	Severe Storm	No	No
2023	DR-4699-CA	SEVERE WINTER STORMS, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, FLOODING, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES	Severe Storm	No	No
2023	EM-3591-CA	SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND MUDSLIDES	Flood	No	No
2023	EM-3592-CA	SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES	Flood	No	No
2021	DR-4569-CA	WILDFIRES	Fire	No	No
2021	FM-5381-CA	BLUE RIDGE FIRE	Fire	No	No
2020	DR-4482-CA	COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Biological	No	No
2020	EM-3428-CA	COVID-19	Biological	No	No
2020	FM-5350-CA	EL DORADO FIRE	Fire	No	No
2020	FM-5325-CA	APPLE FIRE	Fire	No	No
2020	FM-5301-CA	HILLSIDE FIRE	Fire	No	No
2019	EM-3415-CA	EARTHQUAKES	Earthquake	No	No

DR = Major Disaster
EM = Emergency Declaration
FM = Fire Management

Relevant past events identified earlier in this plan have been identified in connection with these events in the “Past Events” sections within each Hazard Profile located in **Chapter 3** of this Plan.

⁵⁹ WEROC. (n.d.). *Emergency management*. MWDOC. <https://www.mwdoc.com/your-water/emergency-management/#:~:text=What%20is%20WEROC,your%20retail%20water%20provider%20directly.>

Threat Profiles

SEVERE WEATHER

Key Facilities

Extreme Heat

Most key facilities are unlikely to be harmed by extreme heat. However, electrical facilities such as substations and power plants could be affected by very high temperatures, as such conditions place increased stress on the electrical grid. If demand is not properly managed, it is possible that electrical facilities may be damaged during extreme heat events, impacting infrastructure and facilities that rely on electrical power.

Severe Wind

Severe wind could cause damage to key facilities, particularly if they have not been well-built or have been poorly maintained. This could range from relatively minor damage, such as some lost roofing material, to more significant structural damage or even some degree of destruction in extreme cases.

Vulnerable Populations

Extreme Heat

All types of severe weather events may occur anywhere in the District, so there are no specific risk zones to analyze for social vulnerability. Extreme heat likely poses the greatest potential to cause disproportionate harm to District residents and customers, as it is particularly hazardous to young children, senior citizens, and individuals who live or work outdoors. This can create significant health risks, particularly for seniors who do not live near a cooling center (or have no way of reaching one), seniors who rely on help from another person to ensure their basic needs are met, and residents who do not live in a home with air conditioning. Other exposed people, like outdoor workers (such as gardeners and construction workers) and homeless individuals, also face an elevated risk from extreme heat events.

Severe Wind

Severe wind may be harmful to people who live or work within the District service area in buildings that have not been well constructed or well maintained, or to people who live in prefabricated homes. Such structures are more likely to be damaged by strong winds. People living or working within the service area who have limited financial resources may face additional hardships if their dwellings are damaged, as reconstruction can be a significant economic burden.

Other Service Area Assets

Extreme Heat

Severe weather poses a particular threat to electrical service in the District. Extreme heat events cause power lines and related infrastructure to function at reduced efficiency, and the increased electrical demand that is common during extreme heat events (due to greater air conditioning needs) can put further stress on the electrical grid. This may lead to blackouts in part or all of the District service area without backup power generation.

Severe Wind

Severe wind can topple power lines, leading to similar outages. Throughout the service area, there is a potential risk of severe wind damage to buildings, particularly those that are poorly constructed or have been poorly maintained. Even if such buildings are not considered key facilities, damage to these structures may pose a safety hazard and could affect the local economy or increase demand for service.

Changes in Population and Land Use Development

Extreme Heat

There could be minor changes in population patterns due to extreme heat if people cannot continue to live in older structures with limited insulation and older cooling units. The anticipated population growth in the EOCWD service area is not expected to impact the District's vulnerability to extreme heat significantly. However, if extreme heat becomes more common, both current and prospective residents/customers may move to places that do not experience triple-digit temperatures, leading to lower population and economic growth.

The District has no jurisdiction or policy-making authority within its service area. The District may participate as an interested stakeholder during the development phase of various planning documents (LHMP, General Plan, Safety Element, and Housing Element updates, etc.) and provide critical feedback, including technical input, during the public participation periods of the planning process.

Severe Wind

Severe windstorms occur periodically (primarily during the fall months) and generally do not affect populations to the degree that they would need to migrate in and out of the District service area. The anticipated population growth within the EOCWD is not expected to have a significant impact on the District's vulnerability to severe windstorms. There is the potential that older structures in the District may be impacted more severely than newer structures. Potential damage to overhead powerlines and mature trees may be difficult to mitigate the potential impact to District infrastructure.

The District has no jurisdiction or policy-making authority within its service area. The District may participate as an interested stakeholder during the development phase of various planning documents (LHMP, General Plan, Safety Element, and Housing Element updates, etc.) and provide critical feedback, including technical input, during the public participation periods of the planning process.

Climate Change Vulnerability

Climate change is projected to increase the frequency, intensity, and duration of severe weather events in Southern California, including extreme heat, high-wind events, and heavy precipitation. Rising average temperatures will heighten the occurrence of heat waves, increasing demand on the regional electrical grid and creating potential cascading effects on water and wastewater operations reliant on power. More variable precipitation patterns—ranging from prolonged dry spells to intense atmospheric river storms—may stress aging stormwater systems and lead to localized flooding or erosion.

Additionally, hotter and drier conditions contribute to vegetation die-off, increasing the likelihood of wind-driven wildfires during Santa Ana wind events. Collectively, these changes may intensify

infrastructure stress, elevate public-health risks for sensitive populations, and increase operational costs for the District as it manages temperature-related demand surges, potential service disruptions, and long-term maintenance impacts on critical facilities.

WILDFIRES

Key Facilities

Although the wildfire hazard zone covers a sizeable part of the northeastern EOCWD service area, most key facilities are in urbanized or other non-wildland areas. As a result, there are only five key facilities located in Very High FHSZ areas, including one building, two reservoirs, and two system connections, which have known replacement values totaling approximately \$16,150,000. **Table 4-4** shows the types of key facilities located within the Very High FHSZs. **Figure 4-2** displays the key facilities that are located within the Very High FHSZs.

TABLE 4-4: KEY FACILITIES IN WILDFIRE HAZARD ZONES		
Facility Type	Facility Totals	Potential Loss*
Buildings	1	\$800,000
Cartridge Filter	0	\$-
Ion Exchange Vessel	0	\$-
Production Well	0	\$-
Pump Station	0	\$-
Reservoir	2	\$13,500,000
System Connection	2	\$1,850,000
Tank	0	\$-
Treatment Plant	0	\$-
Well Station	0	\$-
Total	5	\$16,150,000

*Potential loss data are estimates only, as replacement values for some facilities were not available. Actual losses may be greater than the estimate presented in this table.

Vulnerable Populations

The District service area's Very High FHSZs include approximately 6,204 residents. There are higher rates of senior citizens in both the Very High FHSZs when compared to the rest of the service area. As senior citizens are more likely to have disabilities and reduced mobility, areas with higher percentages of senior citizens can have more challenges with evacuation and preparatory activities. Households in the Very High FHSZs have income levels higher than the rest of the service area. These individuals may have an easier time preparing their homes and properties to be more resilient to wildfire. **Table 4-5** shows the social vulnerability of residents/customers located in the Very High FHSZs.

TABLE 4-5: WILDFIRE HAZARD ZONE VULNERABILITY METRICS		
Threatened Population Metric	Very High FHSZ	EOCWD Service Area
Population	6,204	89,542
Households	2,372	30,322
Median household income	\$165,239	\$120,028
Renter Occupied Households	14.7%	39.8%
Median Age	47.3	40.1
Percentage of households with at least one person living with a disability	19.5%	20.8%
Percentage of households living below the poverty limit	5.8%	8.3%
Percentage of households with one member aged 65+	40.1%	32.6%
Area Affected by Hazard (Sq miles and Pct of Service Area)	2.27 sq miles (13.9%)	16.33 sq miles
Sources: ESRI 2025, US Census 2020 Decennial data, 2019-2023 American Community Survey		

Wildfires can have more widespread impacts on socially vulnerable people. Children, senior citizens, and persons with respiratory conditions can be disproportionately affected by ash and smoke inhalation, creating or exacerbating health impacts throughout the service area and in the broader region.

Other Community Assets

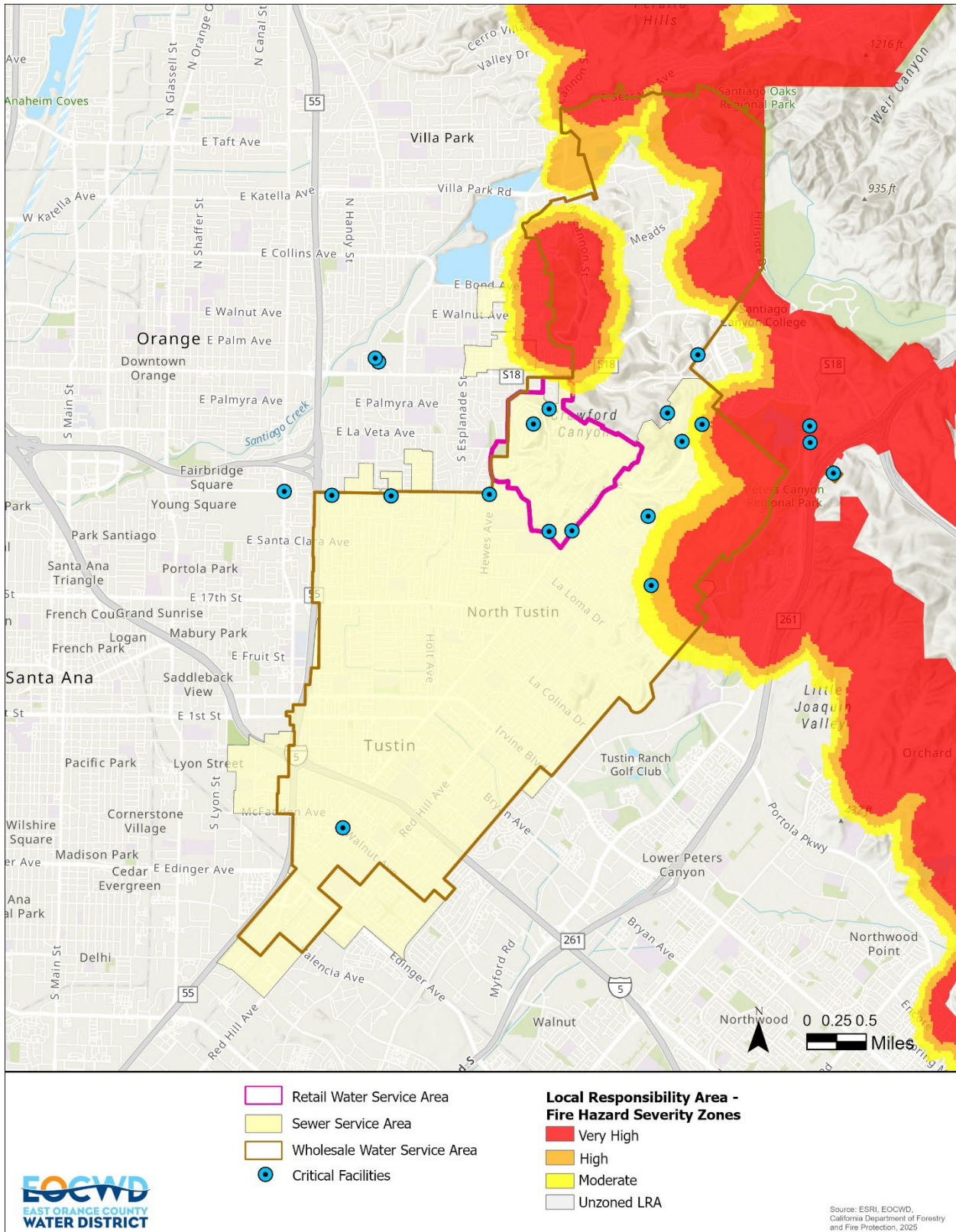
The FHSZs located in the service area are primarily residential in nature. Buildings of all types in wildfire-prone areas are at risk of significant damage or destruction from any blazes, requiring temporary housing and lengthy reconstruction activities. Wildfire events can disrupt transportation networks by burning too close to roads or railways, necessitating their closure for public safety and facilitating easy access for emergency responders. In addition to creating significant congestion, such a move could hamper evacuation efforts. Wildfires often damage or destroy power lines and may also interrupt natural gas pipelines, causing them to be shut down for safety reasons, and resulting in energy service outages.

Changes in Population and Land Use Development

If a large wildfire were to occur, it is feasible that changes to population patterns could fluctuate. Future land use designations, redevelopment, or new development in these areas could be restricted or even prohibited, especially in the Very High FHSZs. The anticipated population growth in the service area is not expected to significantly impact the District's vulnerability to wildfire, assuming residential development is limited in fire-prone areas. The demand for water and the necessity for new, additional, or modified water district infrastructure construction will also be anticipated to increase.

The District has no jurisdiction or policy-making authority within its service area. The District may participate as an interested stakeholder during the development phase of various planning documents (LHMP, General Plan, Safety Element, and Housing Element updates, etc.) and provide critical feedback, including technical input, during the public participation periods of the planning process.

Figure 4-2: Key Facilities Located within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones



Climate Change Vulnerability

Climate change is projected to increase the frequency, duration, and intensity of wildfire conditions in Southern California. Hotter temperatures, longer dry seasons, and increased evapotranspiration reduce soil and vegetation moisture, while erratic precipitation patterns may promote more rapid vegetation growth that later becomes fuel during drought conditions.

Within EOCWD's service area, this trend can expand the wildland-urban interface (WUI) exposure in the northeastern portion of the District, increasing the probability that adjacent residential areas and key facilities will be affected by wind-driven fires and smoke impacts. Prolonged wildfire seasons can also exacerbate post-fire flooding and debris-flow hazards. The District should anticipate higher operational demand for water supply during fire suppression and post-fire recovery periods, and potential declines in source water quality from sediment and ash inflow.

SEISMIC HAZARDS

Key Facilities

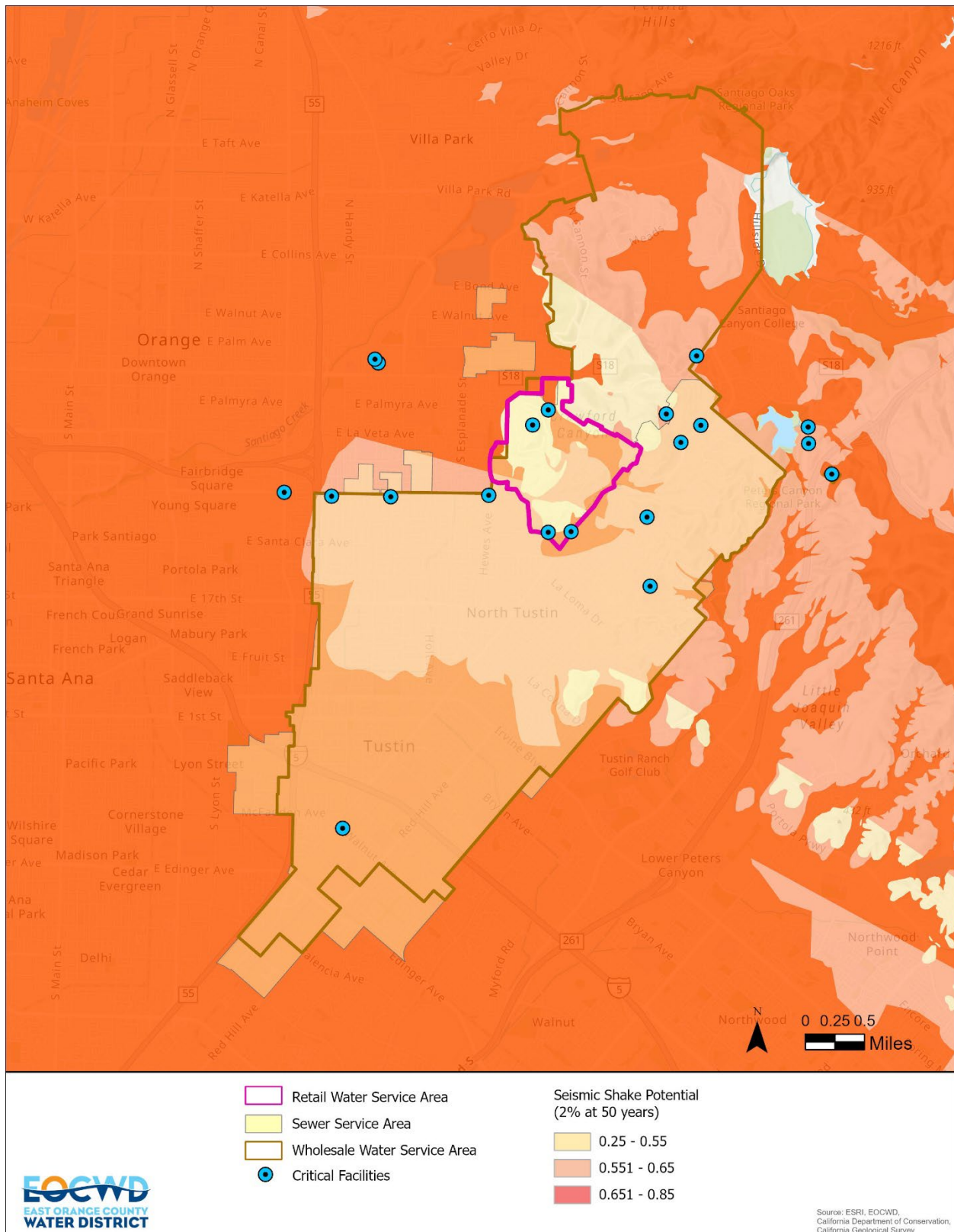
Seismic Shaking

Severe seismic shaking potentially poses a threat to all key facilities. Any of them may face damage or destruction in a sufficiently strong earthquake. In general, facilities that are older and have not been well-maintained, or facilities that were poorly constructed to begin with, face the greatest threat. Without a more detailed seismic evaluation of key facilities, it cannot be said which structures are more likely to be damaged or destroyed. **Table 4-6** displays which key facilities and infrastructure are in the highest risk zones within the service area. In total, there are 12 facilities located in this area, including a building, two reservoirs, and nine system connections, with an approximate replacement value of \$33.6 million. **Figure 4-3** displays the seismic shaking that can potentially affect the District and its key facilities.

TABLE 4-6: KEY FACILITIES IN SEISMIC SHAKING ZONES (BETWEEN 0.65 AND .95G)		
Facility Type	Facility Totals	Potential Loss*
Buildings	1	\$800,000
Cartridge Filter	0	\$-
Ion Exchange Vessel	0	\$-
Production Well	0	\$-
Pump Station	0	\$-
Reservoir	2	\$28,500,000
System Connection	9	\$4,300,000
Tank	0	\$-
Treatment Plant	0	\$-
Well Station	0	\$-
Total	12	\$33,600,000

*Potential loss data are estimates only, as replacement values for some facilities were not available. Actual losses may be greater than the estimate presented in this table.

Figure 4-3: Key Facilities and Seismic Shaking Potential

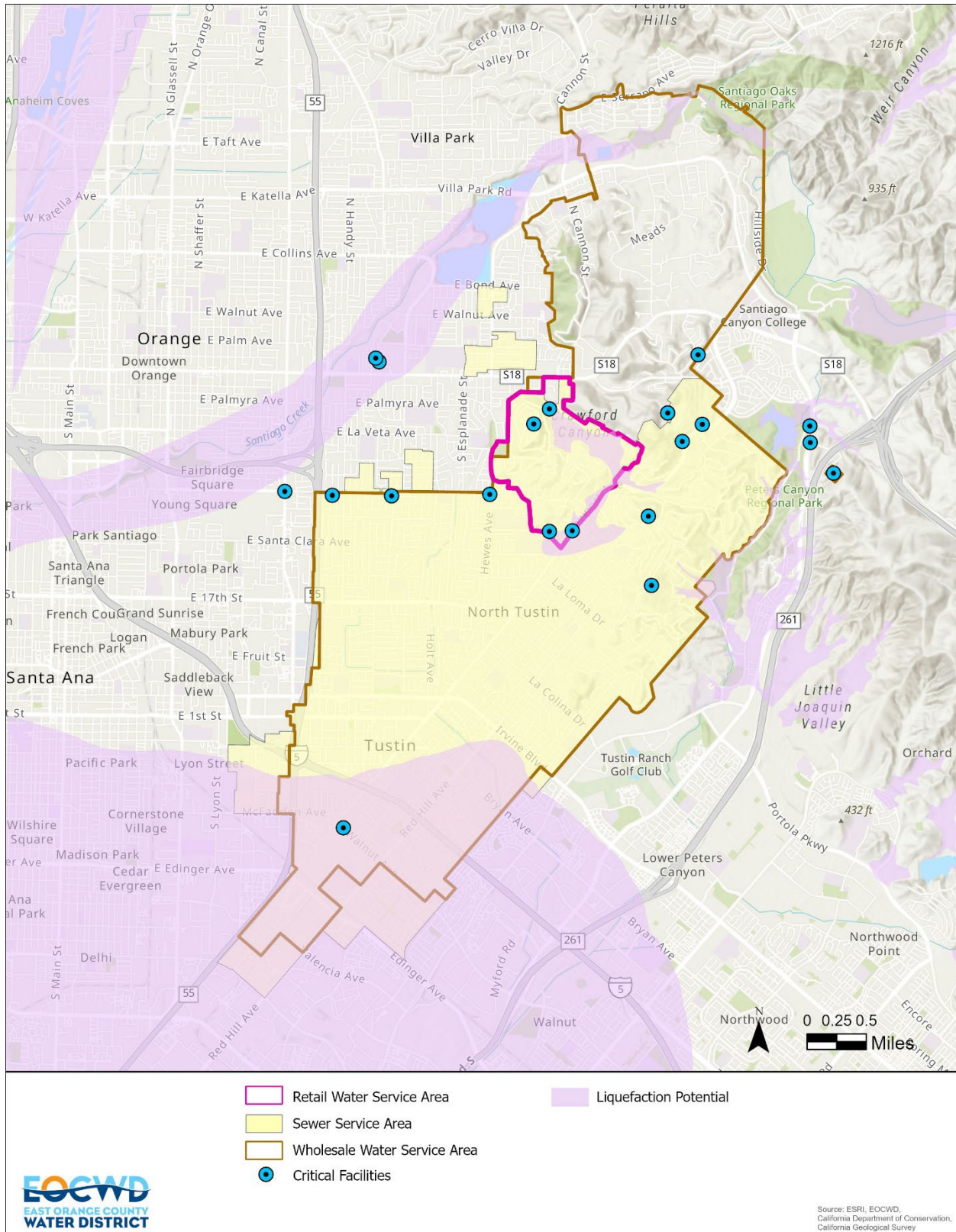


Liquefaction

In total, 21 key facilities are currently located in the high-susceptibility liquefaction hazard zone, as shown in **Table 4-7**. These key facilities include two buildings, two cartridge filters, four ion exchange vessels, six system connections, two tanks, one treatment plant, and one well station with an approximate replacement value of \$27,750,000. Not all the key facilities located in these high liquefaction potential hazard zones have known replacement values. **Figure 4-4** shows the key facilities that are located in this high-susceptibility liquefaction hazard zone.

TABLE 4-7: KEY FACILITIES IN HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL ZONES		
Facility Type	Facility Totals	Potential Loss*
Buildings	2	\$8,000,000
Cartridge Filter	2	\$-
Ion Exchange Vessel	4	\$-
Production Well	3	\$6,500,000
Pump Station	0	\$-
Reservoir	0	\$-
System Connection	6	\$2,250,000
Tank	2	\$-
Treatment Plant	1	\$11,000,000
Well Station	1	\$-
Total	21	\$27,750,000
*Potential loss data are estimates only, as replacement values for some facilities were not available. Actual losses may be greater than the estimate presented in this table.		

Figure 4-4: Key Facilities in High Liquefaction Potential Hazard Zones



Vulnerable Populations

Seismic Shaking

All residents/customers in the District service area are at risk of seismic shaking. Approximately 6,627 individuals in the service area population reside within a 500-foot buffer of a known fault (none are identified as active Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zones). Senior citizens (especially those living alone) and persons with disabilities could have a harder time strengthening their homes against seismic activity, and lower-income households and persons in poverty may not have the financial resources to do so. Individuals with limited financial resources are also more likely to be affected by the economic downturn that would likely accompany a significant earthquake. **Table 4-8** shows the social vulnerability of residents in the seismic hazard zones.

Liquefaction

An estimated 38,122 residents/customers live in an area with an elevated liquefaction risk. Residents in high liquefaction risk areas have a substantially lower level of household income, which decreases their ability to harden their homes against liquefaction and makes them more susceptible to economic damage from seismic activity. Seniors living alone may have a harder time hardening their homes against liquefaction or receiving information about risk levels, particularly if they lack regular assistance from formal or informal support networks. **Table 4-8** shows the social vulnerability of residents in the seismic hazard zones.

TABLE 4-8: SEISMIC HAZARD THREATENED POPULATION VULNERABILITY METRICS			
Threatened Population Metric	500 ft Buffer of a Fault	High Liquefaction	EOCWD Service Area
Population	6,827	38,122	89,542
Households	2,518	12,357	30,322
Median household income	\$158,756	\$92,707	\$120,028
Renter Occupied Households	17.9%	63.7%	39.8%
Median Age	46.2	35.3	40.1
Percentage of households with at least one person living with a disability	17.6%	20.2%	20.8%
Percentage of households living below the poverty limit	4.1%	11.5%	8.3%
Percentage of households with one member aged 65+	41.5%	23.4%	32.6%
Area Affected by Hazard (Sq mile and Pct of Service Area)	1.86 sq miles (11.4%)	3.47 sq miles (21.2%)	16.33 sq miles
Sources: ESRI 2025, US Census 2020 Decennial data, 2019-2023 American Community Survey			

Other Community Assets

Seismic Shaking

Seismic shaking may affect other community assets throughout EOCWD. Older buildings of all types that have not been seismically retrofitted may be at risk of harm. As mentioned in **Chapter 3**, an earthquake on the Newport-Inglewood Fault could cause shaking that would rank as VIII (Destructive) on the MMI scale, similar to the level of intensity of the 1994 Northridge earthquake

in the areas of strongest shaking. Such shaking could damage or destroy roads, rail lines, bridges, and utility lines, resulting in transportation congestion and utility service outages. There is also the possibility that a strong earthquake could rupture hazardous material storage containers, causing potentially several hazardous material releases into the District's water and wastewater infrastructure and local groundwater supplies.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction could also damage Interstate 5, railroad lines, and any utility lines that run through the liquefaction hazard zone. In addition to creating service outages, impacts to these pieces of infrastructure can cause regional traffic congestion. Liquefaction could harm the residential buildings and retail stores located in the service area, affecting the local economy.

Changes in Population and Land Use Development

Seismic Shaking

Based on the current Housing Element data, the service area's various jurisdictions anticipate residential/population growth, which is expected to increase the District's potential vulnerability to seismic hazards as development increases. While this may also be true concerning land use and development, if a strong earthquake impacts the service area, there is the potential that older structures may be damaged more severely than newer structures and developments within the District service area.

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Liquefaction

Liquefaction is being monitored by jurisdictions and agencies throughout the hazard-prone locations in the service area. These zones are generally located in certain locations within the service area, meaning that the potential for damage is limited to these areas. Despite this potential, liquefaction is unlikely to cause changes in population patterns. However, land use designations and new development may be limited in these areas out of precaution, or subject to policies developed by the jurisdiction and agency documents, such as the HMP and the General Plan's Land Use, Housing, and Safety Elements.

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Climate Change Vulnerability

Although seismic activity itself is not directly caused by climate change, climate-related effects can amplify seismic risk impacts. More intense and frequent precipitation events may increase groundwater saturation and soil instability, heightening the potential for earthquake-induced liquefaction and slope failure. In addition, temperature extremes and variable moisture levels

can degrade soil strength and underground infrastructure resilience, making pipelines and reservoirs more susceptible to damage during an earthquake.

Climate change may therefore indirectly increase the consequences of seismic hazards by stressing existing infrastructure, compounding economic disruption, and complicating emergency response through coincident hazard events (e.g., earthquake during or following extreme weather).

DROUGHT

Key Facilities

The primary threat from drought events is a reduced water supply. There is not likely to be any damage to key facilities from drought events, although it is possible that any water delivery infrastructure that is not used or used less during drought conditions may fall into some degree of disrepair if regular maintenance is deferred.

Vulnerable Populations

Drought conditions are generally consistent across the service area, so there is no specific hazard area to evaluate. In urbanized areas, drought conditions are highly unlikely to become severe enough that a lack of water supplies poses a health or safety risk.

Low-income people can be the most vulnerable to drought because of rising water rates and fines, which can create severe financial strain. This is especially true if they lack the money to pay for these higher bills or fines, and potentially receive poor communication about new policies and conservation methods. Additionally, community members who work in businesses that suffer during drought (e.g., swimming pool services, some types of farming) or in industries that rely on large amounts of water (nurseries, car washes, restaurants, and hospitality) may also face economic hardship

A drier climate and less watering of outside spaces often lead to increased dust and other air pollutants. This, in turn, aggravates allergies and respiratory diseases in people who already have them and increases their prevalence among the general population. Drought can also shrink open bodies of water (such as lakes and ponds) and, by limiting replenishment and circulation, cause them to become stagnant, creating breeding areas for mosquitoes. The California Department of Public Health documented a rise in West Nile Virus cases during the 2013-16 drought; decreased availability of open water forced birds and mosquitoes into closer contact, promoting the spread of the disease to humans.⁶⁰

Other Community Assets

Water service could be impacted during droughts; the greater the length or severity of the drought, the more extensive the impact. It is possible that water supplies may need to be rationed or otherwise subjected to strict controls during worse-than-normal droughts. The resulting dry flowerbeds and dead lawns can promote the infiltration of dust and plant spores into homes and businesses, leading to chronic heat and abrasive stress on electronics, appliances, and machinery, as well as increases in disease (as discussed above). Dead or non-existent landscaping can have a serious effect on the market value of both residential and

⁶⁰ Reese, P. (2024, October 23). *California drought threatens water quality: Plumbing solutions*. The Sacramento Bee. <https://alwaysaffordableplumbing.com/blog/california-drought-threatens-water-quality/>

commercial property, eventually leading to decreasing property-tax assessments and receipts. Cutting back on normal watering may also damage the urban forest, killing trees.

Changes in Population and Land Use Development

Droughts occur periodically (primarily during the summer/fall months) and generally do not affect populations to the degree that they would need to migrate in and out of the service area. Drought's main effects are the slow degradation of the quality of life, a slowdown or end to development, and a loss of water-intensive industries. Water shortages or expensive water, coupled with an increase in high-heat days, may cause current residents to move to less rigorous conditions and may cause potential residents to look elsewhere.

It is unlikely that a “normal” drought – that is, the kind that has become semi-permanent in Southern California – will affect land use and development because the development review process required by most of the service area jurisdictions will take steps to mitigate or minimize the impacts and vulnerability of drought. However, a lengthy, severe drought or a long-term reduction of the District's water supply may force drastic changes. Faced with a water shortage that has no foreseeable end, service area jurisdictions and agencies, in coordination with the District, may have to enact a moratorium on new water hookups or on new development in general. This may kill housing or commercial projects that were years in the making, become subject to legal action, and deprive future economic benefits from the foregone development within the service area.

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Climate Change Vulnerability

Climate projections for Southern California indicate longer and more severe droughts interspersed with shorter, more intense wet periods. Rising temperatures accelerate evaporation and reduce snowpack in upstream watersheds, decreasing imported water availability and increasing local supply stress.

Extended drought conditions can also increase groundwater overdraft and land subsidence potential, degrade water quality through higher concentrations of contaminants, and raise operational costs for treatment and delivery. These conditions may require EOCWD to implement stricter conservation measures, modify water purchase agreements, and increase reliance on recycled or reclaimed water. Drought-related vulnerabilities are therefore expected to intensify with climate change, affecting both supply reliability and customer affordability.

GEOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Key Facilities

Landslide

There are six key facilities in the high landslide susceptibility hazard zones, which include one pump station, one reservoir, three system connections, and one tank, totaling approximately \$16,050,000 in replacement value. **Table 4-9** shows the types of key facilities in the landslide

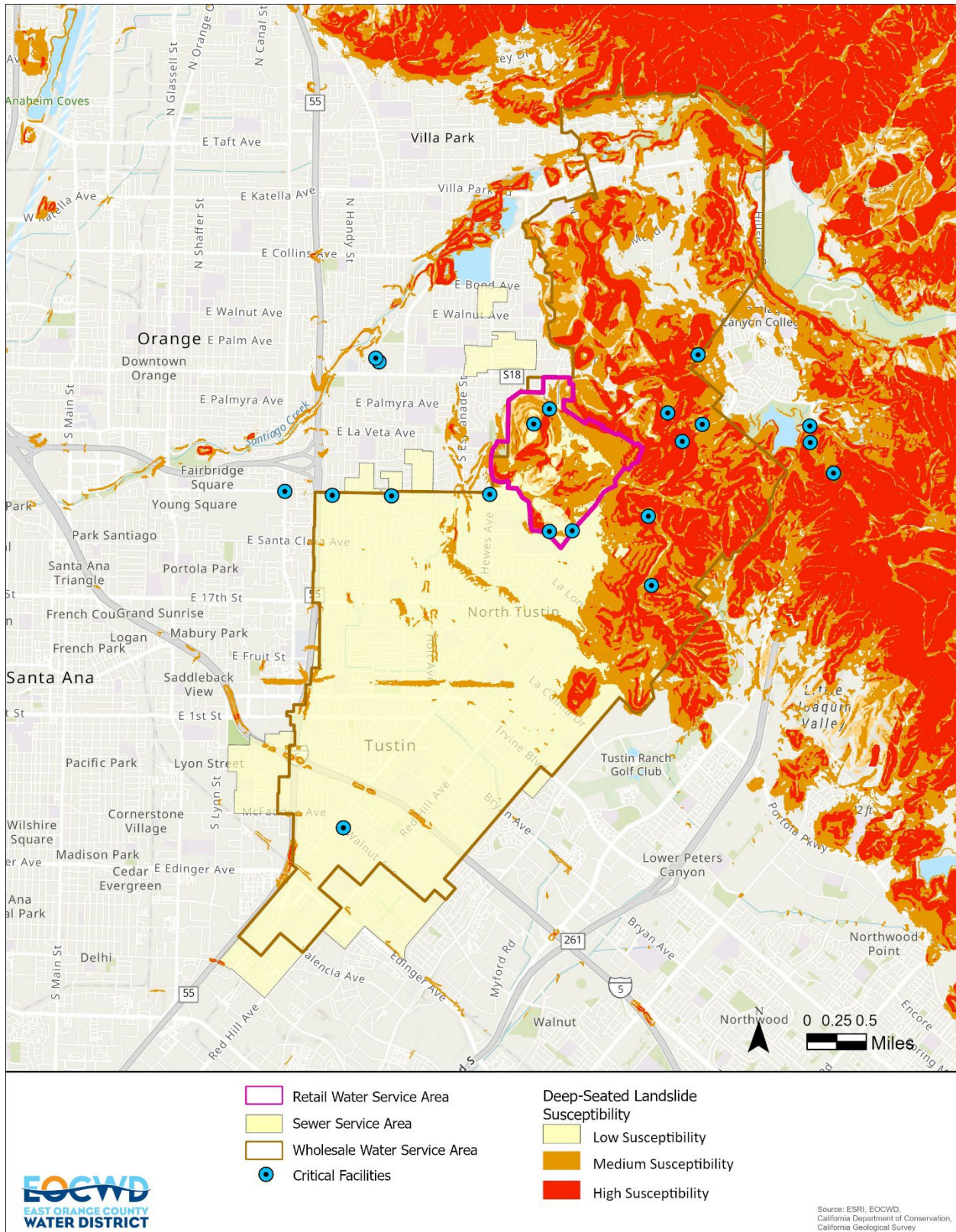
hazard zone. **Figure 4-5** displays the key facilities located within the deep-seated landslide high susceptibility zones in the District.

TABLE 4-9: KEY FACILITIES IN DEEP-SEATED LANDSLIDE HIGH SUSCEPTIBILITY ZONES		
Facility Type	Facility Total	Potential Loss*
Buildings	0	\$-
Cartridge Filter	0	\$-
Ion Exchange Vessel	0	\$-
Production Well	0	\$-
Pump Station	1	\$350,000
Reservoir	1	\$15,000,000
System Connection	3	\$700,000
Tank	1	\$-
Treatment Plant	0	\$-
Well Station	0	\$-
Total	6	\$16,050,000
*Potential loss data are estimates only, as replacement values for some facilities were not available. Actual losses may be greater than the estimate presented in this table.		

Subsidence

Subsidence is not ongoing within EOCWD, but there is some potential for it to resume if groundwater levels are not effectively managed. If such an event happens, it could pose a threat to all key facilities in the District, although the greatest threat would presumably be in areas with the fastest rate of subsidence. Since subsidence has not been measured in EOCWD for several decades, it is not possible to determine which parts of the service area are most at risk if this hazard were to resume.

Figure 4-5: Key Facilities Located in Deep-Seated Landslide High Susceptibility Zones



Vulnerable Populations

The area of high landslide risk covers approximately 2.56 square miles and is home to an estimated 5,915 people. By most metrics, the residents of this area are substantially less socially vulnerable than the average District resident/customer. However, there is a somewhat higher proportion of senior citizens in the high landslide risk zone compared to the service area. Senior citizens may face challenges evacuating an area, particularly when given short notice, which is of particular concern for fast-moving landslide events. Similar challenges can affect people who lack access to vehicles. **Table 4-10** shows the social vulnerability of residents in the high landslide risk zone.

TABLE 4-10: HIGH LANDSLIDE RISK ZONE THREATENED POPULATION VULNERABILITY METRICS		
Threatened Population Metric	High Susceptibility	EOCWD Service Area
Population	5,915	89,542
Households	2,292	30,322
Median household income	\$202,853	\$120,028
Renter Occupied Households	9.3%	39.8%
Median Age	50.6	40.1
Percentage of households with at least one person living with a disability	16.8%	20.8%
Percentage of households living below the poverty limit	3.8%	8.3%
Percentage of households with one member aged 65+	42.7%	32.6%
Area Affected by Hazard (Sq miles and Pct of Service Area)	2.56 sq miles (15.7%)	16.33 sq miles
Sources: ESRI 2025, US Census 2020 Decennial data, 2019-2023 American Community Survey		

Other Community Assets

Homes and businesses are typically damaged or destroyed by landslides. In addition to potentially causing significant injuries or fatalities, this can cause economic harm and create a need for long-term emergency sheltering and temporary housing until these buildings can be reconstructed. Landslides often block roadways or railways and may do so for weeks or even months after the event takes place. Long-term disruption to transportation networks can increase roadway congestion, harm public transit, delay response time for emergency services, and harm the local economy. Utility lines, such as power lines or water pipes, may be broken by a landslide, interrupting important services.

If subsidence did resume in EOCWD, the impact could be widespread. In addition to potentially damaging buildings throughout the community, subsidence could damage roads and rail lines as well as underground pipes such as water, wastewater, and natural gas. This could create more congestion within EOCWD's water and wastewater distribution and collection systems and interrupt key utility services.

Changes in Population and Land Use Development

Land sliding is being monitored throughout the hazard-prone areas in the service area; the impacts can cause damage to structures located within these zones. However, these zones are generally found in certain locations within the service area, meaning that the damage potential is limited to these areas. Despite this potential, landslides are unlikely to cause changes in population patterns. However, land use designations and new development may be limited in these areas out of precaution. Based on the current Housing Element data, the anticipated residential/population growth in the service area could increase EOCWD's potential vulnerability to landslides should they develop in these areas and the construction of required District infrastructure to ensure adequate water and wastewater service.

The District has no jurisdiction or policy-making authority within its service area. The District may participate as an interested stakeholder during the development phase of various planning documents (LHMP, General Plan, Safety Element, and Housing Element updates, etc.) and provide critical feedback, including technical input, during the public participation periods of the planning process.

Climate Change Vulnerability

Projected increases in the intensity of winter storms and atmospheric rivers can elevate landslide susceptibility within the hilly northeastern portions of the service area. Prolonged dry periods followed by heavy rainfall reduce slope stability by altering soil cohesion and moisture content. Climate change may also exacerbate subsidence potential if drought conditions drive greater groundwater extraction to meet demand.

Accordingly, both extremes—prolonged drought and intense rainfall—pose heightened risks to slope stability, roadways, and buried water/wastewater infrastructure. The District should monitor slope conditions near critical assets and coordinate with local jurisdictions to integrate adaptive stormwater and erosion-control practices into capital planning.

FLOODING

Key Facilities

There are 18 key facilities within the 500-year floodplain. **Figure 4-6** displays the critical facilities located within the 100-year and 500-year flood zones. These facilities include two buildings, one treatment plant, four wells, two tanks, and nine other smaller pieces of infrastructure, which, if damaged during a flood event, have a combined total replacement value of \$ 26.7 million. Extreme examples, facilities outside of the 500-year floodplain may be impacted. It is also possible that facilities outside of the 500-year floodplain could be damaged by ponding or other localized flooding. **Table 4-11** lists the key facilities located in the flood hazard zones.

Figure 4-6: Key Facilities Located in the 100-Year and 500-Year Flood Zones

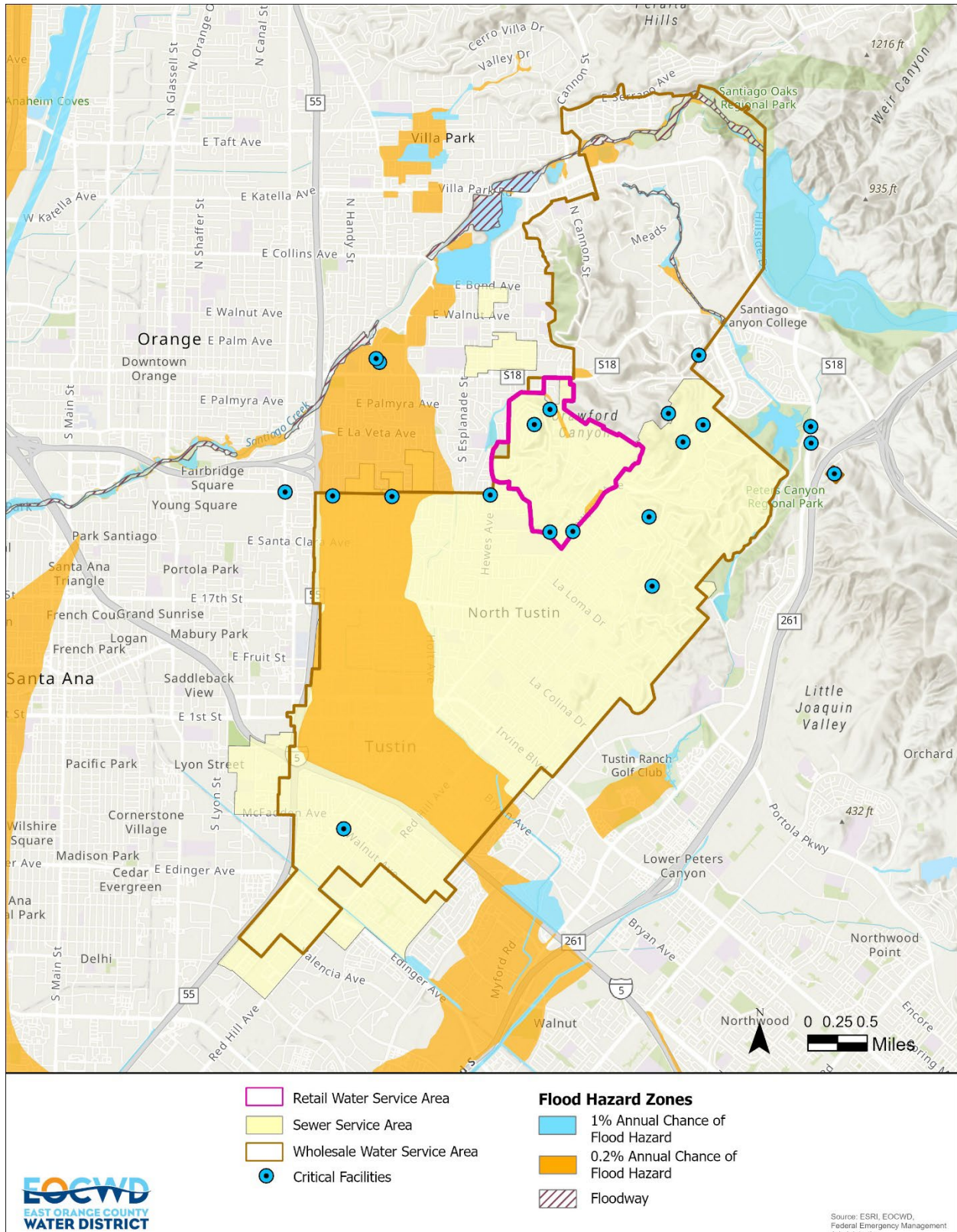


TABLE 4-11: KEY FACILITIES IN 100-YEAR AND 500-YEAR FLOOD ZONES			
Facility Type	FEMA Flood Zones		Potential Loss*
	100-Year	500-Year	
Building	0	2	\$8,000,000
Cartridge Filter	0	2	\$-
Ion Exchange Vessel	0	4	\$-
Production Well	0	3	\$6,500,000
Pump Station	0	0	\$-
Reservoir	0	0	\$-
System Connection	0	3	\$1,200,000
Tank	0	2	\$-
Treatment Plant	0	1	\$11,000,000
Well Station	0	1	\$-
Total	0	18	\$26,700,000

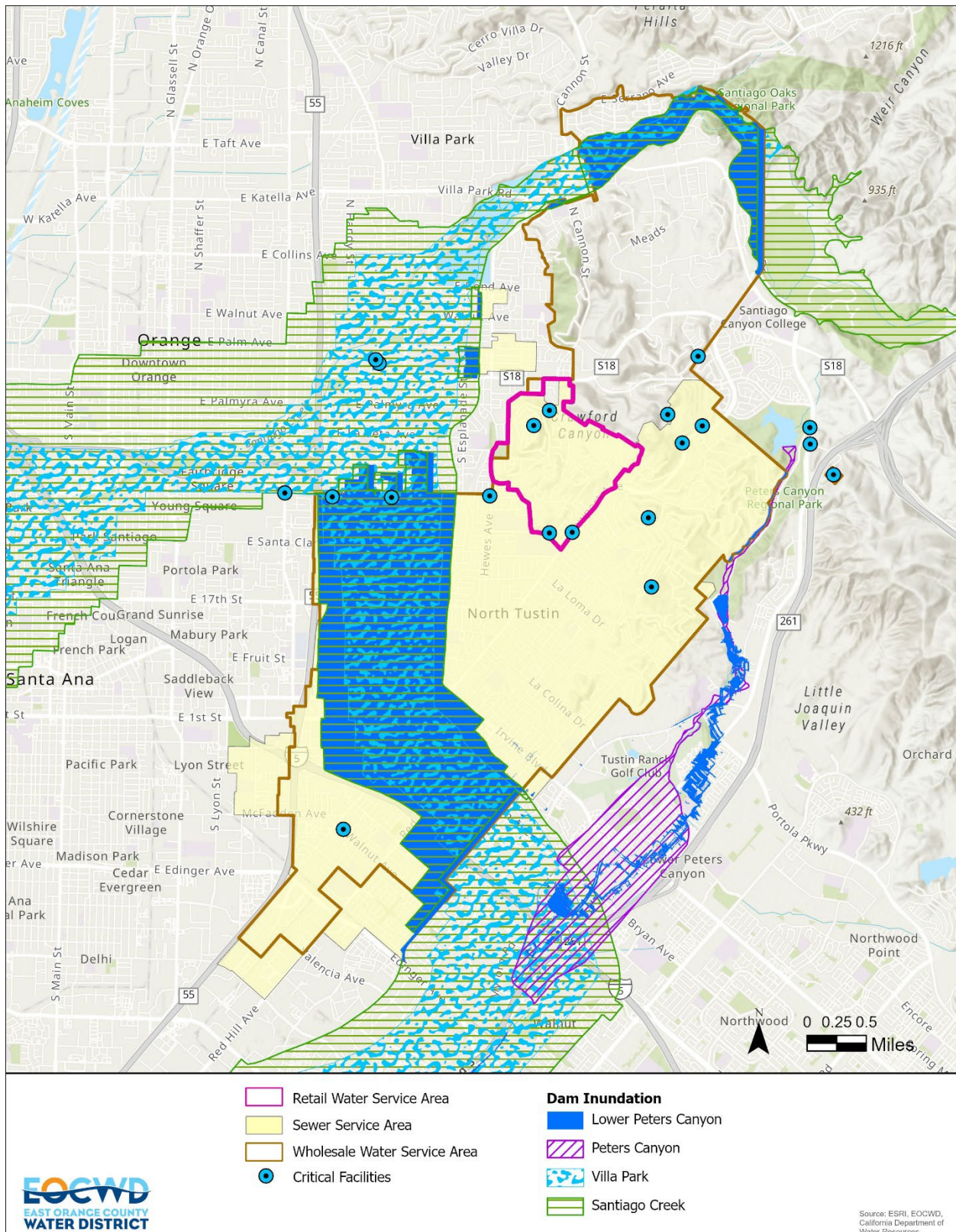
*Potential loss data are estimates only, as replacement values for some facilities were not available. Actual losses may be greater than the estimate presented in this table.

There are 19 key facilities that are located in the inundation zones for both the Villa Park and Santiago Creek Dams. These facilities include two buildings, two tanks, one treatment plant, three production wells, one well station, and ten other various pieces of smaller infrastructure. **Figure 4-7** displays the key facilities located within the dam inundation zones. There are 10 of those key facilities located in Villa Park and the Santiago Creek Dams inundation zone that have known replacement values. The total cost to replace these seven facilities is estimated at \$27.2 million. **Table 4-12** shows the types of key facilities in the dam failure hazard zones.

TABLE 4-12: KEY FACILITIES IN DAM INUNDATION ZONES			
Facility Type	Dam Inundation Zones		Potential Loss*
	Villa Park Dam	Santiago Creek Dam	
Building	2	2	\$8,000,000
Cartridge Filter	2	2	\$-
Ion Exchange Vessel	4	4	\$-
Production Well	3	3	\$6,500,000
Pump Station	0	0	\$-
Reservoir	0	0	\$-
System Connection	4	4	\$1,700,000
Tank	2	2	\$-
Treatment Plant	1	1	\$11,000,000
Well Station	1	1	\$-
Total	19	19	\$27,200,000

*Potential loss data are estimates only, as replacement values for some facilities were not available. Actual losses may be greater than the estimate presented in this table.

Figure 4-7: Key Facilities Located in Dam Inundation Zones



Vulnerable Populations

The 100-year floodplain is relatively limited and is home to a fairly small population. By contrast, the 500-year floodplain and the dam failure hazard zone are home to thousands of people who such an event could harm, approximately 19,628 people. People in the 500-year floodplain and the dam failure hazard zones generally have a lower median income than the rest of the service area, meaning they may be less able to afford flood insurance premiums or make flood-proofing retrofits. Therefore, these persons could face disproportionate harm from flood events. There is also an above-average level of senior citizens in the 100-year floodplain who are more likely to need assistance preparing their homes for floods or evacuating.

There are an estimated combined 43,713 people located within both the Villa Park and Santiago Creek Dams’ inundation zones, covering approximately 43 percent of the service area. These residents account for approximately 48 percent of the population. **Table 4-13** shows the social vulnerability of residents in the 100 and 500-year flood hazard and dam inundation zones.

TABLE 4-13: FLOOD AND DAM FAILURE HAZARD ZONE VULNERABLE POPULATION METRICS					
Vulnerable Population Metric	100-Year Floodplain	500-Year Floodplain	Villa Park Dam	Santiago Creek Dam	EOCWD Service Area
Population	74	19,628	16,651	27,062	89,542
Households	31	7,042	5,858	9,411	30,322
Median household income	\$184,812	\$115,701	\$124,976	\$117,729	\$120,028
Renter Occupied Households	12.9%	43.5%	39.8%	42.4%	39.8%
Median Age	51.2	40.3	40.7	40	40.1
Percentage of households with at least one person living with a disability	22.7%	20.9%	19.7%	20.7%	20.8%
Percentage of households living below the poverty limit	4.5%	9.9%	8.4%	8.5%	8.3%
Percentage of households with one member aged 65+	40.9%	30.7%	31.9%	31.7%	32.6%
Area Affected by Hazard (Sq Mile and Pct of Service Area)	0.16 sq miles (1%)	3.09 sq miles (18.9%)	2.88 sq miles (17.6%)	4.2 sq miles (25.7%)	16.33 sq miles
Source: ESRI 2024. Note: Due to data limitations, the population data used for the threat assessment may not be consistent with the Census demographic figures given in Chapter 2. The demographic data are used in the threat assessment for comparative purposes only and are not meant to replace the more accurate demographic data in Chapter 2. The demographics shown in this table include people living in EOCWD’s sphere of influence. *N/A - Dam failure area too small of population to measure statistically					

Floods, particularly flash floods, can also be dangerous for other groups of socially vulnerable people. Residents without access to lifelines can be unaware of impending flash floods and may not have the means to evacuate on their own. Homeless persons are more likely to suffer injuries during a flood event due to their greater exposure. Additionally, a lack of flood insurance for some people in the floodplains, especially among renters, can render them highly vulnerable to suffering economic harm if a flood event does occur.

Other Community Assets

Floods can cause extensive damage to homes, businesses, and other buildings located in the service area, which could cause significant financial hardship to the community and potentially affect the District's economic growth. Floodwater or debris deposited by floods may block road or rail networks, impede transportation, and harm the assets that depend on transportation systems, such as public transit and emergency response services. Electrical and communication systems could be damaged by floods, interrupting these services. Serious floods could potentially cause breaks in pipelines such as water, wastewater, and natural gas pipes, leading to further service interruptions, although such events are rare.

Changes in Population and Land Use Development

Given the current percentage of people residing in FEMA flood zones, it is possible that flooding will affect the service area's population patterns and growth. The service area's anticipated residential/population growth over the next five years is also expected to increase the District's potential vulnerability to flood-related hazards (including dam failure) as it must retrofit, maintain, and build new infrastructure to maintain adequate water and wastewater service.

The District has no jurisdiction or policy-making authority within its service area. The District may participate as an interested stakeholder during the development phase of various planning documents (LHMP, General Plan, Safety Element, and Housing Element updates, etc.) and provide critical feedback, including technical input, during the public participation periods of the planning process.

Climate Change Vulnerability

Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events, including atmospheric rivers that can produce short-duration, high-volume rainfall. This raises the likelihood of localized flooding and ponding within the District's low-lying areas and may expand the 100- and 500-year floodplains beyond current FEMA boundaries.

Sea-level rise may also indirectly affect regional stormwater drainage systems connected to coastal watersheds, slowing runoff discharge during major storms. These trends can elevate the risk of damage to below-grade pipelines, pump stations, and treatment facilities. Incorporating future precipitation projections into capital planning and emphasizing green infrastructure, stormwater capture, and redundancy in drainage design can help reduce climate-related flood vulnerabilities.

CHAPTER 5 – HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY

Strategy Development Process

EOCWD's hazard mitigation strategy is a comprehensive set of actions intended to reduce the impact of hazard events. These hazard mitigation actions will help protect the safety and well-being of key facilities, the local economy, key services, and the residents/customers that live in the service area.

USE OF HAZARD AND THREAT ASSESSMENT

The HMPT relied partly on the hazard profiles and threat assessments in this Plan to develop the mitigation strategy's actions. A comprehensive set of mitigation actions was prepared to respond to the relevant hazard situations and protect key facilities, critical water and wastewater infrastructure required for adequate service, the businesses, and the people living within the District service area. The HMPT ensured that the mitigation actions would help reduce damage from the most frequent types of hazard events, the most significant that may reasonably occur, and those with the greatest potential to harm the District. The HMPT also drafted mitigation actions to help protect the most vulnerable community members and the most vulnerable local assets within the service area.

Capabilities Assessment

As part of the effort to draft mitigation actions, the District completed a capabilities assessment, which included reviewing existing policies, personnel, and technical resources to support hazard mitigation activities in the EOCWD. The hazard mitigation actions build on the existing success of these resources and leverage their capabilities to support improved resiliency in the community. The capabilities assessment looked at the following types of resources:

- **Personnel resources:** District employees and volunteers, and employees and volunteers at other agencies
- **Plan resources:** Advisory or enforceable plans adopted by the District or other agencies
- **Policy resources:** Policies adopted and implemented by the District or other agencies
- **Technical resources:** Data and tools available to the District
- **Financial resources:** Funding mechanisms available to the District that support mitigation activities

CAPABILITIES IMPROVEMENT/EXPANSION

The ability to expand current mitigation capabilities will generally be reliant upon the budget allocated for each department/program for that fiscal year. The level at which these programs

may or may not be expanded upon will depend upon the amount of funding received. FEMA has released a series of guides over the past few years that highlight some of the ways in which jurisdictions can expand mitigation. Some strategies for increasing current mitigation capabilities may include:

- 1) The District should actively identify, adopt, and enforce the most current set of development codes and standards available. Strongly encouraging new development to be constructed to higher standards than currently required, increasing resilience within the community.
- 2) Engaging parts of the community that may not be actively involved in mitigation efforts.
- 3) Expanding the number and types of organizations involved in mitigation planning and implementation, increasing both efficiency and bandwidth.
- 4) Fostering new relationships to bring underrepresented populations and partners into the hazard mitigation planning process.
- 5) During the annual HMP review, the committee should look for opportunities to fund and expand/enhance the effectiveness of current mitigation actions.

Table 5-1 shows the capabilities assessment for EOCWD.

TABLE 5-1: EOCWD CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT		
Resource	Resource Description	Connection to Current Mitigation/Future Opportunities for Expansion and Improvement
<i>Legal and Regulatory Capabilities Summary</i>		
Retail Zone Water Conservation Ordinance (No. 2009-01)	Seeks to minimize or mitigate the effects and hardships of potential water shortages to the greatest extent possible. To that end, it establishes a Water Conservation Program for the Retail Zone, designed to reduce water consumption (demand) through conservation, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, and prevent waste of water while maximizing efficient use in the District.	This can help establish mitigation actions for the District, addressing water supply droughts and other hazards.
District Urban Water Management Plan	This UWMP provides a detailed summary of present and future water resources and demands within the District’s service area, assessing the District’s water resource needs. The UWMP provides water supply planning for a 25-year planning period, divided into five-year increments, and identifies the water supplies needed to meet existing and future demands.	This can help establish mitigation actions for the District, addressing water supply droughts and other hazards. An update to the UWMP is currently underway.

TABLE 5-1: EOCWD CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT		
Resource	Resource Description	Connection to Current Mitigation/Future Opportunities for Expansion and Improvement
District Sewer System Management Plan	State law requires local sewer agencies to create and implement sewer system management plans as part of their efforts to prevent sanitary sewer overflows.	This can help to establish mitigation actions for the District to maintain adequate wastewater service during floods and other hazards. The updated plan is being adopted in 2025.
Retail Zone Master Plan	Provides a baseline database of information about infrastructure assets of the Retail Zone, assesses current conditions, and develops a capital improvement program (CIP). The CIP guides the District in planning, developing, and budgeting for Retail Zone water system improvement projects, which are required to meet system performance criteria for existing retail customers and to support anticipated demands through 2040.	In addition, the CIP in this plan includes a prioritized schedule of the rehabilitation and replacement of existing infrastructure. This plan can be used as a source of information on district assets for the hazard mitigation planning effort, as well as the identification of projects in the Retail Zone.
Wholesale Zone Master Plan	A strategic document that outlines infrastructure improvements, financial planning, and operational strategies to ensure a reliable and cost-effective water supply for the retail water agencies it serves. It provides a roadmap for maintaining and upgrading the wholesale water system to meet current and future demands.	This plan can be used as a source of information on district assets for the hazard mitigation planning effort, as well as the identification of projects in the Wholesale Zone.
Sewer Master Plan	Contains an evaluation of the capacity of the sewer system under existing and future development conditions, and identification of deficiencies that need to be addressed.	This can be used to aid in mitigation actions related to flooding by identifying areas to improve storm and wastewater collection.

TABLE 5-1: EOCWD CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT		
Resource	Resource Description	Connection to Current Mitigation/Future Opportunities for Expansion and Improvement
AWIA Plan	The primary objectives of the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA), are to improve drinking water and water quality, deepen infrastructure investments, enhance public health and quality of life, increase jobs, and bolster the economy.	The law specifies the components that the risk assessments and emergency response plans must address and establishes deadlines by which water systems must certify to the EPA the completion of the risk assessment and emergency response plan.
<i>Administrative/Personnel and Technical Capabilities Summary</i>		
EOCWD Board of Directors	The Board of Directors for the Water District oversees the District's operations, sets policies, approves budgets, establishes rates, and hires/supervises the general manager, ensuring efficient and effective delivery of water services.	Setting policies that can mitigate risk from hazards can directly improve the efficacy of the HMP. The Board assures that Plan updates are adopted and implemented.
General Manager	The General Manager of the Water District is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the District's operations, including water management, treatment, and distribution, as well as managing staff and budgets, and ensuring compliance with regulations.	The GM can ensure that mitigation projects are completed and aid in enforcing the policies as identified in the HMP.
Engineering Manager	An engineering manager for the Water District oversees all engineering-related functions, including planning, design, and management of water infrastructure projects, while also managing and coordinating engineering staff and ensuring efficient operations and compliance.	The Engineering Manager assists by providing technical assistance during the mitigation action project implementation phase, as prioritized in the HMP.
Operation Manager	An operations manager for the Water District is responsible for the day-to-day operations, maintenance, and customer service of the water system, including water treatment, distribution, and ensuring regulatory compliance.	The Operations Manager ensures the physical completion of mitigation action projects as prioritized within the HMP.

TABLE 5-1: EOCWD CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT		
Resource	Resource Description	Connection to Current Mitigation/Future Opportunities for Expansion and Improvement
GIS Manager	A GIS manager for the Water District oversees all GIS-related functions, including data collection, workflows, and management of water and sewer activities, while also managing key performance indicators and coordinating efficient operations and compliance records.	Can assist in organizing and managing District assets and infrastructure, as well as the impact of natural hazards on them. This data can be used as a tool during HMP mitigation action planning.
Engineering and Operations Committee	An engineering and operations committee for the Water District typically focuses on the technical aspects of water management, including reviewing ongoing projects and planning for the future.	The committee can assist mitigation efforts by making recommendations to the Board of Directors on matters related to water infrastructure and operations in the HMP and other planning documents.
<i>Financial Capabilities Summary</i>		
Administration and Finance Committee	The Administration and Finance Committee for the Water District oversees the District's financial health, budgeting, and administrative functions, ensuring responsible management of resources and compliance with policies.	Ensures that the financing and administrative requirements necessary to complete mitigation action projects are available and current for the District.

TABLE 5-1: EOCWD CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT		
Resource	Resource Description	Connection to Current Mitigation/Future Opportunities for Expansion and Improvement
Budgets/Funds	<p>The District has multiple types of budgets/funds, including:</p> <p>Wholesale Zone Operating Budget - funds budgeted for the day-to-day operation of the "Wholesale Zone," so called because these facilities provide imported water on a wholesale cost basis. These costs include everything from the cost of the water itself to the materials, tools, and equipment used for facility repairs, as well as the salaries and benefits of the employees working on the WZ.</p> <p>Wholesale Zone Capital Improvement Program Budget - These funds are used solely to build, replace, or rehabilitate infrastructure projects like reservoirs and pipelines.</p> <p>Retail Zone Operating Budget - These funds are budgeted for the day-to-day operations of the "Retail Zone," for providing water directly to consumers in the service area.</p> <p>Retail Zone Capital Improvement Program Budget - these funds are used to pay for the building, replacement, or rehabilitation of large capital facilities.</p> <p>Improvement District 1 (Sewer) Zone Operating Budget - These funds are budgeted to pay for the day-to-day operations of the sewer system, including the salaries and benefits of the employees working on the sewer system.</p> <p>Improvement District 1 (Sewer) Zone Capital Budget - These funds are budgeted to pay for replacement or rehabilitation projects of the sewer system.</p>	<p>Funding from operational budgets and capital improvement programs can be used to fund mitigation actions and strategies. While this funding can be used, it typically requires augmentation with grant funding to support mitigation opportunities.</p>
Grant Writer	<p>The Grant Writer will identify, define, and develop funding sources to support existing and planned program activities, as well as lead the development, writing, and submission of grant proposals to federal, state, and private funding agencies.</p>	<p>Can assist mitigation efforts further for the District by researching grants and other funding opportunities for future planning efforts.</p>

TABLE 5-1: EOCWD CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT		
Resource	Resource Description	Connection to Current Mitigation/Future Opportunities for Expansion and Improvement
Education and Outreach Capability Summary		
Alert OC	AlertOC, Orange County's mass notification system, informs residents and businesses about emergencies, including those affecting water districts, by sending time-sensitive voice messages, text messages, and emails to registered devices.	This program can continue to conduct outreach to expand the database and increase the percentage of residents who are subscribers and raise awareness of the systems.
Orange County Emergency Management Division Page	Responsible for the comprehensive development and implementation of the four phases of emergency management.	It can expand and enhance upon the District's HMP homepage.
District's Online/Social Media Resources	<p>Provides disaster preparedness, alert, and warning information. Provides weather information and other public safety content. Contains information on home and individual preparedness.</p> <p>District Website - https://www.eocwd.com/ Facebook - https://www.facebook.com/EOCWD X - https://x.com/EastOCWD Instagram - https://www.instagram.com/eocwd/ YouTube - https://www.youtube.com/channel/UckWWuEhfNLZ-IPHOxltotA</p>	These resources can support education and outreach by providing a link to FEMA, State, and County websites and social media accounts. Provide comprehensive personal/family preparedness information on these media.

Hazard Mitigation Strategies

HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS

The goals identified in **Chapter 1** help develop policies to protect community members, ecosystems, and other important assets from hazard events. These goals informed the development of mitigation actions and acted as checkpoints to help District staff determine implementation progress.

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS

The HMPT prepared a set of potential mitigation actions based on the hazard profiles, threat assessment, capabilities assessment, community survey results, discussions among HMPT members, and existing best practices. Next, the HMPT evaluated these potential actions using the following criteria:

FEMA requires local governments to evaluate potential mitigation actions' monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits. While local governments are not required to assign specific dollar values to each action, they should identify the general size of costs and benefits. The HMPT may elect to include measures with high costs or low benefits, but such measures should benefit the community and make appropriate use of local resources.

Also, FEMA directs local governments to consider the following questions as part of the financial analysis:

- 1) What is the frequency and severity of the hazard type to be addressed by the action, and how vulnerable is the community to this hazard?
- 2) What impacts of the hazard will the action reduce or avoid?
- 3) What benefits will the action provide to the community?

The HMPT also reviewed and revised the potential hazard mitigation actions using the STAPLE/E (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental) criteria (**Table 5-2**). The HMPT did not formally assess every potential mitigation action under all STAPLE/E criteria but used the criteria to guide and inform the discussion. The HMPT also discussed how the criteria might evaluate grant applications the District may submit to receive funding for HMP implementation.

TABLE 5-2: STAPLE/E CRITERIA

Issues	Criteria
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the action socially acceptable to EOCWD community members? • Would the action mistreat some individuals? • Is there a reasonable chance of the action causing social disruption?
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the action likely to reduce the risk of the hazard occurring, or will it reduce the hazard's effects? • Will the action create new hazards or make existing hazards worse? • Is the action the most useful approach for EOCWD to take, given the District and community members' goals?
Administrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the District have the administrative capabilities to implement the action? • Are there existing District staff who can lead and coordinate the measure's implementation, or can the District reasonably hire new staff for this role? • Does the District have enough staff, funding, technical support, and other resources to implement the action? • Are there administrative barriers to implementing the action?
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the action politically acceptable to District officials and other relevant jurisdictions and political entities? • Do community members support the action?
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the District have the legal authority to implement and enforce the action? • Are there potential legal barriers or consequences that could hinder or prevent the implementation of the action? • Is there a reasonable chance that the implementation of the action would expose the District to legal liabilities? • Could the action reasonably face other legal challenges?
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the monetary costs of the action, and do the costs exceed the monetary benefits? • What are the start-up and maintenance costs of the action, including administrative costs? • Has the funding for action implementation been secured, or is a potential funding source available? • How will funding the action affect the District's financial capabilities? • Could the implementation of the action reasonably burden the EOCWD economy or tax base? • Could there reasonably be other budgetary and revenue impacts to the District?
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the potential environmental impacts of the action? • Will the action require environmental regulatory approvals? • Will the action comply with all applicable federal, state, regional, and local environmental regulations? • Will the action reasonably affect any endangered, threatened, or otherwise sensitive species of concern?

RELATIVE COST ESTIMATES

The HMPT identified relative cost estimates to meet the hazard mitigation planning process's cost estimation requirements based on their understanding of the mitigation action intent and their experience developing identical or similar programs/implementing projects. Three cost categories based on the District's typical cost criteria were used for budgeting purposes:

- **Low cost (\$):** Less than \$75,000 - The action could be funded under the existing budget. The action is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program. Grant funding would expedite this type of action.
- **Medium cost (\$\$):** \$75,001 - \$199,999 -The action could be implemented with existing funding, but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the action would have to be spread over multiple years. Grant funding would expedite this type of action and ensure implementation would have adequate funding for completion.
- **High cost (\$\$\$):** Greater than \$200,000 - Existing funding will not cover the cost of the action; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).

PRIORITIZATION

As part of the mitigation actions development and review, the HMPT also prioritized the actions. The prioritization efforts looked at the risks and threats of each hazard, financial costs and benefits, technical feasibility, and community values. HMPT members were asked to identify their priority actions through a voting exercise. Items are prioritized based on the number of votes the HMPT members receive. These quantitative scores were then converted to low, medium, and high priority qualitative categories.

2025 Hazard Mitigation Actions

Based on the criteria and evaluation processes used during Plan development, the HMPT prepared a prioritized list of mitigation actions (**Table 5-3**) to improve the EOCWD's resilience to hazard events. These actions collectively form the District's hazard mitigation strategy.

The list of actions also includes preparedness activities that are intended to improve emergency response for the District when hazard events occur or are imminent. Although these actions are not considered mitigation activities, they are expected to decrease the harm the community faces from hazard events and so support the same goals as mitigation actions.

Actions identified in blue are previous actions from the 2020 LHMP that have been carried over to the 2025 LHMP update.

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Multi-Hazard							
Action #1	Reconstruct Peters Canyon Reservoir to avoid future seismic, landslide, and wildfire risks. HMP grant is in process.	Earthquake, Landslide, Wildfire	District reserves, FEMA HMA Funding,	District	High (\$20 Million)	Phase 1 Underway / Phase 2 - 2026	High
Action #2	Develop an outreach protocol for District projects and programs to ensure effective and timely information sharing and status updates on mitigation-related efforts through the various methods of communication used by the District.	All Hazards	District Funds	District	Low	Ongoing	High
Action #3	Upgrade facilities that would allow the District to remotely close valves at major reservoirs to protect an existing water source in times of emergency. Phase project one turnout is complete; additional turnouts to be completed.	All Hazards	District Reserves, DHS-EMPG Funding HMA Grant Funding	District	High	Long Term	Low
Action #4	Incorporate components of this hazard mitigation plan into other District plans and programs.	All Hazards	District Funds	District	Low	Ongoing	Medium
Action #5	Develop a technical communications plan to build redundancy and evaluate the cost/benefit and feasibility of different communications systems.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term	High

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN							
Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Action #6	Build redundancy into the wastewater collection system to mitigate major structural defects.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	High	Short Term	Medium
Action #7	Maintain Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC) membership for communication and collaboration opportunities with regional water districts, including identification and implementation of mitigation actions with shared benefits.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing	High
Action #8	As repair and rehabilitation needs are identified in vertical structural facilities, consider options that increase stability and resiliency as needed. Make improvements in accordance with current codes.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	High	Short Term	Medium
Action #9	Explore opportunities to partner with external agencies (such as WEROC, local/county police, local/county fire, customer cities, and other water/wastewater providers) to expand opportunities for education regarding hazards and hazard mitigation. By collaborating with other agencies, outreach will engage larger audiences across a variety of platforms.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Medium	Ongoing	Low
Action #10	Develop and maintain Specific Hazard Response Plans (SHRPs) as vulnerabilities become apparent. Include SHRPs in regular training and exercise programs.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term, Update as Needed	Low

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN							
Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Action #11	Develop a policy and protocol for evaluating any structural damage to critical structures and facilities.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term, Update as Needed	Medium
Action #12	Provide ongoing training for EOCWD employees to identify danger signs of potential system failures associated with physical damage, communications failure, loss of function, etc.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term Ongoing	High
Action #13	Update and implement the District's Cybersecurity Plan, with future work focused on the inclusion of a disaster recovery (DR) plan.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term, Update as Needed	High
Action #14	Train and exercise staff on cybersecurity procedures and protocols.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing	High
Action #15	Participate in neighboring jurisdictions, OC San, and OCFA mutual aid response teams training exercises. Develop/update mutual aid agreements with these entities to provide support during an emergency.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing	Low
Severe Wind							
Action # 16	Establish procedures for staging District vehicles, materials, and equipment at alternative work locations before significant storm events.	Severe Wind, Flood, Landslide	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term, Ongoing	Low

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN							
Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Action # 17	Upon SCE's possible PSPS event notification, ensure that adequate staff are available to pre-position supplies/ equipment, and confirm that adequate generator capacity is available. Maintain communications with SCE during the PSPS power outage event.	Severe Wind, Wildfire	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing, as needed	Medium
Earthquake (Seismic Shaking, Liquefaction)							
Action #18	Assess water transmission pipelines that interface liquefiable soils and replace vulnerable pipelines to mitigate future impacts from earthquakes.	Earthquake	District reserves, FEMA HMA Funding,	District	High	Long Term	Medium
Action #19	Complete sewer line replacements when vulnerabilities are identified.	Earthquake	District reserves and debt financing, FEMA HMA Funding	District	High	Short Term, DOF	Medium
Action #20	If any EOCWD-owned critical facility is determined to be seismically vulnerable, identify a plan to conduct structural retrofiting, including funding sources.	Earthquake	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing	High
Action #21	Assess seismic vulnerability for all structures and facilities (non-critical).	Earthquake	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term	Low

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN							
Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Landslide							
Action #22	Identify and protect EOCWD assets with a high relative vulnerability to the effects of landslides or mudslides.	Landslide	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Long Term	Low
Action #23	Implement erosion control and slope stabilization measures at existing vulnerable critical infrastructure locations.	Landslide	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	High	Ongoing	Medium
Wildfire							
Action #24	Evaluate opportunities to enhance infrastructure building hardscape (including protective walls) and undergrounding power lines as appropriate.	Wildfire	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Medium	Short Term Ongoing	Low
Action #25	Annually review defensible space, brush clearing, and weed abatement needs for all vulnerable EOCWD critical facilities and infrastructure, to reduce fuel sources and decrease fire vulnerability.	Wildfire	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term Ongoing	High
Action #26	Annually update and share a list of EOCWD facilities in Fire Hazard Severity Zones with OCFA.	Wildfire	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term	Medium
Action #27	Adopt a policy for the design of non-combustible facilities to reduce the threat and impact of structure fires.	Wildfire	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Medium	Short Term Ongoing	Low

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN							
Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Action #28	Construct new facilities and retrofit existing facilities with non-combustible building materials.	Wildfire	District reserves and debt financing, FEMA HMA Funding	District	High	Long Term	Medium
Drought							
Action #29	Monitor well efficiencies during drought conditions and establish a threshold for investment into a new/ deeper well.	Drought	District reserves and debt financing, FEMA HMA Funding	District	High	Long Term	Medium
Flood/ Dam Failure							
Action #31	Protect and reinforce facilities within floodplain areas or relocate facilities out of harm's way.	Flood/ Dam Failure	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	High	Long Term	Medium
Action #32	Coordinate with police and public safety agencies for EOCWD-preferred response actions during localized flooding incidents, to prevent increased flood waters impacting EOCWD facilities and the service area.	Flood/ Dam Failure	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing	High
Cost Estimates							
\$ (Low) - Less than \$75,000							
\$\$ (Medium) \$ 75,001 - 200,000							
\$\$\$ (High) – Greater than \$ 200,001							

Existing Mitigation Measures

The District’s previous LHMP was adopted in 2020. Most of the mitigation actions in the previous LHMP have been incorporated into the mitigation strategy presented in this updated Plan. In many cases, the 2020 actions have either been directly copied into the updated Plan or have been integrated through multiple actions in the new Plan. Some 2020 actions are not part of the updated mitigation strategy because they have been addressed elsewhere in the LHMP planning process or are more general LHMP goals that are not suitable as a specific mitigation action under current best practices.

Table 5-4 shows the 2020 mitigation actions and how they have been addressed in this updated LHMP.

TABLE 5-4: STATUS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS IN 2020 LPHMP	
2020 Mitigation Actions	Status in Updated LHMP
Action #1: Construct a new emergency operations center/administrative building outside the dam inundation area and flood zone, to meet appropriate seismic codes and standards.	Completed as part of the Admin Bldg. project.
Action #3: Foothill Regional Environmentally Sustainable H2O (FRESH) project that involves the capture of stormwater runoff to attenuate stormwater impacts and pumping the captured stormwater to an impounded storage facility.	Further analysis of the project showed it was economically unfeasible.
Action #4: Acquire fixed-place generators of sufficient size and capacity for the three district wells that currently do not have them, and convert Barrett Reservoir, OC 70 Pump, and the Administrative Building from portable generator support to fixed-place generator support.	Projects completed. Wells and Admin Bldg. have fixed generators.
Action #5: Upgrade the hardware and software of the District’s SCADA system to provide increased security for District facilities.	SCADA upgrade projects completed.
Action #9: Replace existing wells that are considered to be sub-standard for code compliance due to their age, to mitigate future impacts from earthquakes.	Project completed.
Action #11: Replace the seismically vulnerable Vista Panorama Reservoir.	Project completed.
Action #14: Treatment plant rehabilitation is needed to mitigate seismic vulnerability due to its location within susceptible soils.	The Treatment Plant was demolished.
Action #15: Coordinate and collaborate with other Orange County stakeholders with a stake in hazard mitigation and planning to increase the regional resilience of the Orange County operation area that interfaces with District assets and interests.	The District coordinates with WEROC, which supports these efforts for all participating water agencies in Orange County
Action # 16: Replace exposed wastewater pipes that cross waterways and flood channels with ductile pipe to better withstand dam failure, flood, and earthquake impacts	The District recognized that there are no pipelines under this condition. This action is no longer needed as a result.
Source: EOCWD Staff and HMPT members 2025	

CHAPTER 6 – PLAN MAINTENANCE

For this HMP to remain effective and useful to the community of EOCWD, it must remain up to date. An updated version of the HMP will continue to guide EOCWD's hazard mitigation activities and help keep the District eligible for state and federal hazard mitigation funding. The HMPT has structured this HMP so individual sections can easily be updated as new information becomes available and new needs arise, helping to keep this Plan current.

This chapter discusses updating this Plan to comply with applicable state and federal requirements. This chapter also describes how the District can incorporate the mitigation actions described in **Chapter 5** into existing programs and planning mechanisms and how public participation will remain an important part of Plan monitoring and future update activities.

Plan Adoption

The EOCWD Board of Directors is responsible for adopting future updates to this Plan as well as all future updates. HMPs are subject to review by FEMA to determine whether the Plan meets all applicable federal requirements and thus provides additional funding benefits for the District. Once the Plan is consistent with FEMA's requirements, FEMA will notify the District that the Plan is Approved Pending Adoption. At this point, the Board of Directors can formally adopt the Plan. Following adoption, the HMPT will send a copy of the adopted Plan, including the resolution of adoption, to FEMA.

Plan Implementation

The Plan's effectiveness depends on the successful implementation of the mitigation actions. Implementation includes integrating mitigation actions into existing District plans, policies, programs, and other implementation mechanisms. The mitigation actions in this Plan are intended to reduce the damage from hazard events, help the District secure funding, and provide a framework for hazard mitigation activities. HMPT members prioritized the hazard mitigation actions in **Table 5-3** in **Chapter 5**. These priorities will guide the implementation of these actions through new or existing District mechanisms as resources are available. The HMP project manager is responsible for overseeing the implementation, promotion, and maintenance of this Plan and facilitating meetings and coordinating activities related to Plan implementation and maintenance.

Coordinating Body

Implementation will be the responsibility of the individual District departments and other agencies tasked with each mitigation action, as identified in the overall mitigation strategy. Implementation will be coordinated through the HMPT. A list of current Planning Team members is given in **Chapter 1**.

In future years, representatives from District Departments (either current Planning Team members or others), as well as key stakeholders/support agencies, should be included in meetings of the Planning Team:

Staff from other organizations that participated in the preparation of this Plan should be invited to participate in future Planning Team meetings, as well as any other applicable agencies. Based on the composition of the Planning Team during the preparation of this Plan, the other organizations that should be asked to participate are:

- Cities located within the EOCWD Service Area
- Orange County
- Orange County Fire Authority
- Orange County Sheriff's Office

The Engineering Manager is the staff member responsible for coordinating the implementation of the HMP and future meetings of the Planning Team. The Engineering Manager may designate this role to another staff member if warranted.

Plan Maintenance Process

The District's plan maintenance process will rely on the EOCWD Mitigation Implementation Handbook, located in **Appendix E**. The handbook is designed to serve as a standalone document, providing concise and accessible guidance to staff on implementing and maintaining the Plan. A key component is the specific mechanisms that the District can use to integrate this plan into the other District planning mechanisms.

PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

When members of the HMPT are not updating the Plan, they should meet at least once a year to review mitigation action implementation and assess the Plan's effectiveness. These meetings should include:

- 1) Discussion of the timing of mitigation action implementation
- 2) Mitigation action implementation evaluation and determination of success
- 3) Mitigation action prioritization revisions, if deemed necessary
- 4) Mitigation action integration into other mechanisms, as needed

The first of these meetings will be held in the 2026-2027 fiscal calendar year. To the extent possible, HMPT meetings should be scheduled at a time that aligns with the District's annual budgeting process, which will help ensure that funding and staffing needs for mitigation actions are considered.

When the HMPT meets to evaluate the Plan, members should consider these questions:

- What hazard events, if any, have occurred in EOCWD in the past year? What were the impacts of these events on the community? Were the impacts mitigated, and if so, how?
- What mitigation actions have been successfully implemented? Have any mitigation actions been implemented but not successfully, and if so, why?

- What mitigation actions, if any, have been scheduled for implementation but have not yet been implemented?
- What is the schedule for implementing future mitigation actions? Is this schedule reasonable? Does the schedule need to be adjusted for future implementation, and are such adjustments appropriate and feasible?
- Have any new concerns arisen, including hazard events in other communities or regions not covered by existing mitigation actions?
- Is new data available to inform the Plan's updates, including data relevant to the hazard profiles and threat assessments?
- Are there any new planning programs, funding sources, or other mechanisms to support hazard mitigation activities in EOCWD?

PLAN UPDATES

The information in this Plan, including the hazard profiles, threat assessments, and mitigation actions, is based on the best available information, practices, technology, and methods available to the District and HMPT when this Plan was prepared. As factors change, including technologies, community demographics and characteristics, best practices, and hazard conditions, it is necessary to update the Plan to remain relevant. Additionally, Title 44, Section 201.6(d)(3) of the Code of Federal Regulations requires that HMPs be reviewed, revised, and resubmitted for approval every five years to remain eligible for federal benefits.

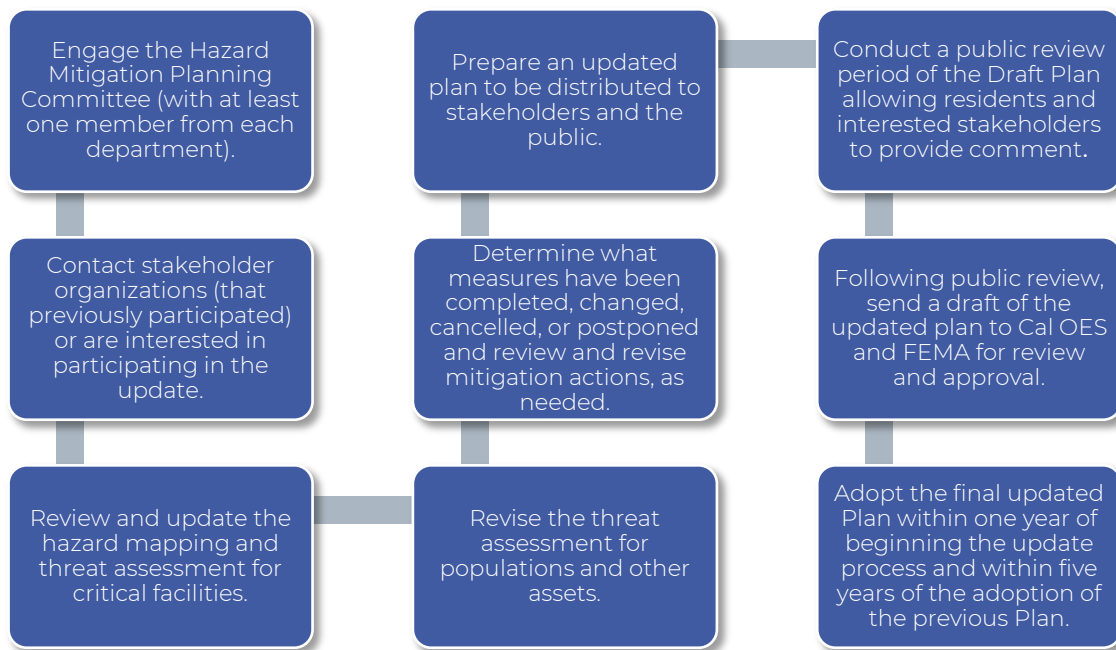
UPDATE METHOD AND SCHEDULE

The update process will begin no later than four years after this Plan is adopted, allowing a year for the update process before the Plan expires. However, it is recommended that you begin the update process three years after plan adoption if the funding source for the plan will be a mitigation grant. Depending on the circumstances, the HMP project manager or their designee may also choose to begin the update process sooner.

Some reasons for accelerating the update process may include:

- A presidential disaster declaration for EOCWD or an area that includes part of or the entire District.
- A hazard event that results in one or more fatalities in EOCWD.

The update process will add new and updated methods, demographic data, community information, hazard data and events, considerations for threat assessments, mitigation actions, and other necessary information, keeping the Plan relevant and current. The HMPT will determine the best process for updating the Plan, which should include the following steps:



UPDATE ADOPTION

The EOCWD Board of Directors is responsible for adopting this Plan and all future updates. As previously mentioned, adoption should occur every five years. The District should begin the update process at least one year before expiration to ensure the plan remains active. If the District has a grant application that relies on the HMP, an update to the plan should occur no later than 18 months before expiration. Adoption should take place after FEMA notifies the District that the Plan is Approved Pending Adoption. Once the District Board of Directors adopts the Plan following FEMA's approval, the adopted plan should be transmitted to FEMA.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Incorporating the mitigation strategy into existing District plans, policies, programs, and other efforts helps to promote successful implementation.

This HMP should be incorporated into other District documents as applicable. Mitigation actions that involve the construction of new District buildings or infrastructure, or major retrofits to existing structures, should be reflected in updates to the Capital Improvement Program. Mitigation actions that improve resiliency in new construction by increasing the standards for new construction should be reflected in updates to EOCWD's Rules and Regulations, and Standard Drawings and Specifications. **Appendix E** provides guidance on best practices to accomplish this integration.

Continued Public Involvement

The District will continue to keep members of the public informed about the Planning Team's actions to review and update the Plan. When updating the Plan, the Planning Team will develop a revised community engagement strategy that reflects the District's updated needs and

capabilities. This updated strategy should include a schedule and plan for public meetings, recommendations about the appropriate use of the District website and social media accounts, and any sample content for public outreach documentation. The Planning Team should also consider distributing annual progress reports about Plan implementation to EOCWD service area customers/residents. Options for receiving feedback include a comment portal on the District's website and an email address for individuals to submit their comments to the District.

Point Of Contact

The EOCWD Engineering Manager is the primary point of contact for this Plan and for future updates. At the time of writing, Bobby Young is the primary point of contact, who can be contacted at (714) 538-5815 or byoung@eocwd.com.

APPENDIX A

HMPT Meeting Materials

2025 EOCWD Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Attendees

TABLE 1-1: EOCWD HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM (HMPT)	
Name	Title
Bobby Young	Engineering Manager
Jerry Mendzer	Operations Manager
Sylvia Prado	Office Manager
David Youngblood	General Manager
Kari Schumaker	Consultant
Aaron Pfannenstiel	Consultant
Claire Patton	Consultant

EOCWD

**LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
UPDATE**

HMPC MEETING #1 AGENDA

- I. Team Introductions**
- II. Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Overview**
- III. Project Goals and Expectations**
- IV. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Roster**
- V. Data Needs (Critical Facilities List, vulnerable populations, recent/past hazards, GIS)**
- VI. Community Engagement and Outreach Strategy**
- VII. Hazard Identification/Prioritization**
- VIII. Next Steps and To-Do List**

Hazard Mitigation Planning Process	April 2025 - September 2025
Community Outreach	Ongoing
Administrative Draft LHMP	September 2025
Public Review Draft LHMP Document	October 2025
Cal OES/FEMA Review Draft Document	November 2025

Criteria	1	2	3	4
Probability: <i>Estimated Likelihood that the hazard will occur in the future.</i>	Unlikely	Occasionally	Likely	Highly Likely
Location: <i>The size of the affected area from a typical future occurrence.</i>	Negligible	Limited	Significant	Extensive
Maximum Probable Extent: <i>The estimated damage to facilities from a typical failure.</i>	Weak – little to no damage	Moderate – some damage, loss of service for days	Severe – devastating damage, loss of service for months	Extreme – catastrophic damage, uninhabitable conditions
Secondary Impacts: <i>The effects to the community beyond physical damage</i>	Negligible – no loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations	Limited – minimal loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations	Moderate – some loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations	High – major loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations

2025 EOCWD Hazard Mitigation Plan Update



WHAT | WHO | WHY



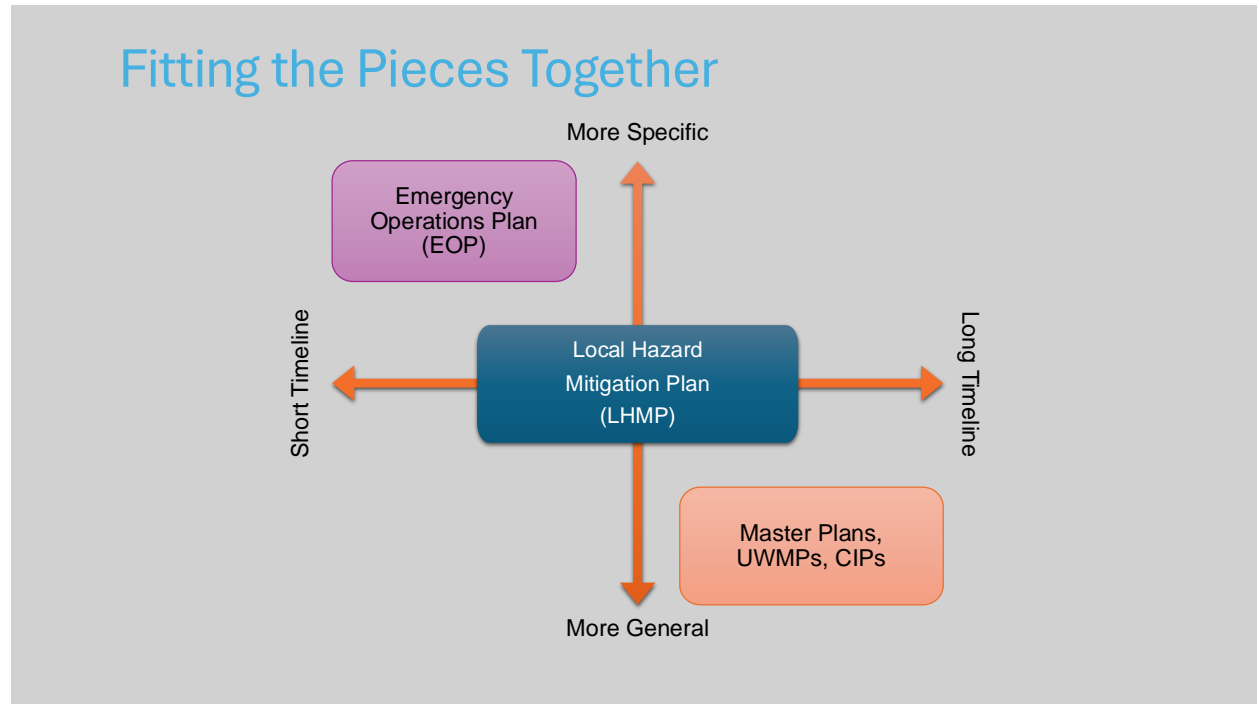
UPDATE OF THE LOCAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
(LHMP)



LED BY EOCWD



FUTURE MITIGATION GRANT
OPPORTUNITIES



WHAT DOES AN LHMP DO?

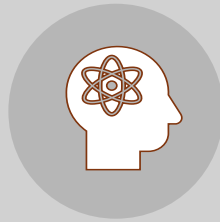
The section "WHAT DOES AN LHMP DO?" features four key functions, each with an icon, a text description, and a representative image:

- Discuss District hazards:** Represented by an icon of three people. The image shows a forest fire with smoke rising.
- Analyzes hazard risks:** Represented by an icon of a head with a brain. The image shows a cracked asphalt road.
- Identifies Policies / Projects to Reduce Risk:** Represented by a flame icon. The image shows the word "RISK" in large red letters with a red arrow pointing downwards.
- Provides direction to implement and monitor:** Represented by an icon of circular arrows. The image shows people working together with puzzle pieces and a ladder.

WHAT DOES AN LHMP DO?



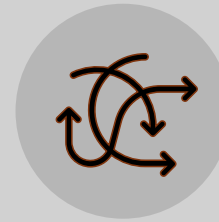
Discuss District hazards



Analyzes hazard risks



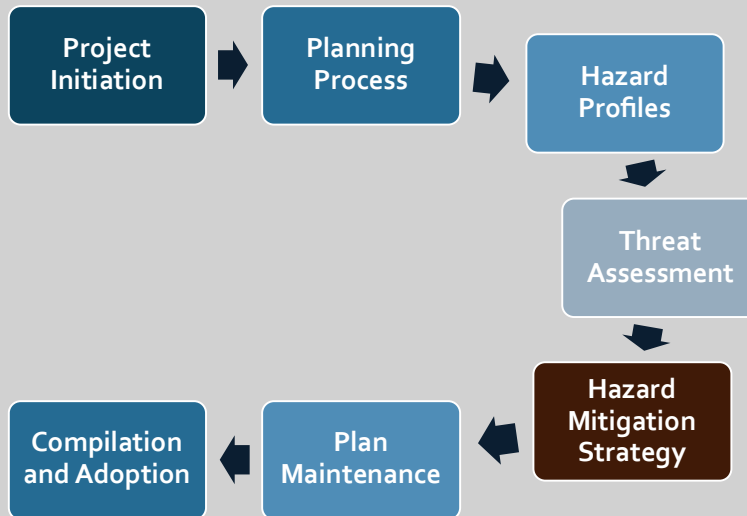
Identifies Policies / Projects to Reduce Risk



Provides direction to implement and monitor

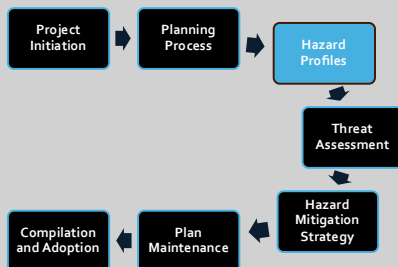
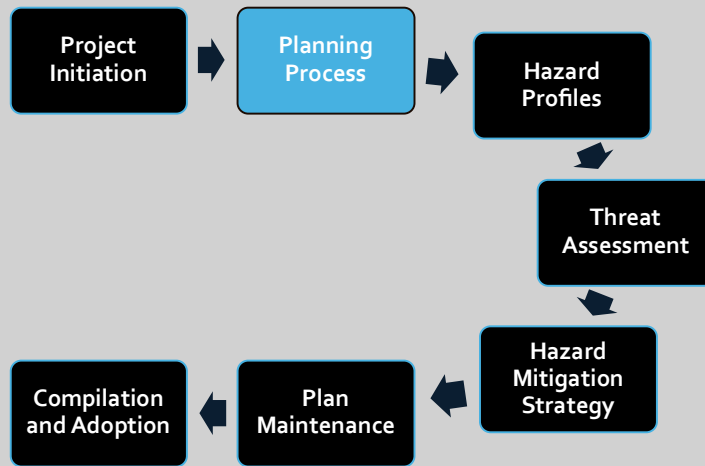


LHMP Development Process



- Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) meetings
- Community Engagement/Outreach

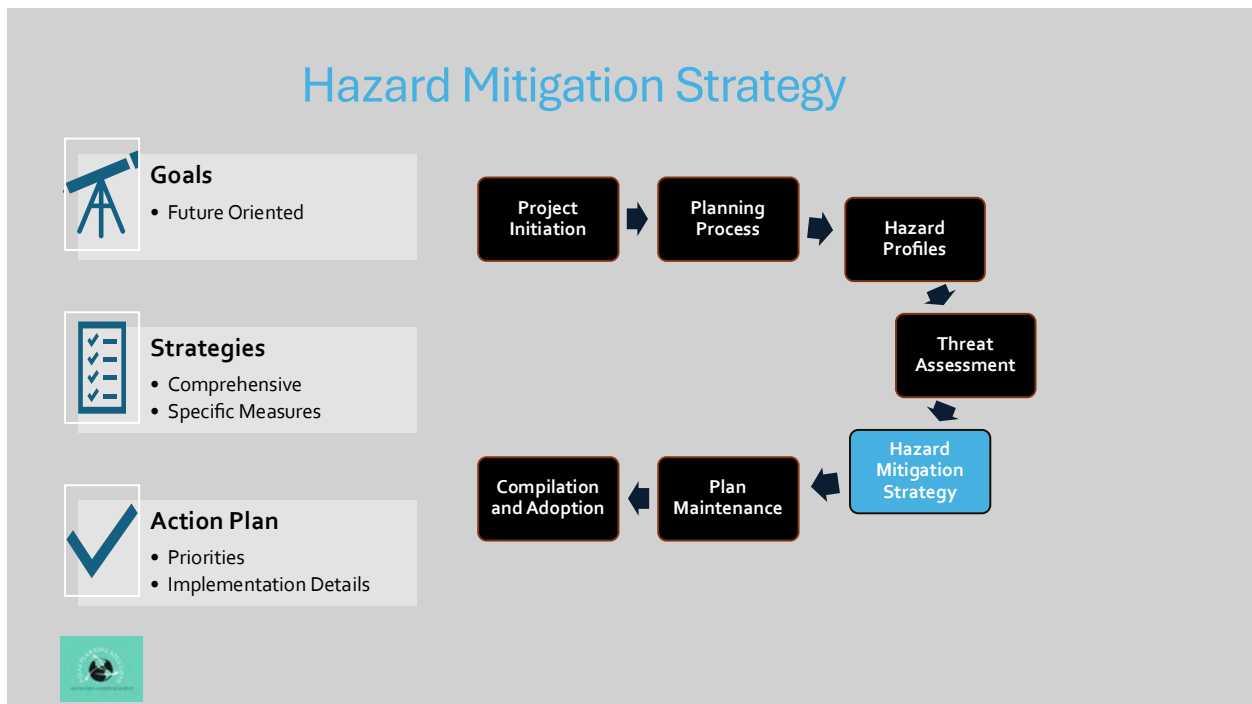
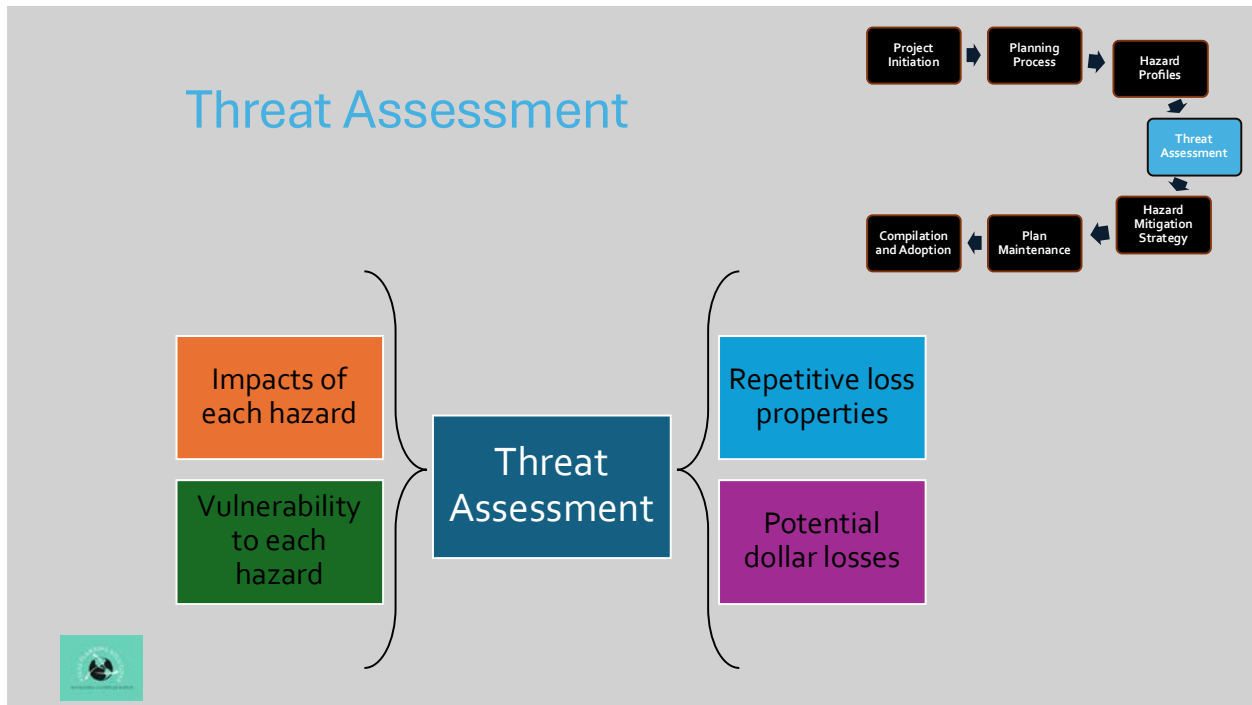
Planning Process



Hazard Profiles

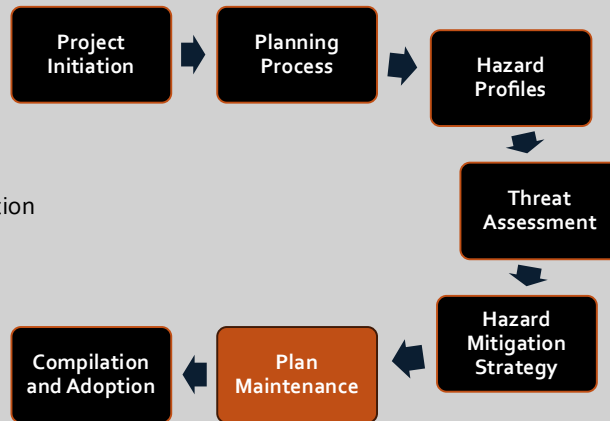
- ▶ Identifies the potential hazards in the District
- ▶ Explains why some hazards are excluded





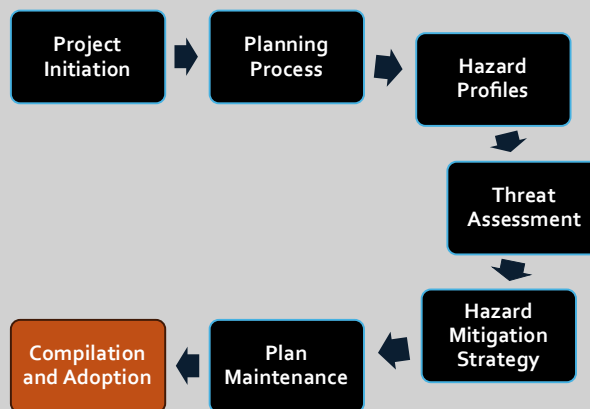
Plan Maintenance

- Ensure plan remains valid for five years
- Includes regular updates on implementation
- Provides guidance for future updates



Compilation and Adoption

- Public Review Period
- Cal OES and FEMA Review/Approval
- Board of Directors Adoption



Why Prepare an MJHMP?

Reduces injury, loss of life, property damage, and loss of services from natural disasters.

Eligibility for FEMA Grants:

- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) replaces Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)



Public Participation

Online Engagement

- Online Survey
- Online Promotion
 - Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Webpages
 - Social Media Postings
 - Newsletters,
 - Blogs,
 - Bill Inserts
 - Other Materials

In Person Engagement

- Engagement Kick Off (Information Sharing)
- Public Review Period (Draft Plan)
- Final Adoption

EOCWD

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE HMPC MEETING #2 AGENDA

I. Introductions

II. Review of Project Goals

- Protect life and property.
- Increase awareness of EOCWDs' efforts to manage risks.
- Protect natural resources.
- Facilitate partnerships and implementation coordination.
- Maintain continuity of essential services.

Plans and Regulations

- Ordinances, Regulations

Structural Projects

- Utility Undergrounding, Structural Retrofits

Natural Systems Protection

- Stream restoration, erosion control

Education Programs

- Outreach materials, websites, presentations

Preparedness and Response Actions

- Mutual aid agreements, equipment purchases, notification protocols

III. Overview of Mitigation Strategies

IV. Discussion of STAPLE/E Criteria

Issue	Criteria
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the action socially acceptable to community members? • Would the action treat some individuals unfairly? • Is there a reasonable chance of the action causing a social disruption?
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the action likely to reduce the risk of the hazard occurring, or will it reduce the effects of the hazard? • Will the action create new hazards or make existing hazards worse? • Is the action the most useful approach for the City to take, given the City's goals and community members?
Administrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the City have the administrative capabilities to implement the action? • Are there existing City staff who can lead and coordinate the measure's implementation, or can the City reasonably hire new staff for this role? • Does the City have enough staff, funding, technical support, and other resources to carry out implementation? • Are there administrative barriers to implementing the action?
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the action politically acceptable to City officials and other relevant jurisdictions and political entities? • Do community members support the action?
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the City have the legal authority to implement and enforce the action? • Are there potential legal barriers or consequences that could hinder or prevent the implementation of the action? • Is there a reasonable chance that implementation of the action would expose the City to legal liabilities? • Could the action reasonably face other legal challenges?
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the monetary costs of the action, and do the costs exceed the economic benefits? • What are the start-up and maintenance costs of the action, including administrative costs? • Has the funding for action implementation been secured, or is a potential funding source available? • How will funding the action affect the City's financial capabilities? • Could the implementation of the action reasonably burden the City's economy or tax base? • Could there reasonably be other budgetary and revenue impacts to the City?
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the potential environmental impacts of the action? • Will the action require environmental regulatory approvals? • Will the action comply with all applicable federal, state, regional, and local environmental regulations? • Will the action reasonably affect any endangered, threatened, or otherwise sensitive species of concern?

V. Discussion of Relative Cost Estimates

Example Cost Categories:	
City-specific values will be determined with the HMPC in the meeting.	
\$	Less than \$XX,000
\$\$	\$XX,001 to \$XXX,XXX
\$\$\$	Greater than \$XXX,XXX

VI. Review and Discussion of Draft Mitigation Strategies

VII. Next Steps

Hazard Mitigation Planning Process	April 2025 - September 2025
Community Outreach	Ongoing
Administrative Draft LHMP	September 2025
Public Review Draft LHMP Document	October 2025
Cal OES/FEMA Review Draft Document	November 2025

Stakeholder Meeting Presentation




East Orange County Water District Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update



Stakeholder Meeting
September 11, 2025



KEY PROJECT ELEMENTS

		
WHAT <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Update of The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)	WHO <ul style="list-style-type: none">• EOCWD Staff	WHY <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Future Mitigation Grant Opportunities

WHAT IS HAZARD MITIGATION?



Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from hazards



Actions that make the community less vulnerable to natural hazards before disasters strike



Communities reduce their vulnerability through the development of a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)

WHAT DOES AN LHMP DO?



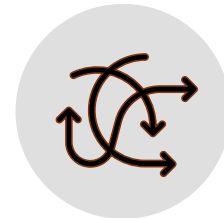
Discuss Community hazards



Analyzes hazard risks



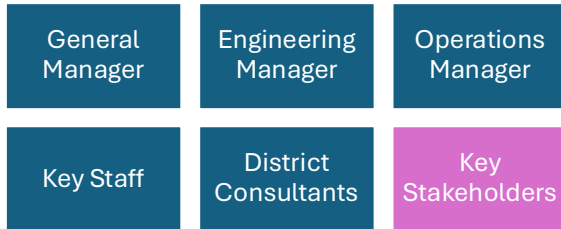
Identifies Policies / Projects to Reduce Risk



Provides direction to implement and monitor



WHO IS PARTICIPATING IN THE LHMP PLANNING PROCESS?



WHY PREPARE AN LHMP?

Reduces injury, loss of life, property damage, and loss of services from natural disasters.

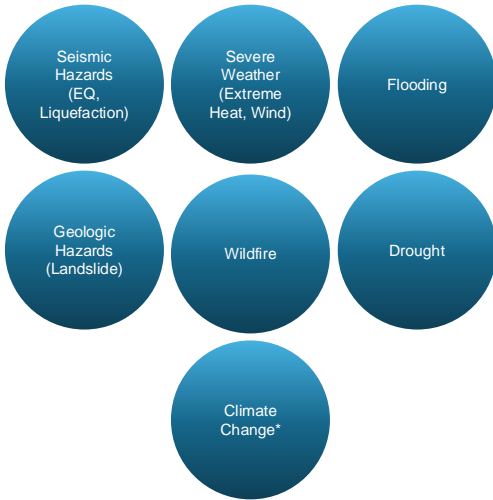
Eligibility for FEMA Grants:

- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) replaces PDM
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Eligible Activities	HMGP	PDM	FMA
	HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM	PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION	FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE
1. Mitigation Projects	✓	✓	✓
Safe Room Construction	✓	✓	✗
Infrastructure Retrofit	✓	✓	✓
Soil Stabilization	✓	✓	✓
Wildfire Mitigation	✓	✓	✗
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement	✓	✗	✗
5% Initiative Projects	✓	✗	✗
2. Hazard Mitigation Planning	✓	✓	✓
3. Management Costs	✓	✓	✓

Eligible Activities	HMGP	PDM	FMA
	HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM	PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION	FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE
1. Mitigation Projects	✓	✓	✓
Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition	✓	✓	✓
Property Acquisition & Structure Relocation	✓	✓	✓
Structure Elevation	✓	✓	✓
Mitigation Reconstruction	✓	✓	✓
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures	✓	✓	✓
Dry Floodproofing of Non-Residential Structures	✓	✓	✓
Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects	✓	✓	✓
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings	✓	✓	✓
Non-Structural Retrofitting of Existing Bld. & Facilities	✓	✓	✓

WHAT HAZARDS ARE IN THE LHMP?



* Addressed under each relevant hazard



7

HOW ARE THE HAZARDS PRIORITIZED?

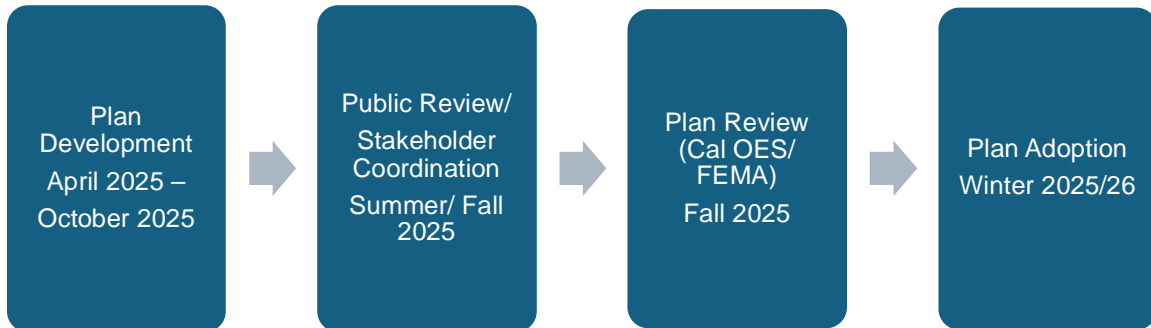
TABLE 3-2: HAZARD CATEGORIES AND SUB-CATEGORIES

Hazard Category	Sub-Categories
Severe Weather	Extreme Heat, Severe Wind
Wildfire	
Seismic Hazards	Seismic Shaking, Liquefaction
Drought	
Landslides	
Flood	Dam Failure

TABLE 3-3: EOCWD HAZARD SCORES AND THREAT LEVELS

Hazard	Probability (2.0)	Impact (2.0)			Final Score	Threat Level
		Location (0.8)	Primary Impact (0.7)	Secondary Impact (0.5)		
Severe Wind	4	3	3	2	44.00	High
Wildfire	4	3	2	3	42.40	High
Seismic Shaking	3	4	2	3	36.60	Medium
Drought	3	4	1	1	26.40	Medium
Landslide	2	2	3	2	18.80	Medium
Liquefaction	2	2	2	3	18.00	Medium
Dam Failure	1	4	4	4	16.00	Medium
Flood	2	2	2	2	16.00	Medium

LHMP DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



9

OUTREACH AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Our Approach includes both:

Online Engagement

Online Survey



LHMP Webpage

<https://www.eocwd.com/hazardmitigationplan>



In Person Engagement

Stakeholder Meeting – September 11, 2025

Public Review Draft Plan Release – October 2025

Board Meetings/ Adoption – December 2025/ January 2026

10

QUESTIONS?

Please Contact:

Bobby Young, P.E., Engineering
Manager

Email: byoung@eocwd.com



APPENDIX B

Appendix B – Outreach Engagement Materials

East Orange County Water District 2025 LHMP Update – Project Website	B-2
2025 East Orange County Water District (EOCWD) Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey	B-3
The DISTRICT Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey Results	B-7
The DISTRICT Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Review Draft Announcements	B-18

East Orange County Water District 2025 LHMP Update - Project Website

<https://www.eocwd.com/hazardmitigationplan>

The screenshot shows the website header with the EOCWD logo and navigation menu. The main content area is titled "LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (HMP)" and contains the following text:

The East Orange County Water District (EOCWD) is updating its Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). This Plan will help create a safer community for residents, businesses, and visitors. The HMP helps public safety officials, District staff, elected officials, and you to understand the threats from natural and human-caused hazards in our community. The Plan will also recommend specific actions to reduce these threats before disasters occur.

WHY HAVE AN HMP?

An HMP helps EOCWD better plan for future emergencies. After a disaster occurs, communities usually take steps to recover from the emergency and rebuild. An HMP is a way for the District to better prepare for these disasters so less damage occurs and recovery is easier. The District and community can use HMP strategies to reduce property damage, injury, and loss of life from disasters.

Besides protecting public health and safety, this approach can save money. Studies estimate that every dollar spent on mitigation saves an average of four dollars on response and recovery costs.

As well as helping protect assets and properties within the planning area, our HMP will make the District eligible for grants from the Federal Emergency Management District (FEMA) that we can use to further improve safety and preparedness in the community. Having an adopted HMP can also make us eligible to receive more state financial assistance when disasters occur.

Please take our online survey at <https://forms.gle/chFxM4v9tg3Nf7l59> which is available through October 2025. Please share this link with your family and friends.

[READ MORE](#)

2025 East Orange County Water District (EOCWD) Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey

I. Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey

Dear Community Member,

The East Orange County Water District (EOCWD) is preparing an update to its Hazard Mitigation Plan, or HMP. EOCWD knows it could be impacted by hazardous events, and is using this plan to help identify those hazards, better understand our agency's capabilities, and develop potential projects to increase our resilience.

Your responses will help us prepare the Plan. Thank you for your time and cooperation.

II. Hazard Awareness

1. Have you been impacted by a hazard event in your current residence?

- a. Yes
- b. No

2. If you answered yes to the previous question, please select the type of hazard event that you have been impacted by (select all that apply).

Climate Change	Seismic Hazard – Liquefaction
Dam/Reservoir Failure	Severe Winds/Santa Ana Winds
Drought	Wildfire
Landslide/Mudflow	Other
Seismic Hazard – Ground Shaking	

If you selected “other” above, please list any additional hazards that have previously impacted your neighborhood or home.

3. The following hazards could potentially impact the City. Please mark the THREE (3) hazards that are of the greatest concern to your neighborhood or home.

Climate Change	Seismic Hazard – Liquefaction
Dam/Reservoir Failure	Severe Winds/Santa Ana Winds
Drought	Wildfire
Landslide/Mudflow	Other
Seismic Hazard – Ground Shaking	

If you selected “other” above, please list any additional hazards that present a threat to your neighborhood or home.

4. The planning team uses various data sources to identify hazards in your community; however, some of these data sources do not provide data at a general citywide level. Are there any small-scale issues that you would like the planning team to consider, such as ponding at a specific intersection during rain?

- a. I am not aware of local hazards
- b. I am aware of local hazards

Please provide as much detail as possible, including location and type of hazard.

5. Do you believe that our climate is changing?

- a. Yes (go to Question 6)
- b. No (go to Question 8)

6. How concerned are you that climate change may create new hazardous situations in Colton or worsen existing natural hazards?

- a. Very concerned.
- b. Somewhat concerned.
- c. Somewhat unconcerned.
- d. Not at all concerned.
- e. Unsure.

7. When do you think climate change will pose a threat to your health, property, livelihood, or overall wellbeing?

- a. It already is.
- b. Within the next five years.
- c. In five to twenty years.
- d. Not for at least another twenty years.
- e. Never, or not in my lifetime.

8. If you have taken any action to protect yourself against natural hazards, how confident are you that these actions will be sufficient to protect against more severe hazards in the future?

- a. Very confident.
- b. Somewhat confident.
- c. Somewhat unconfident.
- d. Not at all confident.
- e. Unsure.

9. If you are a homeowner, do you have adequate homeowners' insurance to cover the hazards that could impact your home?

- a. Yes, my insurance coverage should be adequate.
- b. No, I don't believe my insurance coverage would be adequate for a major disaster.
- c. Unsure.
- d. I do not have an insurance policy.
- e. Not applicable; I rent my current residence.

10. If you rent your residence, do you have renters' insurance?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not applicable; I own my residence.

11. Do you have flood insurance for your home?

- a. Yes, I own my home and have flood insurance.
- b. Yes, I rent my home and have flood insurance.
- c. No, but I am interested in reviewing flood insurance options (<http://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart/>).

12. Do you have earthquake insurance for your home?

- d. Yes, I own my home and have earthquake insurance.
- e. Yes, I rent my home and have earthquake insurance.
- f. No, but I am interested in earthquake insurance resources (<https://www.earthquakeauthority.com/>)

13. Have you done anything to your home to make it less vulnerable to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, and fires?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not applicable; I rent my residence.

14. If a severe hazard event occurred today such that all services were cut off from your home (power, gas, water, sewer) and you were unable to leave or access a store for 72 hours, which of these items do you have readily available?

- a. Potable water (3 gallons per person)
- b. Cooking and eating utensils
- c. Can opener
- d. Canned/non-perishable foods (ready to eat)
- e. Gas grill/camping stove
- f. Extra medications and contact lenses (if applicable)
- g. First aid kit/supplies
- h. Portable AM/FM radio (solar-powered, hand crank, or batteries)
- i. Handheld "walkie-talkie" radios (with batteries)
- j. Important family photos/documentation in a water- and fireproof container
- k. Extra clothes and shoes
- l. Blanket(s) / sleeping bag(s)
- m. Cash
- n. Flashlight (with batteries)
- o. Gasoline
- p. Telephone (with batteries)
- q. Pet supplies
- r. Secondary source of heat

What else do you have in your emergency kit? For more information on emergency kits, visit: <https://www.ready.gov/kit>

--

- 15. Do you know if your neighbors have any physical, mental, or situational circumstances that a hazard situation could make worse (may include limited mobility, severe medical conditions, memory impairments, language barriers, or no access to a vehicle)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

- 16. How can the Agency help you become better prepared for a disaster? (choose all that apply)
 - a. Provide effective emergency notifications and communication.
 - b. Provide training and education to residents and business owners on how to reduce future damage.
 - c. Provide community outreach regarding emergency preparedness.
 - d. Create awareness of special needs and vulnerable populations.
 - e. Other (please specify)

- 17. Does your employer have a plan for disaster recovery in place?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know

- 18. Does your employer have a workforce communications plan to implement following a disaster, so they can contact you?
 - I. Yes
 - II. No

III. Recommendations and Future Participation

- 19. Would you like to be contacted when the Draft 2025 EOCWD Hazard Mitigation Plan is available for review?
 - a. Yes; please notify me using my contact information in the next question.
 - b. No

20. If you would like to be notified of future opportunities to participate in hazard mitigation and resiliency planning, please provide your name and e-mail address. If you do not have an e-mail address, please provide your mailing address. This information will be kept confidential.

Full Name:	
E-Mail Address:	
Street Address:	
City, State, Zip:	

21. Please provide us with any additional comments/suggestions/questions about your risk of future hazard events.

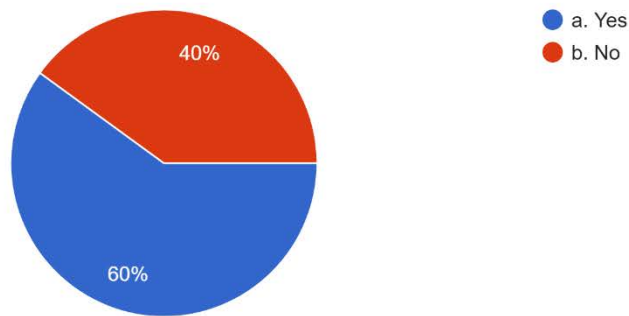
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Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. If you have any questions, or if you know of other people/organizations that should be involved, please contact the Project Team at each2o@eocwd.com.

The DISTRICT Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey Results

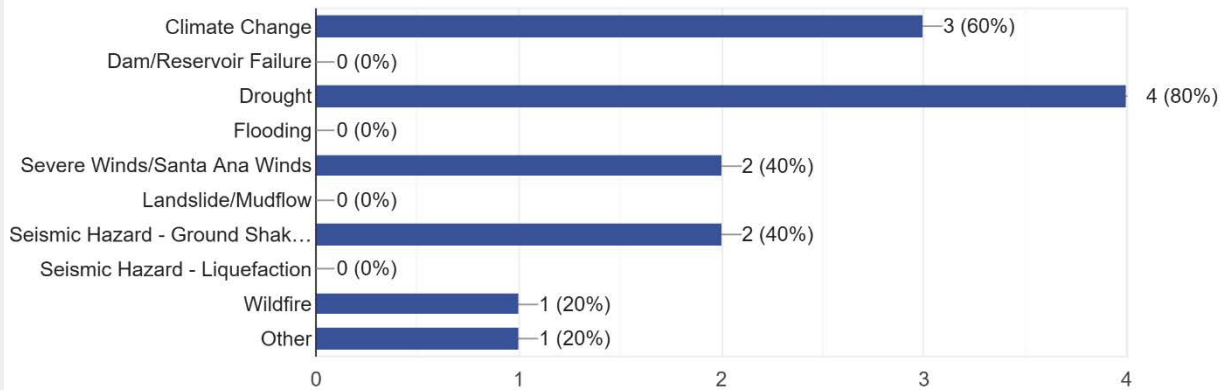
1. Have you been impacted by a hazard event in your current residence?

5 responses



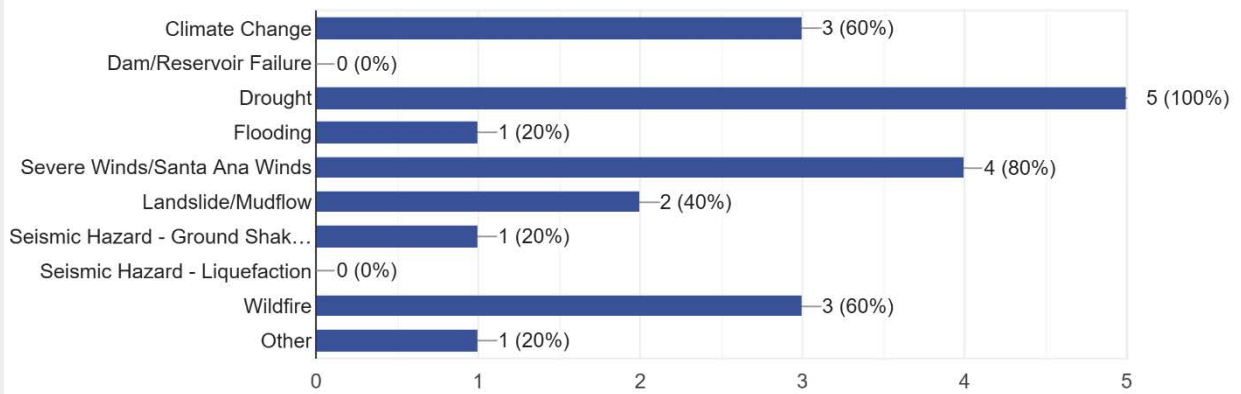
2. If you answered yes to the previous question, please select the type of hazard event that you have been impacted by (select all that apply).

5 responses



3. The following hazards could potentially impact the planning area. Please mark the FIVE (5) hazards that most concern your neighborhood or home.

5 responses



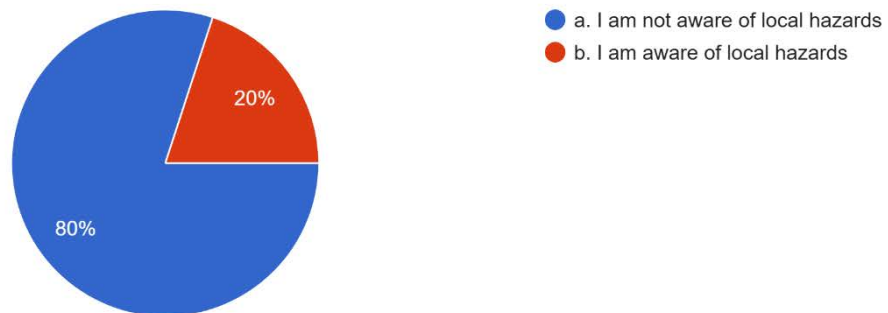
If you selected "Other" above, please list any additional hazards that have previously impacted your neighborhood or home.

1 response

Groundwater plume

4. The Planning Team uses various data sources to identify hazards in your community. Sometimes these sources do not capture smaller events. Are there any (e.g., rain storms) that you'd like share with our team?

5 responses



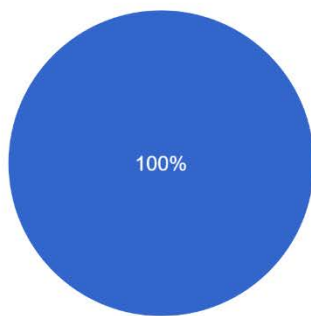
Please provide as much detail as possible, including location and type of hazard.

1 response

Groundwater plume decreasing ground supply use. Wind blowing debris and damaging vehicles/property

5. Do you believe that our climate is changing?

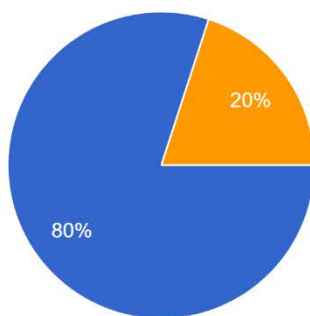
5 responses



- Yes (go to Question 6)
- No (go to Question 8)

6. How concerned are you that climate change may create new hazardous situations or worsen existing natural hazards?

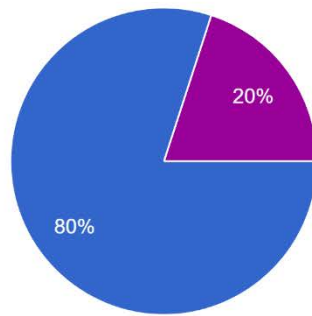
5 responses



- a. Very concerned.
- b. Somewhat concerned.
- c. Somewhat unconcerned.
- d. Not at all concerned.
- e. Unsure.

7. When do you think climate change will pose a threat to your health, property, livelihood, or overall wellbeing?

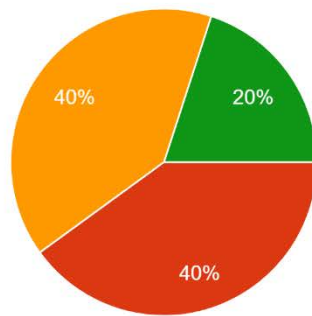
5 responses



- a. It already is.
- b. Within the next five years.
- c. In five to twenty years.
- d. Not for at least another twenty years.
- e. Never, or not in my lifetime

8. If you have taken any action to protect yourself against natural hazards, how confident are you that these actions will be sufficient to protect against more severe hazards in the future?

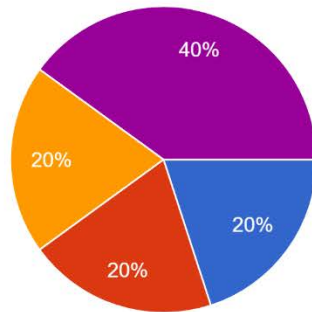
5 responses



- a. Very confident.
- b. Somewhat confident.
- c. Somewhat unconfident.
- d. Not at all confident.
- e. Unsure.

9. If you are a homeowner, do you have adequate homeowners' insurance to cover the hazards that could impact your home?

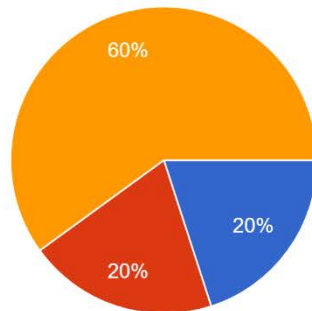
5 responses



- a. Yes, my insurance coverage should be adequate.
- b. No, I don't believe my insurance coverage would be adequate for a major disaster.
- c. Unsure.
- d. I do not have an insurance policy.
- e. Not applicable; I rent my current residence.

10. If you rent your residence, do you have renters' insurance?

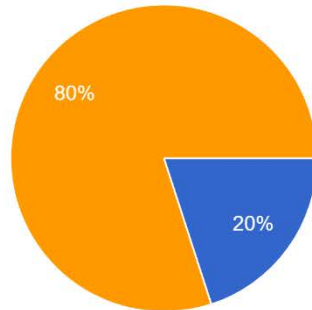
5 responses



- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not applicable; I own my residence.

11. Do you have flood insurance for your home?

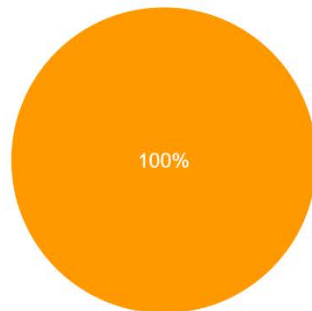
5 responses



- a. Yes, I own my home and have flood insurance.
- b. Yes, I rent my home and have flood insurance.
- c. No, but I am interested in reviewing flood insurance options (<https://www.floodsmart.gov>).

12. Do you have earthquake insurance for your home?

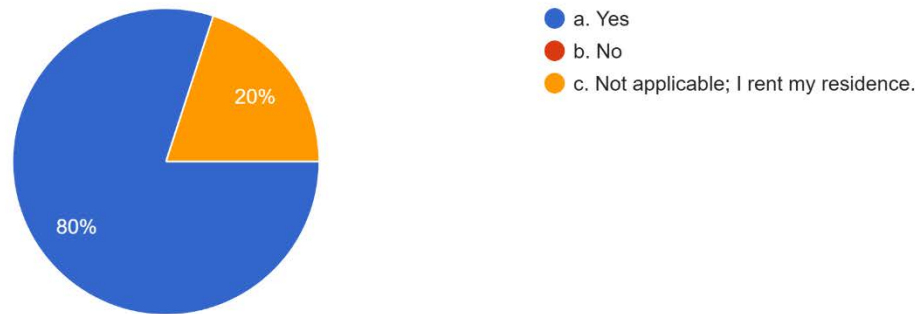
5 responses



- Yes, I own my home and have earthquake insurance.
- Yes, I rent my home and have earthquake insurance.
- No, but I'm interested in earthquake insurance resources. (<https://www.earthquakeauthority.com/>)

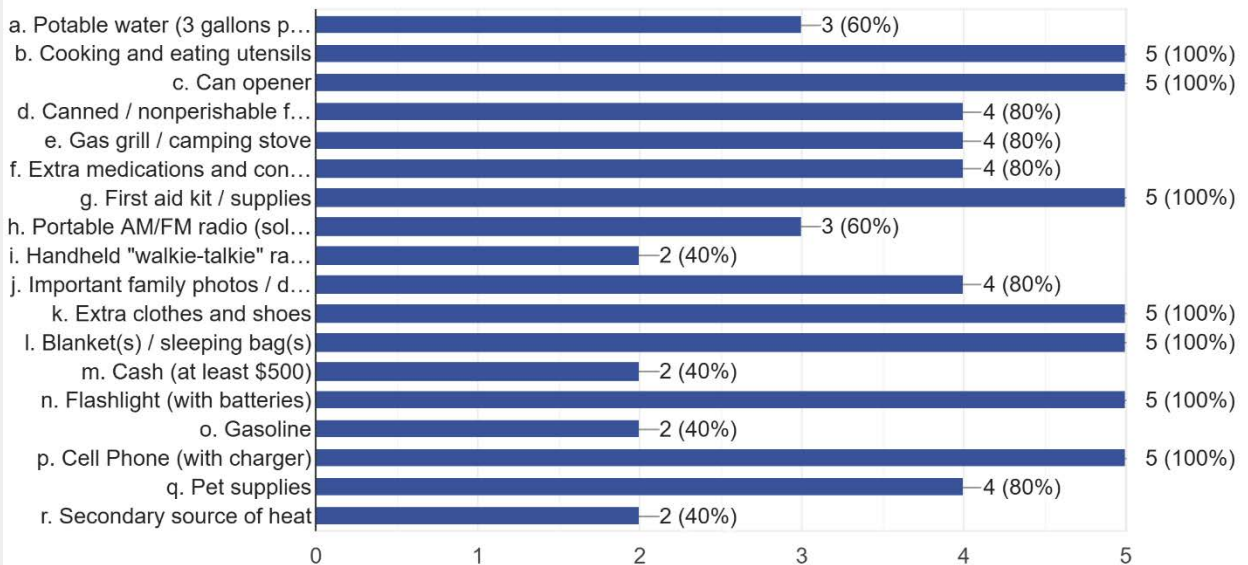
13. Have you done anything to your home to make it less vulnerable to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, and fires?

5 responses



14. If a severe hazard event occurred today such that all services were cut off from your home (power, gas, water, sewer) and you were unable to...ich of these items do you have readily available?

5 responses



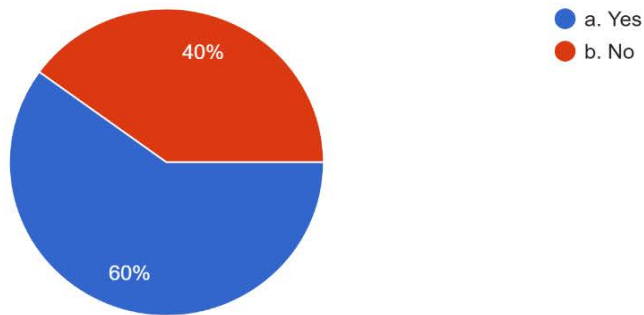
What else do you have in your emergency kit? For more information on emergency kits, visit <https://www.ready.gov/kit>

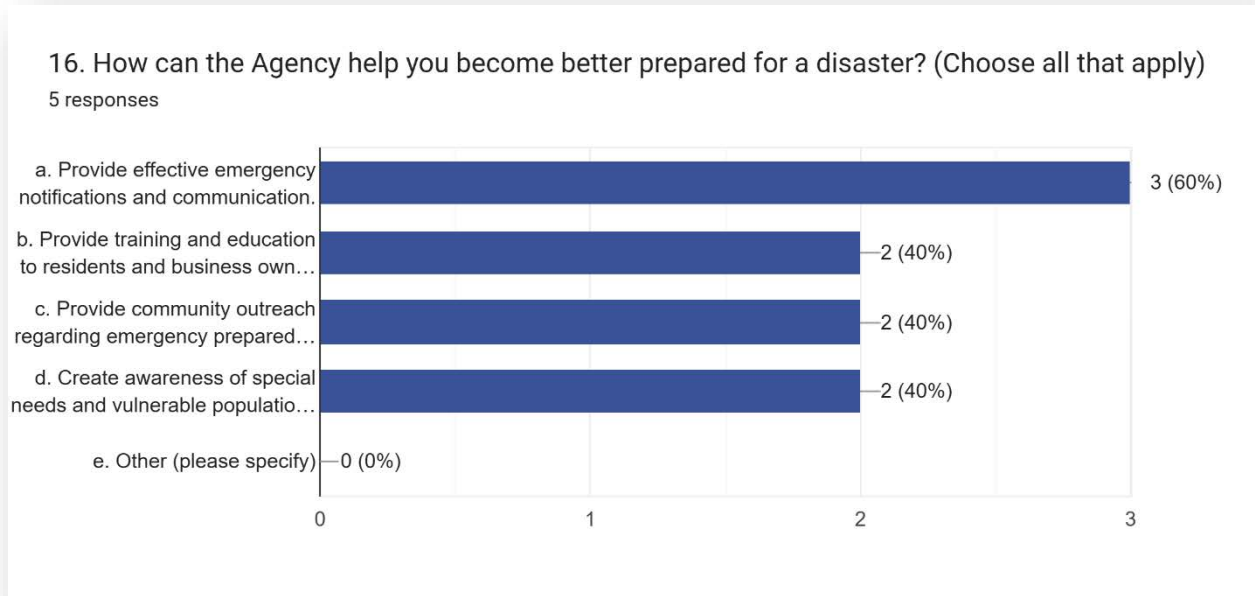
1 response

Extra food, water, space blanket, knife, whistle, firestarter, matches, compass

15. Do you know if your neighbors have any physical, mental, or situational circumstances that a hazard situation could make worse (may include limi...ts, language barriers, or no access to a vehicle)?

5 responses





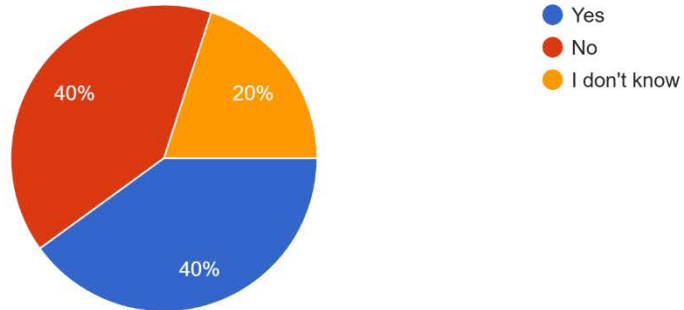
If you selected “Other” above, please describe.

0 responses

No responses yet for this question.

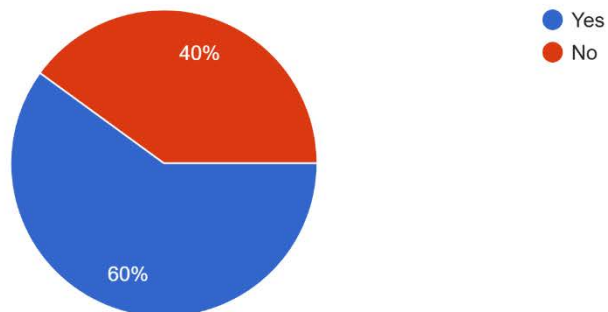
17. Does your employer have a plan for disaster recovery in place?

5 responses



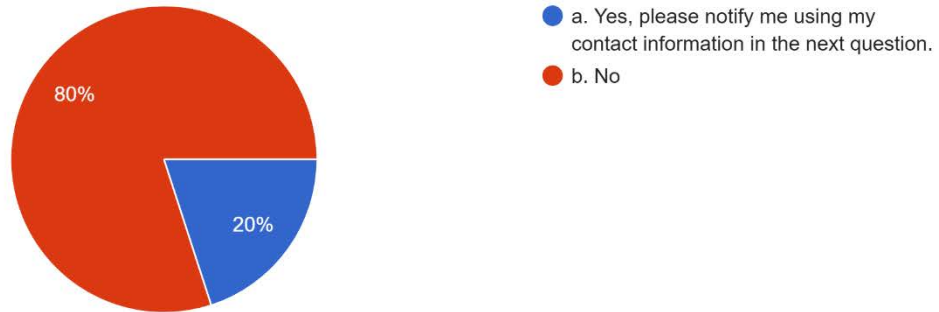
18. Does your employer have a workforce communications plan so they can contact you following a disaster?

5 responses



19. Would you like to be contacted when the Draft 2025 EOCWD Hazard Mitigation Plan is available for review?

5 responses



20. If you would like to be notified of future opportunities to participate in hazard mitigation and resiliency planning, please provide your name and e-mail address. If you do not have an e-mail address, please provide your mailing address. This information will be kept confidential.

1 response

Provided Emails are Confidential

21. Please give us any other comments/suggestions/questions about your risk of future hazard events.

1 response

Climate change needs to be accounted for in our area planning regardless of feelings on facts. We need to take into account what is happening based on evidence not feelings.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. If you have any questions, or if you know of other people/organizations that should be involved, please contact the Project Team at each2o@eocwd.com.

The DISTRICT Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Review Draft Announcements

Website

The screenshot shows the EOCWD website with a blue header. The main content area is titled "LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (HMP)". It includes an introductory paragraph, a list of three bullet points, and a paragraph about the public review process. A QR code is visible on the right side of the website screenshot.

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (HMP)

Floods. Wildfires. Earthquakes. Drought. We've all heard about these disasters, and many of us have lived through them, often several times. It's easy to think we can't do anything about them. While we often can't stop them from happening, we can reduce the damage they do to our community.

The EOCWD wants to make our community as safe as possible, so we have updated our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). This Plan will help our community assess the potential for future disasters, take steps to prepare for them, and make us eligible for additional funding from the federal government. Our LHMP covers four major topics:

- A summary of the natural and human-caused hazards that pose a threat to our community
- A look at how our community members, buildings, and infrastructure are vulnerable to these hazards
- A hazard mitigation strategy with specific policy recommendations for future actions to help reduce the threat from these hazards
- Procedures for maintaining the Plan, keeping it current in the face of changing conditions

EOCWD prepared our HMP with support from key stakeholders and technical consultants. Community input is vital to ensure our Plan reflects the community's opinions, concerns, and goals. We've identified a variety of ways that you can get involved and stay informed.

The public review draft plan is currently available for review by clicking the DRAFT button below and a comment form can be accessed here: <https://forms.gle/aj2oU6WqTXXB7Qe17>.

Social Media

The screenshot shows the Facebook profile for East Orange County Water District. The cover photo features the EOCWD logo and the text "East Orange County Water District". The page includes an "Intro" section with a description of the district and a "Photos" section with a thumbnail for a "PFAS TREATMENT" poster.

facebook Email or phone Password Log in Forgotten account?

EOCWD
EAST ORANGE COUNTY
WATER DISTRICT

East Orange County Water District
2.2K followers • 101 following

Posts About Reels Photos

Intro
The East Orange County Water District is a special district governed by its Board of Directors elec.

Page Public utility company
ORANGE COUNTY FORUM is responsible for this Page
(714) 538-5815
eocw2@eocwd.com
eocwd.com
Open now
Not yet rated (1 review)

Photos See All Photos
PFAS TREATMENT

East Orange County Water District
With the help of our active and involved community members, we've prepared an updated draft of our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). This Plan will help our community learn about and prepare for future emergencies, building a safer future for everyone. You can read the Plan at <https://www.eocwd.com/hazardmitigationplan> submit comments to make the LHMP better at <https://forms.gle/QW6zFrqHps1s5p...> can also make in-person comments at our public meeting at the District's Main Office at 185 N McPherson Rd at 4:00 p.m. on October 23. Help us make our HMP the best it can be!

EOCWD
Hazard Mitigation Plan | EOCWD
Floods. Wildfires. Earthquakes. Drought. We've all heard about these...

Like Comment Share

The screenshot shows a social media post from East OCWD (@EastOCWD). The post text announces the availability of an updated draft of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and provides a link to the public review form. A QR code is included in the post. The post is timestamped "12:27 pm · 17 Oct 2025" and has "3 Views".

Post

East OCWD
@EastOCWD

An updated draft of our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is available! Access it at eocwd.com/hazardmitigati... submit comments at forms.gle/QW6zFrqHps1s5p... For in-person comments, join us at 4:00 p.m. on October 23.

EOCWD
WATER DISTRICT

12:27 pm · 17 Oct 2025 · 3 Views

APPENDIX C

Appendix C - Resolution of Adoption

(TO BE INSERTED AFTER BOARD OF DIRECTORS APPROVAL)

APPENDIX D

Appendix D- List of Key Facilities

TABLE 4-1: KEY CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE		
Facility/Infrastructure Type	Number of Facilities	Replacement Value*
Buildings (EOCWD Headquarters, Warehouse)	3	\$8,800,000
Production Wells	2	\$13,000,000
Pump Stations	3	\$1,500,000 (Cost includes only the pumps and building)
Reservoirs	4	\$33,500,000
System Connections	18	\$7,400,000
Tanks (Surge/Pressure)	4	\$40,000
PFAS Treatment Plant (includes 3 tanks, 2 cartridge filters, and 4 ion exchange vessels)	1	\$11,000,000
Pipelines (Includes Sewer Main, Water Lateral, and Water Main)	216.4 (linear miles)	\$856,287,082
Total	35	\$931,527,082
*Potential loss data are estimates only, as replacement values for some facilities were not available. Actual losses may be greater than the estimate presented in this table.		

Not all critical facility locations are listed here. Only those locations that have been made accessible to public records have been listed to maintain facility site integrity and security.

APPENDIX E

Appendix E – Hazard Mitigation Implementation Handbook



Hazard Mitigation Plan Implementation
Handbook

October 2025

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What Is This Handbook?

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) for the District features an evaluation of the District's hazards as well as a variety of corresponding mitigation actions. These actions are intended to preserve public safety, maintain critical municipal government operations and services when hazard events emerge, and empower community members to take on hazard mitigation at an individual level. This Implementation Handbook (Handbook) is intended for use by District staff and decision-makers after the LHMP is adopted. It will:

- Give clear instructions following the adoption of the LHMP.
- Simplify future updates to the LHMP.
- Assist the District in preparing grant funding applications related to hazard mitigation.
- Guide annual plan review actions.

How do I Use This Handbook?

This Handbook can help District staff and decision-makers in several different situations. If and when the events listed below occur, consult the respective sections of this Handbook for advice on how best to proceed:

- A disaster proclamation has been issued by the EOCWD Board of Directors
- A disaster proclamation has been issued by the State of California
- A disaster declaration has been signed by the Federal Government
- I want to apply for mitigation grant funding
- The District is undergoing its budgeting process
- The District is holding its annual meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team
- The District is updating the following policy and regulatory documents:
 - The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - District Urban Water Management Plan
 - District Sewer System Management Plan
 - Retail/Wholesale Zone Master Plans
 - Sewer Master Plan

Who Maintains This Handbook?

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) leader is responsible for maintaining this Handbook. At the time of writing, the current HMPT leader is Bobby Young, the EOCWD Engineering Manager. The HMPT may delegate this responsibility to someone else should they choose.

What to do when a disaster has been proclaimed or declared

Disasters may be proclaimed or declared by the EOCWD Board of Directors, the State of California, or the federal government. Responsibilities may differ depending on who proclaims or declares the disaster. If multiple organizations proclaim or declare a disaster, consult all applicable lists.

The EOCWD Board of Directors

If the EOCWD Board of Directors proclaims a Local Emergency, take the following steps:

- Update **Attachment 1** with information about the disaster. Include information about cumulative damage, including any damage outside of the District.
- Discuss opportunities for local assistance with the representatives from the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES).
- If the disaster damages local infrastructure or District-owned facilities, repair or rebuild the structure to be more resilient, following applicable hazard mitigation actions. A list of actions, organized by hazards, is included in **Attachment 4**.
- Chapter 6** of the EOCWD LHMP states that the District should consider updating the LHMP if a disaster causes a loss of life in the District, even if there is no state disaster proclamation or federal disaster declaration that includes part or all of the District. If there is a loss of life in the District, consider updating the LHMP. Consult the section on updating the LHMP in this Handbook for details.

The State of California

If the State of California proclaims a disaster for the District service area, or an area that includes part or all of the District, take the following steps:

- Update **Attachment 1** with information about the disaster. Include information about cumulative damage, including any damage outside of the District.
- Collaborate with representatives from Cal OES to assess the damage from the event.
- Discuss opportunities for local assistance with representatives from Cal OES.
- If the disaster damages local infrastructure or District-owned facilities, repair or rebuild the structure to be more resilient, following applicable hazard mitigation actions. A list of actions, organized by hazards, is included in **Attachment 4**.
- If the disaster may escalate into a federal disaster declaration, begin any necessary coordination with representatives from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- Chapter 6** of the EOCWD LHMP states that the District should consider updating the LHMP if a disaster leads to a state disaster proclamation or federal disaster declaration that includes part or all of the District, even if there is no loss of life. Consider updating the LHMP. Consult the section on updating the LHMP in this Handbook for details.

The Federal Government

If the federal government declares a disaster for the District service area, or any area that includes part or all of the District, take the following steps:

- Update **Attachment 1** with information about the disaster. Include information about cumulative damage, including any damage outside of the District.
- Collaborate with Cal OES and FEMA representatives to assess the damage.
- Determine if the District will be eligible for public assistance funds related to the federal disaster declaration. These funds can be used to reimburse the District for response and recovery activities. If the District is eligible, work with FEMA and Cal OES representatives to enact the necessary requirements and receive funding.
- If the disaster damages local infrastructure or District-owned facilities, repair or rebuild the structure to be more resilient, following applicable hazard mitigation actions. A list of actions, organized by hazards, is included in **Attachment 4**.
- The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is a FEMA program that helps fund hazard mitigation activities after a disaster event. The District may be eligible for funding because of the federal disaster declaration, although not all activities may meet the program's requirements. If the District is eligible, work with FEMA to apply for this funding.
- Chapter 6** of the EOCWD LHMP states that the District should consider updating the LHMP if a disaster leads to a state disaster proclamation or federal disaster declaration that includes part or all of the District service area, even if there is no loss of life. Consider updating the LHMP. Consult the section on updating the LHMP in this Handbook for details.

I Want to Apply for Mitigation Grant Funding

There are three potential grant funding programs that FEMA administers for hazard mitigation activities. Two of these programs, the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)¹ and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) funding sources are available to jurisdictions/agencies with an LHMP that complies with FEMA guidelines and has been adopted within the past five years. The third funding program is the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), which is available for communities that are part of a federal disaster declaration. This section discusses the BRIC and FMA programs and how to apply for them. The HMGP is discussed under the "Federal Government" subsection of the above "What to Do When a Disaster Has Been Proclaimed or Declared" section.

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) will support states, local communities, tribes, and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. BRIC is a FEMA pre-disaster hazard mitigation program that replaced the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program.

The BRIC program's guiding principles are supporting communities through capability- and capacity-building, encouraging and enabling innovation, promoting partnerships, enabling large projects, maintaining flexibility, and providing consistency.

Development projects must be identified in a hazard mitigation plan that meets FEMA guidelines and has been adopted within the past five years. When applying to this program, review the list of hazard mitigation actions in **Attachment 4** to see which projects may be eligible. Planning

¹ The BRIC Program still exists; however, it is currently not being funded.

efforts for communities that lack a valid hazard mitigation plan may be eligible for funding if the effort would create a valid hazard mitigation plan. All BRIC grant applications are processed through the State. To learn more, consult with Cal OES representatives or visit the FEMA webpage for the program. At the time of writing, this webpage is available at <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities>.

TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS TO APPLY FOR BRIC FUNDING:

- Confirm that the program is currently accepting funding applications. Check with representatives from Cal OES or consult the Cal OES webpage on the BRIC program. At the time of writing, this webpage is available at <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities>.
- Identify the actions from the hazard mitigation strategy (see Attachment 4) that call on the City to pursue funding or list grants as a potential funding source. Confirm that the actions are consistent with the requirements of the BRIC grant.
- Coordinate with Cal OES representatives to compile and submit materials for the grant application.

Flood Mitigation Assistance

The FMA grant program is a competitive, national program that awards funding for physical development projects and planning efforts that mitigate against long-term damage from flooding. The funding is only available to communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which Colton currently does. Communities must also have a valid hazard mitigation plan that meets FEMA guidelines to be eligible, and all projects must be consistent with the list of actions in the hazard mitigation strategy. When applying to this program, review the list of hazard mitigation actions in **Attachment 4** to see which projects may be eligible. As with the BRIC program, applications for the FMA program must be processed through the State. To view more information, consult with Cal OES representatives or visit the FEMA webpage on the program. At the time of writing, this webpage is available at <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/floods>.

TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS TO APPLY FOR FMA FUNDING:

- Confirm that the program is currently accepting funding applications. Check with representatives from Cal OES or consult the Cal OES webpage on the FMA program. At the time of writing, this webpage is available at <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/floods>.
- Identify the actions from the hazard mitigation strategy (**see Attachment 4**) that call on the City to pursue funding or list grants as a potential funding source. Confirm that the actions are consistent with the requirements of the FMA grant.
- Coordinate with Cal OES representatives to compile and submit materials for the grant application.

EOCWD is going through the budgeting process

The District's budget process is an ideal opportunity to secure funding for hazard mitigation actions and to ensure that hazard mitigation efforts are incorporated into the District's fiscal priorities. The District currently operates on an annual budget cycle that runs from July 1st to June 30th, which covers both the Wholesale Zone's capital improvement projects and the Retail Zone's day-to-day operations.

During this process, District staff should take the following steps to incorporate hazard mitigation into the District's annual budget:

- Include hazard mitigation activities into the District's list of Capital Improvement Projects (CIP). Review the list of hazard mitigation actions in Attachment 4 and identify the projects that can be included in the CIP or can support efforts within the CIP.
- Review the risk and threat assessments in the LHMP (Chapter 3 and Chapter 4) to ensure that all items in the CIP list are planned, designed, and constructed to minimize the threat from hazard events.
- Identify opportunities to identify stand-alone hazard mitigation actions through the annual budget process. Include appropriate items from Attachment 4 in the budget as stand-alone line items, particularly items that the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (Planning Team) considered a high priority.
- Set aside staff to conduct hazard mitigation activities, including time to participate in Planning Team meetings and research, prepare, and submit BRIC and FMA grant opportunities (consult the "I Want to Apply for Mitigation Grant Funding" section above).
- Ensure hazard mitigation activities are reflected in each department's priorities and earmarked time for specific goals.

EOCWD is Conducting its Annual meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The hazard mitigation planning process brings together representatives from multiple District departments as well as other relevant stakeholders. It provides a forum to discuss the hazards in the District and how to mitigate them effectively. As mentioned in **Chapter 6** of the LHMP, the Planning Team should meet at least once each year, beginning a year after the LHMP is adopted. During these meetings, the Planning Team should discuss implementation progress and integration of hazard mitigation actions in other District documents. At these meetings, the Planning Team can review the status of the hazard mitigation actions and discuss whether completed or in-progress actions are working as expected. These meetings also allow the Planning Team to strategically plan for the upcoming year.

It may help for the Planning Team to meet early in the year, in advance of annual budget activities. **Attachment 3** contains an example of a Planning Team Meeting Agenda.

The annual meeting should include representatives from City departments and other organizations that originally prepared the LHMP. Representatives from other relevant organizations should also be invited. During the preparation of the current LHMP, the following individuals were part of the Planning Team:

TABLE 1-1: EOCWD HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM (HMPT)	
Name	Title
Bobby Young	Engineering Manager
Jerry Mendzer	Operations Manager
Sylvia Prado	Office Manager
David Youngblood	General Manager

In advance of Planning Team meetings, consider using **Attachment 1** to maintain an accurate list of recent disaster events that have occurred in and around the District since the LHMP was adopted. At the Planning Team meeting, review the Plan Maintenance Table (**Attachment 2**) to identify any gaps in the LHMP or any other component of the plan that needs updating. This also allows Planning Team members the opportunity to review the actions in the hazard mitigation strategy (**Attachment 4**) and ensure that they are implemented as intended.

EOCWD is updating its policy and regulatory documents

If the District is updating the LHMP, consult the following section and use it as a guide for the update process. If the District is updating any regulatory documents such as the District Urban Water Management Plan, District Sewer System Management Plan, Retail/Wholesale Zone Master Plans, or Sewer Master Plan, the District can use this section as a template/guide to incorporate the documents.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

All LHMPs should be updated every five years. This helps keep the plan up to date and ensures that it reflects the most recent guidance, requirements, science, and best practices. An updated LHMP also helps keep the District eligible for hazard mitigation grants that require a valid, recent LHMP (see "I Want to Apply for Mitigation Grant Funding"), along with an increased amount of post-disaster recovery funds.

The update process for the LHMP takes approximately one year. To ensure that a new LHMP comes into effect before the previous one expires, the update process should begin no later than four years after the plan is adopted. Updates may occur sooner at the District's discretion. Potential reasons for updating the LHMP sooner may include a state disaster proclamation or federal disaster declaration that covers part or all of the District, or if a disaster leads to a loss of life in the District service area (see the "What to Do When a Disaster Has Been Proclaimed or Declared" section), as discussed in **Chapter 6** of the LHMP.

Take the following steps to update the LHMP:

ASSEMBLE THE HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

- Convene a Planning Team meeting no later than four years after the LHMP is adopted. Invite the regular Planning Team members, along with representatives from other organizations that may have a role to play in the update process.
- Review the current status of mitigation actions, including if there are any that are not being implemented as planned or are not working as expected. Determine if there have been any changes in hazard events, regulations, best practices, or other items that should be incorporated into an updated LHMP.
- Decide if there is a need for a technical consultant to assist with the LHMP update and conduct consultant selection activities if needed. If a consultant is desired, the selection process should begin a few months before the update begins.
- Create and implement a community engagement strategy based on the strategy prepared for the existing LHMP. Describe in-person and online engagement strategies and materials, including ideas for meetings and workshops, draft community surveys, content for websites and press releases, and other materials that may be useful.

UPDATE THE RISK AND THREAT ASSESSMENTS

- Review and update the risk assessment to reflect the most recent conditions in the District. Consider recent hazard events, new science associated with hazards and climate change, new development and land use patterns, and other recent changes in local conditions.

- Evaluate the status of all key District facilities. Update this list if new facilities have been constructed or if existing facilities have been decommissioned. Re-assess the threat to key facilities.
- Review the demographics of community residents and update the threat assessment for vulnerable populations and other district service area members.
- Assess any changes to the threat to all other community assets, including key services, other facilities, and economic drivers.

UPDATE THE MITIGATION ACTIONS

- Update the existing hazard mitigation actions to reflect actions in progress. Remove actions that have been completed or revise them to increase their effectiveness. Revise actions that have been abandoned or delayed to make them more feasible or remove them from the list of mitigation actions if they are no longer appropriate for the District.
- Develop mitigation actions to improve the status of hazard mitigation activities in the District by addressing any issues not covered by the existing LHMP.
- The ability to expand current mitigation capabilities will generally be reliant upon the budget allocated for each department/program for that fiscal year. The level at which these programs may or may not be expanded upon will be dependent upon the amount of funding received. FEMA has released a series of guides over the past few years that highlight some of the ways in which jurisdictions can expand mitigation. Some strategies for increasing current mitigation capabilities may include:
 - The District should actively identify, adopt, and enforce the most current set of development codes and standards available. Strongly encouraging new infrastructure development to be constructed to higher standards than currently required, increasing resilience within the district service area.
 - Engaging parts of the district that may not be actively involved in mitigation efforts.
 - Expanding the number and types of organizations involved in mitigation planning and implementation, increasing both efficiency and bandwidth.
 - Fostering new relationships to bring underrepresented populations and partners to the hazard mitigation planning process.
 - During the annual LHMP review, the HMPT should look for opportunities to fund and expand/enhance the effectiveness of current mitigation actions.
 - During annual budgeting processes, the District should identify new funding sources (bonds, grants, assessment districts, etc.) that can be used to support existing capabilities enhancements.
- Ensure that the feedback from the community engagement activities is reflected in the new and updated mitigation actions.

REVIEW AND ADOPT THE UPDATED PLAN

- Review the other chapters and appendices of the LHMP to reflect any changes made through the update process.
- Release the updated plan to the Planning Team members and revise the plan to

reflect any comments by Planning Team members.

- Distribute the updated Plan to any appropriate external agencies not included in the Planning Team and revise the plan as appropriate in response to any comments.
- Release the updated plan publicly for review and make revisions to the plan to reflect public comments.
- Submit the plan to Cal OES and FEMA for approval and make any necessary revisions.
- Submit the plan to the EOCWD Board of Directors for adoption.

Attachment 2: Plan Maintenance Table

Use this table when reviewing the LHMP as part of the Planning Team's annual activities. For each section of the LHMP, note if any changes should be made to make the plan more effective for the community. This includes noting if anything in the LHMP is incorrect or if any important information is missing. Make revisions consistent with these notes as part of the next update to the LHMP.

Section	Is Anything Incorrect?	Is Anything Missing?	Should Any Other Changes Be Made?
Multiple sections or throughout			
Chapter 1: Introduction			
Chapter 2: Community Profile			
Chapter 3: Risk Assessment			
Chapter 4: Threat Assessment			
Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategy			
Chapter 6: Plan Maintenance			
Appendices			

Attachment 3: Sample Agenda and Topics for the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

This attachment includes a sample agenda and discussion topics for the annual meeting of the Planning Team. Meetings do not have to follow this order or structure, but the items included in this attachment should be addressed as part of the annual meeting. During the update process for the LHMP, it is likely that the Planning Team will meet more frequently. The meetings of the Planning Team during the update process will involve different discussion topics.

ITEM 1: RECENT HAZARD EVENTS

- 1.1. What hazard events have occurred this past year in the District service area or nearby in a way that affected the community?
 - Identify events that caused loss of life or significant injury to the District customers, significant property damage to District assets, or widespread disruption to the District.
 - More minor events should also be identified if there is a need for a community response to mitigate against future such events.
- 1.2. What are the basic facts and details behind any such hazard events?
 - Consider the size and location of the affected area, any measurements of severity, any injuries and deaths, the cost of any damage, the number of people displaced or otherwise impacted, and other relevant summary information.
 - Ensure that these facts and details are clearly recorded for future plan updates, including using the Disaster Information Table (**Attachment 1**).

ITEMS 2: MITIGATION ACTION ACTIVITIES

- 2.1. What mitigation actions have been fully implemented? Are they working as expected, or do they need to be revised?
- 2.2. What mitigation actions have started to be implemented since the Planning Team last met? Is the implementation of these actions proceeding as expected, or are there any barriers or delays? If there are barriers or delays, how can they be removed?
- 2.3. What mitigation actions are scheduled to begin implementation in the next year? Are there any factors that could delay implementation or weaken the effectiveness of the actions? How can these factors be addressed?
- 2.4. What resources are needed to support planned, in-process, or ongoing mitigation actions? Does the District have access to these resources? If not, how can the District obtain access to these resources?

ITEM 3: INFORMATION SHARING

- 3.1. Is the District communicating with all appropriate local jurisdictions, including neighboring communities, Orange County, and other special districts? This should include information on district-specific hazard situations, mitigation actions, and other relevant information.
- 3.2. Is the District communicating with the appropriate state and federal agencies? Is the District receiving information about new regulations, best practices, and data related to hazard mitigation activities?
- 3.3. Are there opportunities for the District to improve coordination with local, state, and federal jurisdictions and agencies?

ITEM 4: BUDGETARY PLANNING

- 4.1. What are the financial needs for the District to support the implementation of planned and in-process mitigation actions, including ongoing items? Is there sufficient funding for all measures in the LHMP that are planned for the next year, including in-process and ongoing items? If sufficient funding is unavailable, how can the District obtain these funds?
- 4.2. If it is not feasible for the District to support all planned, in-process, or ongoing mitigation actions, which ones should be prioritized?
- 4.3. Are there hazard-related activities not included in the LHMP that should be budgeted for? Can the District obtain the necessary funding for these activities?

ITEM 5: STRATEGIC PLANNING

- 5.1. Which grants are available for hazard mitigation activities, and which activities are best positioned to secure funding?
- 5.2. How should the agencies and other organizations represented on the Planning Team coordinate to maximize the chances of receiving funding?
- 5.3. Are there any scheduled or anticipated updates to other District documents that could relate to hazard mitigation activities? How can the Planning Team share information with staff and any technical consultants responsible for these updates, and ensure that the updates will enhance community resiliency?
- 5.4. What capital projects are scheduled or anticipated? Are these capital projects being designed and built to be resistant to hazard events? Are there opportunities for these projects to support hazard mitigation activities?
- 5.5. How can Planning Team members coordinate efforts with those responsible for capital projects to take advantage of economies of scale that will make implementing hazard mitigation activities easier?
- 5.6. Has it been four years since the adoption of the LHMP? If so, lay out a timeline for plan update activities, including additional meetings of the Planning Team. Identify if a technical consultant is needed and begin the contracting process.
- 5.7. Are there any other opportunities for Planning Team members and the organizations they represent to coordinate efforts?

ITEMS 6: NEW BUSINESS

- 6.1. Are there any other items related to the Planning Team's mission?

Attachment 4: Hazard Mitigation Strategy

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN							
Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
<i>Multi-Hazard</i>							
Action #1	Reconstruct Peters Canyon Reservoir to avoid future seismic, landslide, and wildfire risks. HMP grant is in process.	Earthquake, Landslide, Wildfire	District reserves, FEMA HMA Funding,	District	High (\$20 Million)	Phase 1 Underway / Phase 2 - 2026	High
Action #2	Develop an outreach protocol for District projects and programs to ensure effective and timely information sharing and status updates on mitigation-related efforts through the various methods of communication used by the District.	All Hazards	District Funds	District	Low	Ongoing	High
Action #3	Upgrade facilities that would allow the District to remotely close valves at major reservoirs to protect an existing water source in times of emergency. Phase project one turnout is complete; additional turnouts to be completed.	All Hazards	District Reserves, DHS-EMPG Funding HMA Grant Funding	District	High	Long Term	Low
Action #4	Incorporate components of this hazard mitigation plan into other District plans and programs.	All Hazards	District Funds	District	Low	Ongoing	Medium
Action #5	Develop a technical communications plan to build redundancy and evaluate the cost/benefit and feasibility of different communications systems.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term	High

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Action #6	Build redundancy into the wastewater collection system to mitigate major structural defects.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	High	Short Term	Medium
Action #7	Maintain Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC) membership for communication and collaboration opportunities with regional water districts, including identification and implementation of mitigation actions with shared benefits.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing	High
Action #8	As repair and rehabilitation needs are identified in vertical structural facilities, consider options that increase stability and resiliency as needed. Make improvements in accordance with current codes.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	High	Short Term	Medium
Action #9	Explore opportunities to partner with external agencies (such as WEROC, local/county police, local/county fire, customer cities, and other water/wastewater providers) to expand opportunities for education regarding hazards and hazard mitigation. By collaborating with other agencies, outreach will engage larger audiences across a variety of platforms.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Medium	Ongoing	Low
Action #10	Develop and maintain Specific Hazard Response Plans (SHRPs) as vulnerabilities become apparent. Include SHRPs in regular training and exercise programs.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term, Update as Needed	Low

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Action #11	Develop a policy and protocol for evaluating any structural damage to critical structures and facilities.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term, Update as Needed	Medium
Action #12	Provide ongoing training for EOCWD employees to identify danger signs of potential system failures associated with physical damage, communications failure, loss of function, etc.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term Ongoing	High
Action #13	Update and implement the District's Cybersecurity Plan, with future work focused on the inclusion of a disaster recovery (DR) plan.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term, Update as Needed	High
Action #14	Train and exercise staff on cybersecurity procedures and protocols.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing	High
Action #15	Participate in neighboring jurisdictions, OC San, and OCFA mutual aid response teams training exercises. Develop/update mutual aid agreements with these entities to provide support during an emergency.	All Hazards	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing	Low
Severe Wind							
Action # 16	Establish procedures for staging District vehicles, materials, and equipment at alternative work locations before significant storm events.	Severe Wind, Flood, Landslide	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term, Ongoing	Low

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Action # 17	Upon SCE's possible PSPS event notification, ensure that adequate staff are available to pre-position supplies/ equipment, and confirm that adequate generator capacity is available. Maintain communications with SCE during the PSPS power outage event.	Severe Wind, Wildfire	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing, as needed	Medium
<i>Earthquake (Seismic Shaking, Liquefaction)</i>							
Action #18	Assess water transmission pipelines that interface liquefiable soils and replace vulnerable pipelines to mitigate future impacts from earthquakes.	Earthquake	District reserves, FEMA HMA Funding,	District	High	Long Term	Medium
Action #19	Complete sewer line replacements when vulnerabilities are identified.	Earthquake	District reserves and debt financing, FEMA HMA Funding	District	High	Short Term, DOF	Medium
Action #20	If any EOCWD-owned critical facility is determined to be seismically vulnerable, identify a plan to conduct structural retrofiting, including funding sources.	Earthquake	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing	High
Action #21	Assess seismic vulnerability for all structures and facilities (non-critical).	Earthquake	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term	Low

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN							
Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Landslide							
Action #22	Identify and protect EOCWD assets with a high relative vulnerability to the effects of landslides or mudslides.	Landslide	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Long Term	Low
Action #23	Implement erosion control and slope stabilization measures at existing vulnerable critical infrastructure locations.	Landslide	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	High	Ongoing	Medium
Wildfire							
Action #24	Evaluate opportunities to enhance infrastructure building hardscape (including protective walls) and undergrounding power lines as appropriate.	Wildfire	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Medium	Short Term Ongoing	Low
Action #25	Annually review defensible space, brush clearing, and weed abatement needs for all vulnerable EOCWD critical facilities and infrastructure, to reduce fuel sources and decrease fire vulnerability.	Wildfire	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term Ongoing	High
Action #26	Annually update and share a list of EOCWD facilities in Fire Hazard Severity Zones with OCFA.	Wildfire	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Short Term	Medium

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN							
Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Action #27	Adopt a policy for the design of non-combustible facilities to reduce the threat and impact of structure fires.	Wildfire	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Medium	Short Term Ongoing	Low
Action #28	Construct new facilities and retrofit existing facilities with non-combustible building materials.	Wildfire	District reserves and debt financing, FEMA HMA Funding	District	High	Long Term	Medium
<i>Drought</i>							
Action #29	Monitor well efficiencies during drought conditions and establish a threshold for investment into a new/ deeper well.	Drought	District reserves and debt financing, FEMA HMA Funding	District	High	Long Term	Medium
<i>Flood/ Dam Failure</i>							
Action #31	Protect and reinforce facilities within floodplain areas or relocate facilities out of harm's way.	Flood/ Dam Failure	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	High	Long Term	Medium

TABLE 5-3: MITIGATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN							
Action #	Mitigation Action Item	Hazard(s) Addressed	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency	Relative Cost	Time Frame	Priority
Action #32	Coordinate with police and public safety agencies for EOCWD-preferred response actions during localized flooding incidents, to prevent increased flood waters impacting EOCWD facilities and the service area.	Flood/ Dam Failure	District Funds (Annual Operating Budget)	District	Low	Ongoing	High
Cost Estimates							
\$ (Low) - Less than \$75,000							
\$\$ (Medium) \$75,001 - 200,000							
\$\$\$ (High) – Greater than \$200,001							

MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER *[Signature]*
SUBJECT: 6 MG RESERVOIR VAULT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT CHANGE ORDER
DATE: DECEMBER 11, 2025

Background

The 6 MG Reservoir Vault Improvement Project was a necessary upgrade for both operational and safety purposes. The existing vault was constructed in such a manner that hindered operator access and did not provide sufficient nor appropriate work space to perform basic maintenance activities. Furthermore, the cathodic protection wires connected from the rectifier to the existing 24-inch steel water main were in a state of disrepair due to the construction of the existing vault. The scope for the improvement project included demolition of the existing metering vault, removal of the existing 24-inch meter, cutting out and removing interfering portions of abandoned pipe, installation of a new vault, providing new spring assisted vault access hatches, installing and reconnecting cathodic protection wiring, and paving around the new vault.

The project was originally slated for FY23 but due to construction of the new Administration Building, a temporary office was created at the 6MG reservoir site and the vault project was delayed. Staff ordered the vault in FY23 to reduce future costs, and was able to store the vault on site until the project was ready.

Earlier this year, the project was re-started as time and resources became available. Staff requested and received quotes for the labor to demolish the existing vault and install the new vault. Staff ordered materials for the project and when everything was delivered, construction began in July and was substantially complete in August.

The original construction contract was under the General Manager's authority and was issued between the District and Doty Bros. Construction Company (Doty) on May 28th, 2025. Unforeseen additional work was required during the course of construction. The major items of additional work included additional concrete work to improve the site drainage and additional wiring and conduit to fix the cathodic protection system. Staff reviewed and approved the additional work, which is now complete and functional.

The original contract with Doty was for \$56,955. The additional work was for \$22,533.40. Staff is requesting ratification of the final change order to Doty, as the total of the contract plus change order totaled \$79,488.40, which exceeds the General Manager's authority limit, per the Purchasing Policy.

Budget Analysis

The project was budgeted and approved in a previous fiscal year with a project carryover due to delays in project execution, as stated above. The project budget/expenditure summary is as follows:

6 MG RESERVOIR VAULT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT SUMMARY	
Description	Amount
<i>Project Budget (FY23)</i>	<i>\$ 300,000</i>
Expenditure: Vault Purchase	\$ 75,500
<i>Project Budget Carryover (FY24, FY25)</i>	<i>\$ 200,000</i>
Materials / Supplies (Various P.O.s)	\$ 18,295
Construction Contract (Doty)	\$ 56,955
Change Order (Doty)	\$ 22,533
Contract – Paving (Champion)	\$ 68,790
<i>Total Project Budget</i>	<i>\$ 300,000</i>
Total Project Expense	\$ 242,073

Recommendation

That the Board ratify the final Change Order, in the amount of \$22,533.40, to Doty Bros Construction Company, for the total contract value of \$79,488.40, for unforeseen additional work related to the 6MG Reservoir Vault Improvement Project.

Attachment(s): Contract and Final Change Order

EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT (“Agreement” or “Contract”) is made and entered into this 28th day of May, 2025, by and between East Orange County Water District, a county water district formed and existing pursuant to Water Code Section 30000 et. seq.(“Owner”) and Doty Bros. Construction Company, (“Contractor”);

WITNESSETH;

Owner and Contractor, for the consideration stated herein, agree as follows:

1) *Work*

A. Contractor shall perform everything required to be performed and shall provide all labor, tools, expendable equipment, supplies, utilities and transportation services required to replace existing vault at 6MG Reservoir Site, Orange, California. Said work shall be constructed in accordance with the attached Exhibit “A”.

B. All labor, tools, services, and equipment shall be furnished and the work performed and completed under the inspection and subject to approval of Owner or its authorized representative. EOCWD to provide materials to complete work.

C. Contractor will be responsible for keeping itself informed of and complying with all laws, ordinances and regulations applicable to the work, including, but not limited to, those pertaining to safety.

D. The provisions of this Agreement are standard and shall govern the work to the extent they are applicable.

E. *(If bids are taken for this contract)* If a schedule of work items includes bid items or schedules of bid items that may be added to (“additive items”) or deducted from (“deductive items”) the bids, the lowest responsible bidder will be determined by adding all additive items to, and deducting all deductive items from, the total of the base bid, unless another method is provided in the bid documents. Owner reserves the right to award the Work to the lowest responsible bidder based on any single schedule or combination of schedules of bid items deemed by Owner, in its sole discretion, to be in Owner’s best interest.

F. *(If bids are taken for this contract)* If applicable, the bid form shall list the name, the location of the place of business and California license number of each subcontractor who will perform work or labor or render service to the bidder in or about the construction of the work or improvement, or a subcontractor licensed by the State of California who, under subcontract to

the bidder, specially fabricates and installs a portion of the work or improvement according to detailed drawings contained in the plans and specifications, in an amount in excess of one-half of 1 percent of the bidder's total bid.

G. Contractor shall possess a State of California license for the contracting class(es) applicable to the work. No bid will be accepted from a bidder who is not a licensed contractor in the State of California for the contracting class indicated in the invitation or request for proposals.

H. *(If bids are taken for this contract)* Qualification to bid on this project or to be listed as a subcontractor (if required by Section 1(F)), or to engage in the performance of any of the work requires proof of the contractor's or subcontractor's current registration and qualification to perform public work pursuant to Labor Code Section 1725.5. A bid shall not be accepted nor any contract or subcontract entered into without proof of the contractor's or subcontractor's current registration to perform public works pursuant to Labor Code Section 1725.5.

I. *(If bids are taken for this contract)* The bidder declares: I am the _____ of _____, the party making the foregoing bid. The bid is not made in the interest of, or on behalf of, any undisclosed person, partnership, company, association, organization, or corporation. The bid is genuine and not collusive or sham. The bidder has not directly or indirectly induced or solicited any other bidder to put in a false or sham bid. The bidder has not directly or indirectly colluded, conspired, connived, or agreed with any bidder or anyone else to put in a sham bid, or to refrain from bidding. The bidder has not in any manner, directly or indirectly, sought by agreement, communication, or conference with anyone to fix the bid price of the bidder or any other bidder, or to fix any overhead, profit, or cost element of the bid price, or of that of any other bidder. All statements contained in the bid are true. The bidder has not, directly or indirectly, submitted his or her bid price or any breakdown thereof, or the contents thereof, or divulged information or data relative thereto, to any corporation, partnership, company association, organization, bid depository, or to any member or agent thereof to effectuate a collusive or sham bid, and has not paid, and will not pay, any person or entity for such purpose.

Any person executing this declaration on behalf of a bidder that is a corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or any other entity, hereby represents that he or she has full power to execute, and does execute, this declaration on behalf of the bidder. The bidder, by signing the bid, declares under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct

2) *Contract Price*

Owner shall pay Contractor as full consideration for the faithful performance of this agreement, subject to any additions or deletions, a not to exceed price of fifty-six thousand, nine-hundred and twenty-two (56,955.00) dollars for the work necessary to accomplish the above-described public work ("Contract Price"). This contract is being performed on a labor and equipment basis. Materials to be supplied by owner.

3) *Changes*

A. Owner may require changes in, additions to, or deductions from the work. Adjustments, if any, in the Contract Price by reason of any such change, addition, or deduction shall be determined as follows:

Extra work done by Contractor at the direction of Owner shall be on a time and expense basis. Payment to Contractor for extra work performed on a time and expense basis shall consist of the actual necessary expense for extra work, plus an allowance of fifteen (15%) percent of labor, material and equipment rental for overhead, general superintendence and profit, plus (1%) percent for bonds. This basis of payment applies to work done directly by Contractor and to work done by a subcontractor except the fifteen percent (15%) allowance for overhead, superintendence and profit shall not apply to work performed by a subcontractor. When the work is done by a subcontractor, Contractor may add five (5%) percent to the subcontractor's charges to cover overhead, superintendence and profit and one (1%) percent for bonds. Owner may, by written order to Contractor, delete work, equipment, and material to be provided under this Agreement and the value of the deleted work, equipment, and material will be deducted from the contract price. The deducted value will be a lump sum or unit price agreed upon in writing by Contractor and Owner based on breakdown and cost information submitted by Contractor. Without making an adjustment of the Contract Price or time for completion, Owner may order minor changes in the work not inconsistent with the purposes for which the work is being constructed. If Contractor believes that any order for minor changes in the work involves changes in the Contract Price or time for completion, Contractor shall proceed with the minor changes so ordered and shall within ten (10) days of the receipt of such order notify Owner in writing of his estimate of the changes in the contract amount and time for completion he believes to be appropriate.

B. No payment for changes in the work will be made and no change in the time for completion by reason of changes in the work will be made, unless the changes are covered by a written change order approved by the Owner in advance of Contractor's proceeding with the changed work.

4) *Indemnification*

To the fullest extent permitted by law, Contractor shall indemnify and hold harmless Owner, Owner's representative, and Owner's engineers and architects, and each of their directors, officers, agents and employees from and against all claims, damages, losses, expenses, and other costs, including but not limited to costs of defense and attorneys' fees, arising out of or resulting from or in connection with the performance of the Work, both on and off the site, provided that any of the foregoing (1) is attributable to personal injury, bodily injury, sickness, disease or death, or to injury to or destruction of tangible property (other than the Work itself) including the loss of use resulting therefrom, and (2) is caused in whole or in part by any act or omission of Contractor, any subcontractor, any supplier, anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them or anyone for whose acts any of them may be liable, regardless of whether or not

it is caused in part by any act or omission of a party indemnified hereunder. However, to the extent that liability is caused by the active negligence or willful misconduct of a party indemnified hereunder, Contractor's indemnification obligation shall be reduced in proportion to the indemnified party's share of liability for its active negligence or willful misconduct, if any, but the acceptance or approval of Contractor's work by Owner or any other indemnified party shall not reduce Contractor's indemnification obligation. Such obligation shall not be construed to negate, abridge, or otherwise reduce any other right or obligation of indemnity which would otherwise exist as to any party or person indemnified in this paragraph. Such obligation shall not extend to the liability of Owner, Owner's representative, or Owner's engineers, architects, officers or employees arising out of or resulting from or in connection with the preparation or approval of maps, drawings, opinions, reports, surveys, designs or specifications, provided the foregoing was the sole and exclusive cause of the loss, damage or injury. Contractor shall also indemnify and hold harmless Owner, Owner's representative, and Owner's engineers and architects, and each of their directors, officers, agents and employees from and against all claims, damages (including damage to the Work itself), losses, expenses, and other costs, including but not limited to costs of defense and attorneys' fees, which any of them may incur with respect to the failure, neglect or refusal of Contractor to faithfully perform the work and all of Contractor's obligations under the Agreement. Such costs, expenses, and damages shall include all costs, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the indemnified parties in any lawsuit to which they are a party, and/or in defending against any claims or stop notices. In any and all claims against the indemnified parties by any employee of Contractor, any subcontractor, any supplier, anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them or anyone for whose acts any of them may be liable, the indemnification obligation under this paragraph shall not be limited in any way by any limitation on the amount or type of damages, compensation, or benefits payable by or for Contractor, or any subcontractor, or any supplier or other person under workers compensation acts, disability benefit acts, or other employee acts.

In addition to the obligations set forth above in this Section, Contractor, at its sole cost and expense, shall defend each and every claim, demand, action and other proceeding within the scope of this Section, initiated against any party indemnified under this Section, regardless of whether the indemnified party is the sole party named in the claim, demand, action or other proceeding. Any such defense must be conducted by knowledgeable and experienced legal counsel retained by Contractor at its cost and reasonably acceptable to Owner. Without limiting anything else in any indemnity provision under this Section, Contractor shall also pay the full cost to Owner of the monitoring of, and, if necessary, participation by Owner's legal counsel in, the defense of Owner and the other indemnified parties.

5) *Time For Completion*

Contractor agrees to commence the work provided for herein within a reasonable period of time after this Agreement has been received by Contractor, and to proceed to diligently pursue the work to completion no later than **June 30, 2025**.

6) *Listing of Subcontractors*

(If bids are taken for this contract) Contractor agrees that except to the extent that subcontractors were set forth in its bid, that all work in excess of one-half of one percent shall be performed by Contractor. It is agreed and acknowledged that should Contractor fail to conform hereto or with any of the requirements of Section 4100 through and inclusive of Section 4114 of the Public Contract Code, Contractor shall be subject to the requirements and penalties of Section 4106 of the Public Contract Code.

7) *Insurance*

Contractor shall procure and maintain, for the duration of this Agreement, insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damages to property that may arise from or in connection with the performance of the work hereunder by Contractor and its agents, representatives, employees, and subcontractors. Contractor shall not permit any subcontractor to commence work on this project until the same insurance requirements have been complied with by such subcontractor.

Coverage shall be at least as broad as:

- A. Commercial General Liability ("CGL"): Insurance Services Office (ISO) Form CG 00 01 covering CGL on an occurrence basis, including products and completed operations; property damage; bodily injury; and personal and advertising injury with limits no less than \$2,000,000 per occurrence. If a general aggregate limit applies, either the general aggregate limit shall apply separately to this Agreement (ISO CG 25 03 or 25 04) or the general aggregate limit shall be twice the required occurrence limit.
- B. Automobile Liability: Insurance Services Office Form CA 0001 covering Code 1 (any auto), with limits no less than \$1,000,000 per accident for bodily injury and property damage.
- C. Workers Compensation Insurance and Employers Liability Insurance: Workers Compensation Insurance as required by the State of California, with Statutory Limits; and Employers' Liability insurance with a limit of no less than \$1,000,000 per accident for bodily injury or disease.

The following shall apply to all of the above-referenced insurance policies:

- A. *Broader Coverage*. If the Contractor maintains broader coverage and/or higher limits than the minimums shown above, Owner requires and shall be entitled to the broader coverage and/or higher limits maintained by the Contractor. Any available insurance proceeds in excess of the specified minimum limits of insurance and coverage shall be available to the Owner.

- B. *Self-Insured Retentions.* Any deductibles or self-insured retentions must be declared to and approved by Owner. At Owner's option, Contractor shall either (i) cause the insurer to reduce or eliminate such deductibles or self-insured retentions as respects the Owner, its officers, officials, employees, and volunteers; or (ii) provide a financial guarantee satisfactory to the Owner guaranteeing payment of losses and related investigations, claim administration, and defense expenses. The policy language shall provide, or be endorsed to provide, that the deductible or self-insured retention may be satisfied by either the named insured or Owner.
- C. *Additional Insureds.* Owner, its officers, officials, employees, and volunteers are to be covered as additional insureds on the CGL policy with respect to liability arising out of work or operations performed by or on behalf of the Contractor, including materials, parts, or equipment furnished in connection with such work or operations and automobiles owned, leased, hired, or borrowed by or on behalf of the Contractor. General liability coverage can be provided in the form of an endorsement to the Contractor's insurance (at least as broad as ISO Form CG 20 10 11 85 or both CG 20 10 and CG 20 37 forms if later revisions used).
- D. *Primary and Non-Contributory.* For any claims related to this Agreement, the Contractor's coverage shall be primary insurance coverage at least as broad as ISO CG 20 01 04 13 as respects Owner, its officers, officials, employees, and volunteers. Any insurance or self-insurance maintained by Owner, its officers, officials, employees, or volunteers shall be excess of the Contractor's insurance and shall not contribute with it.
- E. *Waiver of Subrogation.* Contractor hereby agrees to waive rights of subrogation which any insurer of Contractor may acquire from Contractor by virtue of the payment of any loss. Contractor agrees to obtain any endorsement that may be necessary to affect this waiver of subrogation. The Workers Compensation policy shall be endorsed with a waiver of subrogation in favor of Owner for all work performed by the Contractor, its employees, agents and subcontractors.
- F. *Cancellation.* Each insurance policy required by this Section 7 shall provide that coverage shall not be cancelled, except with notice to Owner. Contractor shall be responsible for providing Owner with 30-days prior written notice of any such cancellation, or 10 days in the event of a non-payment of premium.
- G. *Acceptability of Coverage.* Contractor shall obtain coverage from insurers with a current A.M Best rating of no less than A:VIII, unless otherwise acceptable to Owner.
- H. *Verification of Coverage.* Contractor shall furnish Owner with original certificates of insurance and either amendatory endorsements or copies of the applicable insurance language, effecting coverage required by this Section 7. All certificates and endorsements are to be received and approved by Owner before Contractor

commences work. However, any failure to obtain the required documents prior to the work beginning shall not waive the Contractor's obligation to provide them. Owner shall have the right to require, on request, complete, certified copies of all required insurance policies, including endorsements, required by these specifications.

- I. *Limitations on Coverage.* Nothing contained in the foregoing insurance requirements is to be construed as limiting the extent of the liability of Contractor or Contractor's sureties.

8) *Bonds*

If the above-stated Contract Price is greater than \$25,000.00, then before commencing performance of the work contracted for hereunder, Contractor shall furnish a payment bond approved by Owner as required by Section 9550 of Civil Code, in an amount not less than one hundred (100%) percent of the sum payable hereunder, and Contractor shall also furnish a faithful performance bond approved by Owner in the amount of one hundred (100%) percent of the sum payable hereunder. Said bonds shall be secured from a surety company satisfactory to Owner and who is authorized to transact business in this State. Contractor shall use Owner's form for the payment bond, Exhibit "E" and performance bond, Exhibit "F" attached to and incorporated herein. A certified power of attorney must be attached to each bond. Said bonds shall continue in full force and effect for the guarantee period. All alterations, time extensions, extra and additional work, and other changes authorized by the specifications, or any part of this Agreement, may be made without securing consent of the surety or sureties on the contract bonds.

9) *Arbitration*

Should any dispute arise under the provisions of this Agreement, Owner may direct Contractor to proceed with the Work. Except to the extent otherwise provided in Section 22, payment shall be as later determined by arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association (AAA) and judgment upon the award shall be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof. Although such work shall not be construed as being commenced under extra work provisions, Contractor shall keep and furnish records of all disputed work.

10) *Guarantees*

Besides guarantees required elsewhere, Contractor shall and hereby does guarantee all Work for a period of one year after the date of acceptance of the Work by Owner and shall repair and replace any and all such Work, together with any other Work which may be displaced in so doing, that may prove defective in workmanship and/or materials within the one-year period from date of acceptance, without expense whatsoever to Owner, ordinary wear and tear and unusual abuse or neglect excepted. In the event of Contractor's failure to comply with the above mentioned guarantee within seven (7) days after being notified in writing, Owner is hereby authorized to proceed to have the defects repaired and made good at the expense of Contractor

who hereby agrees to pay the cost and charges therefor, immediately on demand. Contractor's guarantee is in addition to any and all manufacturer's guarantees and warranties, both express and implied. The faithful performance bond and the payment bond shall continue in full force and effect for the entire guarantee period. If, in the opinion of Owner, defective work creates a dangerous condition or requires immediate correction or attention to prevent further loss to Owner or to prevent interruption of operations of Owner, Owner will attempt to give the notice required by this section. If Contractor cannot be contacted or does not comply with Owner's request for correction within a reasonable time as determined by Owner, Owner may, notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, proceed to make such correction or provide such attention; and the costs of such correction or attention shall be charged against Contractor. Such action by Owner will not relieve Contractor of the guarantee provided in this section or elsewhere in this Agreement.

11) *Progress Payments (Applicable if progress payments are to be made for this contract)*

A. The following is a summary of the provisions of Article 1.7 of Chapter 1 of Part 3 of Division 2 (commencing with Section 20104.50) of the Public Contract Code, regarding progress payments, and is subject to the actual provisions of that statute.

B. If Owner fails to make any progress payment within thirty (30) days after receipt of an undisputed and properly submitted progress payment request from Contractor, Owner shall pay interest to Contractor equivalent to the legal rate set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 685.010 of the Civil Code of Procedure.

C. Upon receipt of a progress payment request, Owner shall act in accordance with both of the following:

1. Each payment request shall be reviewed by Owner as soon as practicable after receipt for the purpose of determining that the payment request is a proper payment request.

2. Any payment request determined not to be a proper payment request suitable for payment shall be returned to Contractor as soon as practicable, but not later than seven (7) days after receipt. A request returned pursuant to this paragraph shall be accompanied by a document setting forth in writing why the payment request is not proper.

D. The number of days available to Owner to make a payment without incurring interest pursuant to paragraph B shall be reduced by the number of days by which Owner exceeds the seven (7) day return requirement set forth in paragraph C.

E. For purposes of this Section, a "progress payment" includes all payments due Contractor, except that portion of the final payment designated under this Agreement as retention.

12) *Progress Payment Retention (Applicable if progress payments are to be made for this contract)*

A. Owner shall retain five (5) percent of each progress payment as part security for fulfillment of the Contract by Contractor and shall pay to Contractor the balance of the progress payment after deducting all previous payments and all sums to be kept or retained under the terms of the Contract. At any time after fifty (50) percent of the Work has been satisfactorily completed and if Owner determines that aggressive progress will continue to a timely completion of the Work, Owner may pay any of the remaining progress payments in full for actual Work completed. Regardless of whether Owner has made any progress payments in full, in the event that subsequent to such determination Contractor fails to maintain progress in accordance with the applicable schedule, retention at a rate of five (5) percent will be held from the amount due Contractor for the period that progress was not maintained and from each succeeding month until progress is sufficient to be on schedule.

B. The retention payment shall not be due and payable until the expiration of thirty-five (35) days from the date of Owner's recording of a Notice of Completion of the Work in the office of the County Recorder.

C. Nothing herein shall require payment of a disputed amount or limit Owner's ability to withhold an amount in respect of a disputed amount as provided for in Section 7107 of the Public Contract Code.

13) *Final Payment*

When the work has been completed to the satisfaction of Owner, Owner shall make a final estimate of the total amount of work done thereunder and the amount to be paid therefor, under the terms of this Agreement. If Owner finds the work has been completed according to the terms of this Agreement, Owner shall accept the work, shall file a notice of completion, and shall pay the entire sum so found to be due after deducting therefrom all previous payments and all amounts to be retained under the provisions of this Agreement. All prior progress estimates and payments shall be subject to correction in the final estimate and payment. It is mutually agreed between the parties to this Agreement that no certificate given or payment made under this Agreement shall be conclusive evidence of performance of this Agreement and no payment shall be construed to be an acceptance of any defective work or improper materials. Contractor further agrees that the payment of the final amount due under this Agreement shall release Owner, Owner's representative, engineers and architects, and each of their officers, employees and agents from any and all claims or liability arising out of this Agreement related to the amount paid.

14) *Third Party Claims.* In accordance with Public Contract Code Section 9201, Owner shall timely notify Contractor if Owner receives any third-party claim relating to the work. Owner shall be entitled to recover from Contractor the reasonable costs incurred by Owner in providing such notification.

15) *Labor (Applicable if the contract exceeds \$1,000, except as provided in paragraph B)*

A. Under the provisions of the California Labor Code, the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations has determined the prevailing rate of wages for the locality in which the Work is to be performed and Owner has adopted said prevailing rate of wages. A copy of these prevailing rates is on file at the office of Owner or is available on the website of the California Department of Industrial Relations (<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dlsr/pwd>.) and shall be made available to any interested party on request. A copy of such prevailing wage rates shall be posted on the jobsite by Contractor.

B. *(Applicable if the contract is \$30,000 or more)* Contractor and any subcontractor under them shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1777.5 and 1777.6 of the Labor Code in the employment of apprentices. Willful violations of Section 1777.5 will result in forfeiture of \$100 for each calendar day of noncompliance, or up to \$300 for each calendar day of noncompliance for second and subsequent violations within a three-year period that result in apprenticeship training not being provided as required by the Labor Code, and may also result in debarment sanctions in the case of violations, as determined by the Labor Commissioner pursuant to Section 1777.7. Section 1777.7 also imposes requirements that, if not observed by Contractor, will result in Contractor's liability for subcontractor violations of Section 1777.5

C. Contractor shall comply with Labor Code Section 1775. In accordance with said Section 1775, Contractor shall forfeit as a penalty to Owner, up to two hundred dollars (\$200), as determined by the Labor Commissioner, for each calendar day or portion of a day for each worker paid less than the stipulated prevailing rates for such work or craft in which such worker is employed for any work done under the contract by them or, except as provided by the Labor Code, by any subcontractor under them in violation of the provisions of the Labor Code, and in particular, Labor Code Sections 1770 to 1780, inclusive. In addition to said penalty and pursuant to Section 1775, the difference between the stipulated prevailing wage rates and the amount paid to each worker for each calendar day or portion of a day for which each worker was paid less than the stipulated prevailing wage rate shall be paid to each worker by Contractor.

D. Contractor shall forfeit as a penalty to Owner \$25 for each worker employed in the execution of the Work by Contractor or any subcontractor under them for each calendar day during which such worker is required or permitted to work more than eight (8) hours in any one (1) calendar day and forty (40) hours in any one (1) calendar week in violation of the provisions of the Labor Code, in particular, Section 1810 to Section 1815 thereof, inclusive, except that work performed by employees of Contractor in excess of eight (8) hours per day and forty (40) hours during any one (1) week shall be permitted upon compensation for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day and not less than one and one half (1 ½) times the basic rate of pay as provided in said Section 1815.

E. Contractor and each of their subcontractors shall keep an accurate payroll record, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker or other employee employed by them in connection with the Work. The records shall be in a format prescribed by the Labor Commissioner. The records may consist of printouts of payroll data maintained as computer records, if the printouts are in a

format prescribed by the Labor Commissioner and are verified as required under this paragraph. Each payroll record shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that is made under penalty of perjury, stating that (1) the information contained in the payroll record is true and correct, and (2) Contractor (or the subcontractor, as the case may be) has complied with the requirements of Sections 1771, 1811, and 1815 of the Labor Code for any of the work performed by their employees. The payroll records shall be submitted monthly, directly to the Labor Commissioner and to Owner and shall be available for inspection at all reasonable hours at the principal office of Contractor (or the subcontractor, as the case may be) to the employee or their authorized representative on request, to the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement on request, and the public, provided that requests by the public must be made through Owner or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in accordance with the requirements of Labor Code Section 1776. Copies shall be provided to the requesting entity within ten (10) days after receipt of written request. Any copy of a payroll record made available to the public or any public agency by Owner shall be marked or obliterated to prevent disclosure of individual workers' names, addresses, and social security numbers. Contractor shall inform Owner of the location address of payroll records of Contractor and each subcontractor and notify Owner of a change in any such location within five (5) working days. In the event Contractor or a subcontractor fails to comply with the above-specified 10-day period, Contractor or the subcontractor shall forfeit as a penalty to Owner one hundred dollars (\$100) for each calendar day or portion of a day for each worker until strict compliance is effectuated. Contractor is not subject to a penalty under this paragraph due to the failure of a subcontractor to comply with this paragraph.

F. Contractor is prohibited from performing any of the work with a subcontractor who is ineligible to perform such work pursuant to Section 1777.1 or 1777.7 of the Labor Code. Contractor agrees that in accordance with Public Contract Code Section 6109, a subcontract with an ineligible subcontractor is void as a matter of law, amounts paid to the subcontractor shall be returned to Owner, and Contractor is responsible for paying wages of the subcontractor's employees if the subcontractor is allowed to perform any part of the work.

G. This Contract and the project are subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the Department of Industrial Relations.

H. Qualification to engage in the performance of any of the work requires that Contractor and subcontractors maintain their current registration to perform public work pursuant to Labor Code Section 1725.5.

I. Contractor shall post on the jobsite all notices as prescribed by law or regulation.

J. The undersigned declares: I am aware of the provisions of Section 3700 of the California Labor Code which require every employer to be insured against liability for workers' compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that Code, and I will comply with such provisions before commencing the performance of the work of this Contract.

16) *Audit (Applicable if the contract exceeds \$10,000)*

A. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 8546.7, this Contract, and Contractor and Owner as the contracting parties, are subject to the examination and audit of the California State Auditor, at the request of Owner or as part of any audit of Owner, for a period of three years after final payment under the Contract.

17) *Utilities*

A. Pursuant to Section 4215 of the Government Code, Owner has the responsibility to identify, with reasonable accuracy, main or trunk line facilities on the plans and specifications. In the event that main or trunk line utility facilities are not identified with reasonable accuracy in the contract documents, Owner shall assume the responsibility for their timely removal, relocation, or protection.

B. No later than two (2) days in advance of the work, Contractor shall expose all known main and trunk line crossings in the immediate area in order to provide for grade and alignment adjustments, if necessary.

C. Contractor shall be compensated by Owner for the costs of locating, repairing damage not due to the failure of Contractor to exercise reasonable care, and removing, relocating, protecting, or temporarily maintaining such main or trunk line utility facilities not indicated with reasonable accuracy in the plans and specifications, and for equipment in the project necessarily idled during such work. In this regard, Contractor will be required to perform such work in accordance with Section 3. Alternatively, Owner may make changes in the alignment and grade of the Work to obviate the necessity to remove, relocate, or temporarily maintain the utility, or Owner may make arrangements with the owner of the utility for such work to be done at no cost to Contractor.

D. When it is necessary to remove, relocate or temporarily maintain a service connection, the cost of which is not required to be borne by the owner, Contractor shall bear all expenses incidental to work on the service connection. The work on the service connection shall be done in a manner satisfactory to the owner; it being understood that the owner of the service connection has the option of doing such work with their own forces or permitting the work to be done by Contractor.

E. Owner is not responsible for removal, relocation or temporary maintenance of (i) main or trunk line utilities or other structures which are in the position shown on the plans, or (ii) service connections, and Contractor shall bear all expenses incidental thereto. When it is necessary to remove, relocate or temporarily maintain a utility or structure which is in the position shown on the plans, or is a service connection, the cost of which is not required to be borne by the owner, Contractor shall bear all expenses incidental to the work on the utility. The work on the utility shall be done in a manner satisfactory to the owner; it being understood that the owner of the utility has the option of doing such Work with their own forces or permitting the work to be done by Contractor.

F. When it is necessary to remove, relocate or temporarily maintain a utility or structure which is not shown on the plans or in a position different from that shown on the plans and were it in the position shown on the plans would not need to be removed, relocated, or temporarily maintained and the cost of which is not required to be borne by the owner, Owner will make arrangements with the owner of the utility for such work to be done at no cost to Contractor, or will require Contractor to do such work or will make changes in the alignment and grade of the work to obviate the necessity to remove, relocate, or temporarily maintain the utility. All work or changes in alignment and grade will be ordered in accordance with Section 3.

G. No representations are made that the obligations to move or temporarily maintain any utility or structure and to pay the associated cost is or is not required to be borne by the owner of such utility, and it shall be the responsibility of Contractor to investigate to find out whether or not this cost is required to be borne by the owner of the utility.

H. The right is reserved for governmental agencies and owners of utilities to enter at any time upon any street, alley, right way, or easement for the purpose of making changes in their property made necessary by the Work and for the purpose of maintaining and making repairs to their property.

18) *Excavation Plans for Worker Protection; Trenches and Excavations (Paragraphs A-D: Applicable If the contract exceeds \$25,000 and includes excavation of any trench 5 feet or more in depth; Paragraphs E-I: Applicable if the contract involves excavation more than 4 feet in depth)*

A. Contractor shall submit to Owner for acceptance, in advance of excavation, a detailed plan showing the design of shoring, bracing, sloping, or other provisions to be made for worker protection from the hazard of caving ground during the excavation of any trench or trenches five (5) feet or more in depth. The plan shall be prepared specifically for the work by a registered civil or structural engineer who is licensed by the State of California. As a part of the plan, a note shall be included stating that the registered civil or structural engineer certifies that the plan complies with the CAL OSHA Construction Safety Orders, or stating that the registered civil or structural engineer certifies that the plan is not less effective than the shoring, bracing, sloping or other provisions of the safety orders.

B. All shoring submittals shall include surcharge loads from adjacent embankments, construction loads and spoil bank. The submittal shall include the minimum horizontal distance from the top of trench to the edge of surcharge loads for all cases of shoring and side slopes.

C. The detailed plans which Contractor is required to submit to Owner for acceptance in advance of excavation will not be accepted if the plan is based on subsurface conditions which are more favorable than those revealed by investigations made by Owner or the Engineer or their consultants; nor will the plan be accepted if it is based on soils-related design criteria that are less restrictive than the criteria set forth in the report of the investigations of subsurface conditions.

D. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed as relieving Contractor of the full responsibility for providing shoring, bracing, sloping, or the other provisions which are adequate for worker protection.

E. If the Contract involves excavation more than four (4) feet in depth the following paragraphs of this Section shall apply.

F. Contractor shall promptly, and before the following conditions are disturbed, notify Owner, in writing, of any:

(1) Material that Contractor believes may be material that is hazardous waste, as defined in Section 25117 of the Health and Safety Code, that is required to be removed to a Class I, Class II, or Class III disposal site in accordance with provisions of existing law.

(2) Subsurface or latent physical conditions differing from those indicated by information about the site made available to bidders prior to the deadline for submitting bids.

(3) Unknown physical conditions at the site of any unusual nature, different materially from those ordinarily encountered and generally recognized as inherent in work of the character provided for in the Contract.

G. Owner shall promptly investigate the conditions, and if it finds that the conditions do materially so differ, or do involve hazardous waste, and cause a decrease or increase in Contractor's cost of, or the time required for, performance of any part of the Work shall issue a change order under the procedures described in the Contract.

H. Subject to the following paragraph I, in the event that a dispute arises between Owner and Contractor whether the conditions materially differ, or involve hazardous waste, or cause a decrease or increase in Contractor's cost of, or time required for, performance of any part of the work, Contractor shall not be excused from any scheduled completion date provided for by the Contract, but shall proceed with all Work to be performed under the Contract. Contractor shall retain any and all rights provided either by the contract or by law which pertain to the resolution of disputes and protests between the contracting parties.

I. Contractor shall not be required to resume Work in connection with a condition involving hazardous waste until after Owner has obtained any required permits related thereto and delivered to Contractor written notice: specifying any special conditions under which such Work may be resumed safely

19) *Quality of Materials and Equipment; Substitutions*

A. All equipment, materials, and supplies to be incorporated in the Work shall be new, unless otherwise specified. When the quality of a material, process, or article is not specifically set forth in the Plans and Specifications, the best available quality of the material, process or article shall be provided.

B. Whenever materials or equipment are specified or described in the Plans or Specifications by using the name of a proprietary item or the name of a particular supplier, the naming of the item is intended to establish the type, function and quality required. Unless the name is followed by words indicating that no substitution is permitted, the name shall be deemed to be followed by the words "or approved equivalent" and materials or equipment of other suppliers may be accepted by Owner if sufficient information is submitted by Contractor to allow Owner to determine that the material or equipment proposed is equivalent to that named. Approval of proposed equivalent materials or equipment is at the sole discretion of Owner.

C. Requests for review of substitute items of material and equipment will not be accepted by Owner from anyone other than Contractor. If Contractor wishes to furnish or use a substitute item of material or equipment, Contractor shall make written application to Owner for acceptance of the substitute, certifying that the proposed item will perform adequately the functions called for by the general design, be similar and of equal substance of that specified, and suited to the same use and capable of performing the same function that is specified. The application shall state whether or not acceptance of the substitute for use in the Work will require a change in the drawings or specifications to adapt the design to the substitute and whether or not incorporation or use of the substitute in connection with the Work is subject to payment of any license fee or royalty. All variations of the proposed substitute from that specified shall be identified in the application and available maintenance, repair, and replacement service shall be indicated. The application shall also contain an itemized estimate of all increases or decreases in (1) the cost of, or the time required to perform any part of the Work, and the corresponding adjustments in the Contract Price and the Contract Time resulting directly or indirectly from evaluation and acceptance of the proposed substitute, including, but not as a way of limitation, costs and delays associated with redesign or claims of other Contractors affected by resulting substitutes; and (2) increases or decreases in operating, maintenance, repair, replacement, or spare part costs, all of which will be considered by Owner in evaluating the proposed substitute. Owner may require Contractor to furnish, at Contractor's expense, additional data about the proposed substitute.

D. Owner shall be the sole judge of acceptability, and no substitute shall be ordered or installed without Owner's prior written acceptance.

E. Contractor assumes sole responsibility for verifying the proposed substitute items are in accordance with the requirements of the contract documents, and that the dimensions, arrangement, design and construction details and all other features of substitute items are suitable for their intended purpose.

F. In the event that a substitute item differs materially from the specified item of material or equipment, and said difference was not expressly identified in Contractor's request for the substitution, or the incorporation of the substitute into the Work results in a change(s) to the Work or in the function or general design of the project, which was not expressly identified in Contractor's request for the substitution, Owner may require the removal and replacement of the substitute at Contractor's sole expense.

G. Contractor may submit data substantiating requests for substitutions of equivalent items at any time after notice of award. Under no circumstances shall Contractor be entitled to an increase in the time for completion as a result of the submission or review of a substitution request.

20) *Subcontracting*

A. Contractor shall not award work to subcontractors in excess of fifty (50) percent of the Contract Price without prior written approval of Owner. Except as provided by law, Contractor shall not employ any subcontractor, supplier, or other person or organization (including but not limited to those who are to furnish the principle items of materials or equipment), whether initially or as a substitute, against whom Owner may have reasonable objection.

B. Contractor shall give prompt written notice to Owner as to the identity of qualifications of any Subcontractor, supplier, or other person or organization to whom Contractor intends to award work, and of Contractor's intent to remove or replace a subcontractor, supplier, or other person.

21) *Antitrust Claims Assignment*

(If bids are taken for this contract) In entering into a public works Contractor or subcontract to supply goods, services or materials pursuant to a public works contract, Contractor or subcontractor offers and agrees to assign to the awarding body all rights, title and interest in and to all causes of action it may have under Section 4 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. Section 15) or under the Cartwright Act (Chapter 2, commencing with Section 16700 of Part 2 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code), arising from purchases of goods, services or materials pursuant to the public works contract or the subcontract. This assignment shall be made and become effective at the time the awarding body tenders final payment to Contractor, without further acknowledgment by the parties.

22) *Resolution of Construction Claims*

A. This Section is intended as a summary of the provisions of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 9201) of Part 1 of Division 2 and, to the extent applicable, Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 20104) of Chapter 1 of Part 3 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code ("Claims Resolution Statutes") and is subject to the actual provisions of the Claims Resolution Statutes.

B. As used in this Section, "claim" is defined as a separate demand, sent by registered mail or certified mail with return receipt request, by the Contractor for (a) a time extension, including, without limitation, for relief from damages or penalties for delay assessed by Owner, (b) payment by Owner of money or damages arising from the Work or work done by, on or behalf of, Contractor pursuant to the Contract that is not otherwise expressly provided for

or which Contractor is not otherwise entitled, or (c) an amount the payment of which is disputed by the Owner.

C. The Contractor shall make all claims in writing and include the documents necessary to substantiate the claims. Any claim by the Contractor which is intended to invoke the procedures under the Claims Resolution Statutes shall specify that the claim is being made pursuant to the Claims Resolution Statutes. All claims by the Contractor must be filed on or before the date of final payment; provided, however, nothing in this Subsection is intended to extend the time limits or supersede notice requirements which may otherwise be provided within the contract documents for the filing of claims by the Contractor including, but not limited, those provided in Section 3.

D. Contractor shall provide, along with its Claim, reasonable documentation to support the Claim. Owner shall conduct a reasonable review of the claim and, within a period not to exceed 45 days, provide the Contractor with a written statement identifying what portion of the claim is disputed and what portion is undisputed. Upon receipt of a claim, Owner and Contractor may mutually agree to extend the time period such response. Owner shall pay any undisputed portions of a claim within 60 days following issuance of the aforementioned written statement.

E. To the extent Contractor disputes any portion of Owner's written response, or, if Owner fails to respond to the Claim within the time prescribed, Contractor may demand in writing, sent via registered or certified mail, return receipt request, an informal conference to meet and confer for settlement of the issues in the dispute. Upon receipt of the demand, Owner shall schedule a meet and confer within 30 days.

F. Within 10 days following the conclusion of a meet and confer conference, if the Claim, or any portion thereof, remains in dispute, Owner shall provide Claimant with a written statement identifying the portion for the Claim that remains in dispute and the portion that is disputed. Any payment on an undisputed portion shall be processed and paid within 60 days after the issuance of the written statement. Any remaining disputed portion of the claim shall be submitted to nonbinding mediation, with Owner and Contractor sharing such costs equally. Owner and Contractor shall agree on a mediator within 10 working days after the disputed portion of the claim has been identified in writing. If the parties cannot agree on a mediator, each party shall select a mediator, at their own respective cost and expense, and those mediators shall select a qualified neutral third party to mediate with regard to the disputed portion of the claim. If mediation is unsuccessful, the part of the claim remaining in dispute shall be subject to the remaining applicable procedures set forth in this Contract and under California law.

G. To the extent a subcontractor, or lower tier subcontractor, lacks legal standing to assert a claim against Owner because of a lack of privity of contract, Contractor may present to Owner a Claim on behalf of the subcontractor.

H. If after the meet and confer conference, any portion of the claim remains in dispute, the Contractor may file a claim pursuant to Government Code Section 900 et seq. If a court action is thereafter filed to resolve the claim, the court must, within the time specified by law, submit the matter to nonbinding mediation unless waived by mutual stipulation of the Owner and the Contractor or per Public Contract Code Section 9204(d)(2)(D). If after the mediation process, the matter remains in dispute, for claims of \$375,000 or less, the case must then be submitted to judicial arbitration pursuant to the applicable law.

23) *Substitution of Securities for Amounts Withheld*

A. Pursuant to Section 22300 of the Public Contract Code, Contractor may substitute securities for any monies withheld by Owner to ensure performance of the Work. At the request and expense of Contractor, securities equivalent to the amount withheld shall be deposited with Owner or with a state or federally chartered bank in California as the escrow agent. Such securities shall be released to Contractor at the same time as amounts retained would be released upon satisfactory completion of the Work, to the extent such securities have not previously been utilized or are not then being held by Owner or the escrow agent for purposes as provided in this Agreement. Alternately, Contractor may request, and Owner shall make, payment of retentions earned directly to the escrow agent at the expense of Contractor as provided in Section 22300 of the Public Contract Code.

B. If such securities are deposited with Owner, Owner shall determine their value. Owner shall also be entitled in their discretion to sell, redeem, or otherwise convert them or portions thereof to cash in order to apply them to any of the purposes set forth in the Agreement for which amounts may be withheld from Contractor and used. Contractor shall furnish such documents as are deemed necessary by Owner to enable Owner to make such sales, redemptions, or conversions.

C. If the securities are deposited with an escrow agent, Contractor, escrow agent and Owner shall execute the form entitled "Escrow Agreement for Security Deposits in Lieu of Retention."

D. Securities eligible for investment under this section shall be those listed in California Government Code Section 16430 or bank or savings and loan certificates of deposit, interest bearing demand deposit accounts, standby letters of credit, or any other security mutually agreed to by Contractor and Owner.

E. Contractor shall be the beneficial owner of any securities substituted for monies withheld and shall receive any accrued interest.

24) *Notice of Taxable Possessory Interest*

A. The terms of this Agreement may result in the creation of a possessory interest. If such a possessory interest is vested in Contractor, Contractor may be subjected to the payment of property taxes levied on such interest.

25) *Delays*

A. No forfeiture due to delay shall be made because of any delays in the completion of the Work due to unforeseeable causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of Contractor (including but not restricted to acts of God or of the public enemy, acts of the government, acts of Owner, or acts of another contractor in the performance of a contract with Owner, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, freight embargoes, and unusually severe weather or delays caused by the failure of Owner, or the owner of a utility to provide for removal or relocation of main or trunk line facilities not indicated in the plans or specifications with reasonable accuracy). Except as provided for in paragraph B of this Section, any such delays shall not entitle Contractor to any additional compensation, and the sole remedy of Contractor shall remain an extension of time obtained in accordance with the Agreement.

B. Notwithstanding any provisions in the Contract to the contrary, an extension of the Contract time shall be the sole remedy of Contractor for any delay of any kind. The only exception shall be if the delay has been caused solely by acts for which Owner is responsible and which delay is unreasonable under the circumstances involved, is not within the contemplation of the parties, and continues after Contractor's notice to Owner of such acts. Owner's exercise of any of its rights, or Owner's exercise of its remedies of stopping the Work or requiring correction or re-execution of any defective Work shall not under any circumstances be construed as unreasonable interference with Contractor's performance of the Work. No adjustment in Contract Price under this paragraph shall be provided for any reason if: (1) performance would have been so extended by any other cause, including fault or negligence of Contractor; (2) an adjustment is provided or excluded any other provision of the Contract or; (3) delays merely prevent Contractor's achievement of completion of the Work, or any part in question, ahead of the corresponding time of completion, including any authorized adjustments.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement the day and year first herein above written.

EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
(OWNER)

By 
General Manager

Doty Bros Construction Company
(CONTRACTOR)

By 
Sandy Dennis, Assistant Secretary

Contractor's License Number 273024

Doty Bros. Construction Co.
 11232 E. Firestone Blvd.
 Norwalk, CA 90650
 telephone (562) 864-6566 facsimile (562) 929-9368



PROPOSAL

May 14, 2025

**East Orange County Water District
 185 N. McPherson Rd
 Orange, Ca 92869**

**Reference: 6MG Reservoir Site – Replacing Existing Vault
 City of Orange, CA
 Proposal No. 10250131cREV1**

Dear Jerry,

Thank you for providing Doty Bros. Construction Co. ("DBCC") with the opportunity to submit its price to perform its work on the above referenced project.

DBCC has prepared its proposal and is submitting its price based on its receipt of drawing sheets No other documents shall define DBCC's work, or has been considered in the preparation of its price.

DBCC proposes to provide its work for the following price:

1) Demo Existing Vault	\$ 14,986.00
2) Remove existing 24" meter (to be re-installed inside new vault), Cut and remove existing 24" piping entering & exiting existing vault, cut & remove interfering portion of abandoned 16" pipe south side of vault & cap 16" piping at each end.	\$ 18,976.00
3) Install New 24" Vault piping, flanges, and 24" Victaulic coupling and original 24" meter. Welding work includes welding butt-straps for the pipe connections outside of vault, 2 flanges, and handholes (4) at butt-strap connection points.	\$ 6,975.00
4) Core Drill for Conduits, Mud up inside around pipe in vault	\$ 5,505.00
5) Set Top of Vault to finish grade	\$ 4,995.00
6) Base Pave Around Vault, Clean up	\$ 4,995.00
7) <u>Cost of Contractors Bond</u>	<u>\$ 703.00</u>
Total Bid Price	\$ 56,955.00

For this proposal to be effective, we must receive your written acceptance withing thirty (30) days from the date first written above. If your acceptance is not received within that period, this proposal shall be deemed revoked.

Doty Bros. Construction Co., ("DBCC") hereby reserves its right to accept, reject, or negotiate applicable terms and conditions of any contract to be entered into, in good faith, with the customer upon award of the work, and by submission of this proposal DBCC shall not be bound to accept or perform the proposed work until terms are fully agreed to by both parties in writing.

This proposal is an offer to provide services under these exact terms only and is limited to acceptance of these exact terms without modification. Any additional or different terms in your

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acceptance will be construed as proposals and will not become part of our contract with you unless we agree in writing to your additional terms. Until receipt of written acceptance, we retain the right to change or withdraw this proposal based on scope, site or contract conditions or terms not previously known.

WE EXCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Costs for special permits or insurance, bonds, engineering, soil testing, field staking/survey, inspection, agency connection fees and/or assessments, or any City fees or charges.
2. Hydrostatic testing.

CLARIFICATIONS TO PROPOSAL:

- Our proposal is based upon completing all work during normal working hours (Monday through Friday 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM -- no overtime).
- DBCC will not accept responsibility for damage to any unmarked or unknown substructures when reasonable care has been taken.
- All demolition, removal or replacement of existing pipelines, substructures or utilities shall be by others
- All removal/replacement of existing asphalt, concrete and/or landscaping shall be by others.
- All permanent resurfacing shall be by others. Temporary asphalt patch will be placed in all trench areas in existing paving.
- If we encounter any soils or material that are considered hazardous or contaminated by the Federal Government, the State of California or any other agency having jurisdiction or authority, any and all costs for the handling, storage, transportation, disposal, etc., is to be treated as an extra to the contract. These additional costs and the responsibilities for these materials will be paid for and assumed by others.
- Offsets as may be required due to existing utilities and/or substructures shall be handled as extra work and performed on a Time & Material/Cost Plus basis.
- When rock is encountered that cannot be excavated efficiently with the backhoe used on the job, alternate methods or means will be employed to excavate said rock. Such alternate methods are defined as the use of (1) larger backhoes, (2) hand held pneumatic hammers, (3) mobile mounted impact hammer, (4) rock drills and blasting and/or any other methods as may be deemed required. All costs incurred due to these alternative methods will be handled on a Time and Material basis to the contract.
- De-watering of excavations due to groundwater and/or perched water conditions will be handled as extra work and shall include the use of pumps, gravel/rock, well-points or whatever methods may be deemed as necessary.
- Prior to the installation of a water main, the street right-of-way shall be brought to within six inches of sub grade and shall be free of debris, paving, and other encumbrances. The water lines and services will be installed after the storm drain, curb, and sewer have been installed but before paving and all other utilities.
- Our proposal excludes tree removal, landscaping, irrigation, electrical and painting.
- Our proposal is based upon one move-in to complete all work. Each additional move-in will be at \$3,500 each.
- Backfill is based on sand import to one foot over pipe. All remaining backfill shall be native materials, compacted in place per the "Green Book". If native materials are unsuitable for

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backfill, cost for purchase and placement of additional import materials shall be considered "extra".

- All excess spoil not required for backfill will be stockpiled onsite, adjacent to our trench(es), to be removed offsite by others.
- All utility lines to be stubbed to within five (5) feet of building. All connections to building laterals and roof drains shall be by others.
- Storm Drain is based upon using reinforced concrete pipe with tongue and groove mortared joints (**no rubber gasket joints**).
- Our proposal is based upon unapproved plans and is subject to revision based upon issuance of signed/approved plans.
- If a Performance Bond is required, one will be provided at a premium rate of 1.5%.
- This proposal is based upon release of all retention money within thirty (30) days after completion of Doty's scope of work and not overall project completion.
- Any work that we have completed and has been accepted by the City of the appropriate agency and invoiced in a calendar month, unless otherwise specified above, is due and payable the following month in full with no retention held. Any invoices not paid when due shall draw interest at the rate of 1 1/2% per month (18% per annum.) until paid. If this rate exceeds the maximum rate allowed by law, the maximum legal rate shall apply.
- In the event that this agreement is placed with an attorney to enforce its provisions, the prevailing party shall be entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs.
- This price is subject to the starting of construction within 60 days from this date.
- Adequate access to work site to be provided by the Owner/Agency.

This proposal defines the scope and price, and time if any, for the performance of the work by DBCC. In the event that you wish to award this work to DBCC, please prepare and submit any contractual documents (including a copy of the Owner/Prime Contract, if applicable) to the Contracts Administration office of DBCC. Our Contracts department will work with you to put a contract in place in a timely manner.

DBCC can proceed to schedule its work, order materials and mobilize to perform as soon as a fully executed contract is in place, and the California Preliminary Notice information has been provided.

If you should have any questions or require further information please do not hesitate to call our office.

Very truly yours,

Anthony Rodriguez

Anthony Rodriguez

Doty Bros. Construction Co.

Proposal

MERUELO ENTERPRISES INC. (DOTY)

Job Code: 10250131cREV1

Description: EOCWD - Replacing Existing Vault - 6MG Reservoir Site, City of Orange

Job Code 10250131cREV1

Job Description EOCWD - Replacing Existing Vault - 6MG Reservoir Site, City of Orange

Bid Date 3-Feb-2025

Bid Time 12:00:00 AM

Proposal						
Line No.	Pay Item No.	Description Subtotal Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Total Price
1	01	Demo Existing Vault	1.00	Each	14,986.00	14,986.00
2	02	Remove existing 24" meter (to be re-installed inside new vault), Cut and remove existing 24" piping entering & exiting existing vault, cut & remove interfering portion of abandoned 16" pipe south side of vault & cap 16" piping at each end.	1.00	Each	18,976.00	18,976.00
3	03	Install New 24" Vault piping, flanges, and 24" Victaulic coupling and original 24" meter. Welding work includes welding butt-straps for the pipe connections outside of vault, 2 flanges, and handhols (4) at butt-strap connection points.	1.00	Each	6,795.00	6,795.00
4	04	Core Drill for Conduits, Mud up inside around pipe in vault	1.00	Each	5,505.00	5,505.00
5	05	Set Top of Vault to finish grade	1.00	Each	4,995.00	4,995.00
6	06	Base Pave around Vault, Clean up	1.00	Each	4,995.00	4,995.00
7	07	Cost of Contractor Bond	1.00	Each	703.00	703.00
Subtotal:						56,955.00
GRAND TOTAL:						56,955.00

Proposal Certification



PROJECT: Meter Vault Replacement 6MG Reservoir

ACCOUNT NO. 10-23007(WZ-10CIP)

CONTRACTOR: Doty Bros Construction Co.

CONTRACT NO. 2025.01.012

Operations Manager: Jerry Mendzer

DATE: 11/24/2025

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. 2

Note: Give complete description of work. The documents supporting this Change Order (CO), including any drawings and estimates of cost, are referenced hereon and made a part hereof. Reference Request for Information Number (RIN) change order request number, and any other document as applicable. A copy of each shall be attached to all copies of this Change Order.

R F I #	C O R #	Description	Extra	Credit	Days Ext.
		Original Contract Amount \$56,955.00			
	1	Reinforce Straps	\$ 2,481.70		
	2	Welded Plate on Pipe to Section that called for Abandonment	\$ 6,883.25		
	3	CT Wires	\$ 2,809.97		
	4	Concrete Work for Vault	\$10,358.48		
Execution of this Change Order represents full and final costs of all direct, indirect, and delay costs for the scope of services identified hereon unless noted otherwise.					
TOTALS			\$22,533.40		

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED

Operations Manager

Date

11/24/25

Net Extra (All COs): \$22,533.40

Or

<p>CONTRACTOR AGREEMENT</p> <p>The undersigned hereby agrees to the above-described amendment of the contract.</p> <p><u>Doty Bros Co</u> (Legal Firm Name of Contractor)</p> <p>Signature <u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>Title <u>President</u> Date <u>11/25/25</u></p>	<p>Net Credit (All COs):</p> <p>Calendar Days Extended:</p> <p>Revised Completion Date:</p> <p>Adjusted Contract Amount: \$79,488.40</p>
<p>APPROVED</p> <p>EOCWD <u>[Signature]</u> Title <u>GM</u> Date <u>11/24/25</u></p> <p>I hereby certify upon my own personal knowledge that budget funds are available for this encumbrance.</p>	<p>Copies to:</p> <p>Contractor Operations Manager General Manager</p>

DOTY BROS. EQUIPMENT CO.

PIPELINE CONTRACTORS

11232 E. FIRESTONE BLVD. NORWALK, CA 90650-2201

CONTRACTORS LIC. #273024

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER REQUEST


Project Name: 6MG Reservoir Site - City of Orange (EOCWD)
 Doty Bros # 273024

Date: 10/24/2025

Change Order	No... <u>01</u>	Contract Amount..	\$ 56,955.00
Engineer	No... _____	Previous C.O.(s)...	\$ -
Arcitect	No... _____	This C.O.....	\$ 2,481.70
			Adjusted Contract \$ 59,436.70

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES	DECREASE IN CONTRACT PRICE	INCREASE IN CONTRACT PRICE
1	Reinforce Straps		\$ 2,481.70
Total for This Change Order Request.....			\$ 2,481.70

TIME SCHEDULE	
Contract Begin Date	_____
Total Contract Days	_____
Amount Prior C.O. (s)	_____
Amount This C.O.	_____
Adjusted Contract Days	_____
New Completion Date	_____
1 week=5days / .714286	

ACCEPTANCE		
Accepted by.....	 (Contractor)	10/24/25 (Date)
Recommended by.....	(Engineer)	(Date)
Approved by.....	(Clients Name)	(Date)

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (562) 345-1481 office, or (562) 929-9368 fax

Please sign in the ACCEPTANCE area above authorizing us to invoice for this Change Order

Proposal

MERUELO ENTERPRISES INC. (DOTY)

Job Code: CO-1 Reinforce Straps

Description: CO-1 Reinforce Straps

Line No.	Pay Item No.	Description Subtotal Description	Proposal	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Total Price
1	1	DR 6115 - 08/04/25		1.00	Each	875.15	875.15
2	2	DR 6116 - 08/05/25		1.00	Each	1,606.55	1,606.55
GRAND TOTAL:							2,481.70

Proposal Certification

Estimate Summary

MERUELO ENTERPRISES INC. (DOTY)

Job Code: CO-1 Reinforce Straps

Description: CO-1 Reinforce Straps

From Cost Item: 1

To Cost Item: 0.4

		Cost Item						
CBS Position Code	Quantity UM	Description	Days	UM/Day	Cost Source	Currency	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	1.00 Each	DR 6115 - 08/04/25	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	875.15	875.15
1.1	1.00 Each	Sub + Mark Up 15%	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	875.15	875.15
Resource Code	Description	Hours	Quantity UM		Currency		Unit Cost	Total Cost
	Jawco Invoice #1451		1.00 Each		U.S. Dollar		761.00	761.00
	Mark Up 15%		1.00 Each		U.S. Dollar		114.15	114.15
2	1.00 Each	DR 6116 - 08/05/25	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	1,606.55	1,606.55
2.1	1.00 Each	Sub + Mark Up 15%	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	1,606.55	1,606.55
Resource Code	Description	Hours	Quantity UM		Currency		Unit Cost	Total Cost
	JAWCO INV #1451		1.00 Each		U.S. Dollar		1,397.00	1,397.00
	Mark Up + 15%		1.00 Each		U.S. Dollar		209.55	209.55
0.2	1.00 Lump Sum	Prime Bond	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
0.3	1.00 Lump Sum	Job Management & Equipment	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
0.4	1.00 Lump Sum	General Expense	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
Report Total:			0.00					2,481.70

Category

Subcontract
Fees

Total
2,158.00
323.70

INVOICE

Jawco Certified Welding Inc
 35029 Orange St
 Wildomar, CA 92595

lori@jawcowelding.com
 +1 (951) 704-8288
 jawcowelding.com



License #1180427
 Nick Meelis (951) 834-3694
 AJ Meelis (951) 704-8212
 nick@jawcowelding.com aj@jawcowelding.com

Bill to

Doty Bros Construction Co
 11232 Firestone Blvd
 Norwalk, CA 90650 US

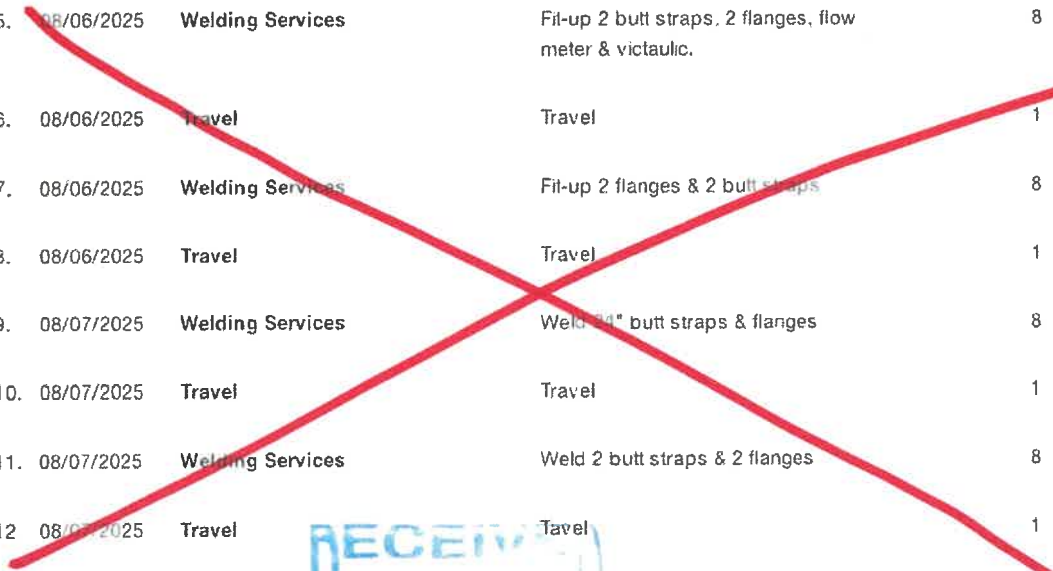
Invoice details

Invoice no.: 1451
 Terms: Net 30
 Invoice date: 08/08/2025

Job Location: Orange
 Contact: John
 Job/PO #: 1300-25019 PO #63473

#	Date	Product or service	Description	Qty	Rate	Amount
1.	08/04/2025	Welding Services	Weld reinforcement bars to pipe.	4	\$159.00	\$636.00
2.	08/04/2025	Travel	Travel	1	\$125.00	\$125.00
3.	08/05/2025	Welding Services	Stand by	8	\$159.00	\$1,272.00
4.	08/05/2025	Travel	Travel	1	\$125.00	\$125.00
5.	08/06/2025	Welding Services	Fit-up 2 butt straps, 2 flanges, flow meter & victaulic.	8	\$159.00	\$1,272.00
6.	08/06/2025	Travel	Travel	1	\$125.00	\$125.00
7.	08/06/2025	Welding Services	Fit-up 2 flanges & 2 butt straps	8	\$159.00	\$1,272.00
8.	08/06/2025	Travel	Travel	1	\$125.00	\$125.00
9.	08/07/2025	Welding Services	Weld 2 1" butt straps & flanges	8	\$159.00	\$1,272.00
10.	08/07/2025	Travel	Travel	1	\$125.00	\$125.00
11.	08/07/2025	Welding Services	Weld 2 butt straps & 2 flanges	8	\$159.00	\$1,272.00
12.	08/07/2025	Travel	Travel	1	\$125.00	\$125.00

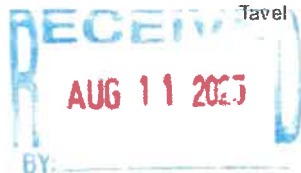
Handwritten notes:
 - \$761.00 (next to row 1)
 - \$1,397 (next to row 3)



Total **\$7,746.00**

Ways to pay

BANK:





Doty Daily Time

Report - 6115

Doty Daily Time Report Number	6115	Job	1300-25019 - EORANGE-REPLACE EXISTING
Date	Aug 4, 2025	Phase	
Created By	JOHN DIVINE	Location	6MG RESERVOIR SITE
Completed	Aug 10, 2025 6:52 PM by Gina Mendoza	Approved	Aug 10, 2025 6:52 PM by Gina Mendoza

Employee Time Agreement

EMPLOYEE CERTIFICATION OF HOURS WORKED AND WORK CONDITIONS. I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE HOURS SHOWN ON THIS TIME CARD ACCURATELY AND FULLY REFLECT ALL THE HOURS THAT I WORKED (INCLUDING OVERTIME) DURING THE DESIGNATED PERIOD. I DECLARE THAT I HAVE RECEIVED THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE MY REST BREAKS AND HAVE TAKEN MY MEAL BREAKS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON THIS FORM. I VERIFY THAT I HAVE NOT SUSTAINED ANY WORK RELATED INJURY. I FULLY COMPREHEND THE INFORMATION RECORDED ON THIS CERTIFICATION AND I HAVE MADE THE DELCLARATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY.

Labor

Employee	Job Title	Phase	Start	End	Reg	OT	DT	Subsistence	Breaks	Comment
2101488 - DONALD ANDRE	OG8 - OPERATING ENG GRP 8	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00				11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN	00000LABOR	7:00 am	4:30 pm	8.00	1.00			11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2100473 - Patrick Geary	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10	00000LABOR	7:00 am	4:30 pm	8.00	1.00			11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2101019 - Carlos Leiva	LG5 - SCA LABORER GRP 5	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00				11:00 am - 11:30 am	
Total					32	2				

Equipment

Equipment	Date	Phase	Hours
2058 - CHEVY 2500 TRUC	Aug 4, 2025	00000EQUIP	4
2799 - CHEVROLET 3500 SVTR	Aug 4, 2025	00000EQUIP	8
3665 - FORD F750 HETR	Aug 4, 2025	00000EQUIP	6
6068 - INGERSOLL RAND P185WJDR COMP	Aug 4, 2025	00000EQUIP	4
6383 - TRAIL KING TK-40LP TRAI	Aug 4, 2025	00000EQUIP	2
R8429 - CASE 590 RENT	Aug 4, 2025	00000EQUIP	8
Totals			32

Employee Sign Off

Employee	Job Title	Comment	Signature
2101488 - DONALD ANDRE	OG8 - OPERATING ENG GRP 8		X 
2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN		X 

Employee	Job Title	Comment	Signature
2100473 - Patrick Geary	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10		X 
2101019 - Carlos Leiva	LG5 - SCA LABORER GRP 5		X 


Daily Progress & Comments

Description of work:	Estimated completion %
Dugout around 24 inch pipe and 16 inch pipe. Cutout 16 inch pipe. Welded reinforced straps on 24 inch pipe to cut pipe cut and removed 24 inch pipe. Tried to pull out vault. Didn't work. Welder was extra cause of pipe.	

Comments

Jawco 30671

Signoff

X 
 Aug 05, 2025 5:04 PM
 Field Supervisor Signoff



Doty Daily Time

Report - 6116

Doty Daily Time Report Number	6116	Job	1300-25019 - EORANGE-REPLACE EXISTING
Date	Aug 5, 2025	Phase	
Created By	JOHN DIVINE	Location	6MG RESERVOIR SITE
Completed	Aug 10, 2025 7:07 PM by Gina Mendoza	Approved	Aug 10, 2025 7:08 PM by Gina Mendoza

Employee Time Agreement

EMPLOYEE CERTIFICATION OF HOURS WORKED AND WORK CONDITIONS. I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE HOURS SHOWN ON THIS TIME CARD ACCURATELY AND FULLY REFLECT ALL THE HOURS THAT I WORKED (INCLUDING OVERTIME) DURING THE DESIGNATED PERIOD. I DECLARE THAT I HAVE RECEIVED THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE MY REST BREAKS AND HAVE TAKEN MY MEAL BREAKS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON THIS FORM. I VERIFY THAT I HAVE NOT SUSTAINED ANY WORK RELATED INJURY. I FULLY COMPREHEND THE INFORMATION RECORDED ON THIS CERTIFICATION AND I HAVE MADE THE DELCLARATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY.

Labor

Employee	Job Title	Phase	Start	End	Reg	OT	DT	Subsistence	Breaks	Comment
2101488 - DONALD ANDRE	OG8 - OPERATING ENG GRP 8	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00				11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN	00000LABOR	7:00 am	4:30 pm	8.00	1.00			11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2100473 - Patrick Geary	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10	00000LABOR	7:00 am	4:30 pm	8.00	1.00			11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2101019 - Carlos Leiva	LG5 - SCA LABORER GRP 5	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00				11:00 am - 11:30 am	
Total					32	2				

Equipment

Equipment	Date	Phase	Hours
2058 - CHEVY 2500 TRUC	Aug 5, 2025	00000EQUIP	4
2799 - CHEVROLET 3500 SVTR	Aug 5, 2025	00000EQUIP	8
3665 - FORD F750 HETR	Aug 5, 2025	00000EQUIP	6
6068 - INGERSOLL RAND P185WJDR COMP	Aug 5, 2025	00000EQUIP	4
6383 - TRAIL KING TK-40LP TRAI	Aug 5, 2025	00000EQUIP	2
R8429 - CASE 590 RENT	Aug 5, 2025	00000EQUIP	8
Totals			32

Employee Sign Off

Employee	Job Title	Comment	Signature
2101488 - DONALD ANDRE	OG8 - OPERATING ENG GRP 8		X 
2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN		X 

Employee	Job Title	Comment	Signature
2100473 - Patrick Geary	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10		X 
2101019 - Carlos Leiva	LG5 - SCA LABORER GRP 5		X 

Daily Progress & Comments

Description of work:	Estimated completion %
Saw cut and jackhammered vault in half pulled out vault. Dugout for grade for new vault. Put crushed rock on trench for grade for vault	

Comments
 Jawco 30473

Signoff



X _____ Aug 05, 2025 5:15 PM

Field Supervisor Signoff

DOTY BROS. EQUIPMENT CO.

PIPELINE CONTRACTORS

11232 E. FIRESTONE BLVD. NORWALK, CA 90650-2201

CONTRACTORS LIC. #273024

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER REQUEST

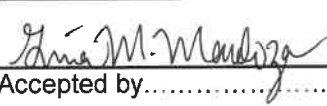
Project Name: 6MG Reservoir Site - City of Orange (EOCWD)
 Doty Bros # 273024

Date: 10/24/2025

Change Order	No... <u>02</u>	Contract Amount..	\$ 56,955.00
Engineer	No... _____	Previous C.O.(s)...	\$ 2,481.70
Arcitect	No... _____	This C.O.....	\$ 6,883.25
			Adjusted Contract \$ 66,319.95

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES	DECREASE IN CONTRACT PRICE	INCREASE IN CONTRACT PRICE
1	Welded Plate on Pipe to Section that called out for Abandonment		\$ 6,883.25
Total for This Change Order Request.....			\$ 6,883.25

TIME SCHEDULE	
Contract Begin Date	_____
Total Contract Days	_____
Amount Prior C.O. (s)	_____
Amount This C.O.	_____
Adjusted Contract Days	_____
New Completion Date	_____
1 week=5days / .714286	

ACCEPTANCE		
 Accepted by.....	<u>10/24/25</u> (Contractor)	<u>10/24/25</u> (Date)
Recommended by.....	(Engineer)	(Date)
Approved by.....	(Clients Name)	(Date)

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (562) 345-1481 office, or (562) 929-9368 fax

Please sign in the ACCEPTANCE area above authorizing us to invoice for this Change Order

Proposal

MERUELO ENTERPRISES INC. (DOTY)

Job Code: CO-2 Welded Plate on Pipe to Section that called out for Abandonment
Description: CO-2 Welded Plate on Pipe to Section that called out for Abandonment

Line No.	Pay Item No.	Description Subtotal Description	Proposal	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Total Price
1	1	DR 6032 - 08/01/25		1.00	Each	6,883.25	6,883.25
GRAND TOTAL:							6,883.25

Proposal Certification

Estimate Summary

MERUELO ENTERPRISES INC. (DOTY)

Job Code: CO-2 Welded Plate on Pipe to Section that called out for Abandonment
Description: CO-2 Welded Plate on Pipe to Section that called out for Abandonment

From Cost Item: 1

To Cost Item: 0.4

Cost Item								
CBS Position Code	Quantity UM	Description	Days	UM/Day	Cost Source	Currency	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	1.00 Each	DR 6032 - 08/01/25	0.13	8.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	6,883.25	6,883.25
1.1	1.00 Each	Labor & Equipment	0.13	8.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	5,276.70	5,276.70
Resource Code	Description	Hours	Quantity UM	Currency	Unit Cost	Total Cost		
WTKUPU	TRUCK-Utility Pickup	4.00	4.00 Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	20.00	80.00		
WMWATERPUMP 2	MISC-Water Pump 2" (portable)	2.00	2.00 Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	7.29	14.58		
WTKFBD2-3 TON	TRUCK-Flatbed/Bobtail Dump 5 YD/2-3 Ton	6.00	6.00 Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	27.50	165.00		
WTKSVCTRK	TRUCK-Service Truck (Misc tools not included)	8.00	8.00 Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	20.50	164.00		
WCAIR COMP	COMPRESSOR 185 CFM	4.00	4.00 Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	24.00	96.00		
WTKTRL40K	TRUCKS-Equipment Trailer 40,000 lb	2.00	2.00 Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	18.00	36.00		
WBH580	BACKHOE-Case 580/JD 310	8.00	8.00 Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	45.00	360.00		
WCPOG8	Operator-Group 8-Appdx.A Universal	8.00	8.00 Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	155.28	1,242.24		
WCPLOF	Laborer-Operator Foreman	8.00	8.00 Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	152.25	1,218.00		
WCPTG10	Teamster-Group 10 - Working Truck Driver	8.00	8.00 Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	118.40	947.20		
WCPLG5	Laborer-Group 5 Blaster	8.00	8.00 Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	119.21	953.68		
1.2	1.00 Each	Sub + 15% Mark up	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	1,606.55	1,606.55
Resource Code	Description	Hours	Quantity UM	Currency	Unit Cost	Total Cost		
	JAWCO INV # 1447		1.00 Each	U.S. Dollar	1,397.00	1,397.00		
	15 % Mark up		1.00 Each	U.S. Dollar	209.55	209.55		
0.2	1.00 Lump Sum	Prime Bond	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
0.3	1.00 Lump Sum	Job Management & Equipment	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
0.4	1.00 Lump Sum	General Expense	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
Report Total:			0.13					6,883.25

Category	Total
Labor	4,361.12
Owned Equipment	915.58
Subcontract	1,397.00
Fees	209.55



Doty Daily Time

Report - 6032

Doty Daily Time Report Number 6032
Date Aug 1, 2025
Created By JOHN DIVINE
Completed Aug 04, 2025 10:05 AM by Gina Mendoza
Job 1300-25019 - EORANGE-REPLACE EXISTING
Phase
Location 6MG RESERVOIR SITE
Approved Aug 04, 2025 10:05 AM by Gina Mendoza

Employee Time Agreement

EMPLOYEE CERTIFICATION OF HOURS WORKED AND WORK CONDITIONS. I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE HOURS SHOWN ON THIS TIME CARD ACCURATELY AND FULLY REFLECT ALL THE HOURS THAT I WORKED (INCLUDING OVERTIME) DURING THE DESIGNATED PERIOD. I DECLARE THAT I HAVE RECIEVED THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE MY REST BREAKS AND HAVE TAKEN MY MEAL BREAKS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON THIS FORM. I VERIFY THAT I HAVE NOT SUSTAINED ANY WORK RELATED INJURY. I FULLY COMPREHEND THE INFORMATION RECORDED ON THIS CERTIFICATION AND I HAVE MADE THE DELCLARATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY.

Labor

Employee	Job Title	Phase	Start	End	Reg	OT	DT	Subsistence	Breaks	Comment
✓ 2101488 - DONALD ANDRE	OG8 - OPERATING ENG GRP 8	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00				11:00 am - 11:30 am	
✓ 2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN	00000LABOR	7:00 am	4:30 pm	8.00	1.00			11:00 am - 11:30 am	
✓ 2100473 - Patrick Geary	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10	00000LABOR	7:00 am	4:30 pm	8.00	1.00			11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2101019 - Carlos Leiva	LG5 - SCA LABORER GRP 5	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00				11:00 am - 11:30 am	
Total					32	2				

Equipment

Equipment	Date	Phase	Hours
111 - WILDEN T8 LGTO ✓	Aug 1, 2025	00000EQUIP	2 ✓
2058 - CHEVY 2500 TRUC ✓	Aug 1, 2025	00000EQUIP	4 ✓
2799 - CHEVROLET 3500 SVTR ✓	Aug 1, 2025	00000EQUIP	8 ✓
3665 - FORD F750 HETR ✓	Aug 1, 2025	00000EQUIP	6
6068 - INGERSOLL RAND P185WJDR COMP	Aug 1, 2025	00000EQUIP	4
6383 - TRAIL KING TK-40LP TRAI ✓	Aug 1, 2025	00000EQUIP	2 ✓
R8429 - CASE 590 RENT	Aug 1, 2025	00000EQUIP	8
Totals			34

Employee Sign Off

Employee	Job Title	Comment	Signature
2101488 - DONALD ANDRE	OG8 - OPERATING ENG GRP 8		X
2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN		X

Employee	Job Title	Comment	Signature
2100473 - Patrick Geary	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10		X 
2101019 - Carlos Leiva	LG5 - SCA LABORER GRP 5		X 

Daily Progress & Comments

Description of work: **Estimated completion %**
 Extra work Cutout 20 inch pipe. Welded a plate on the front of pipe. Muddled up inside of pipe welded 5 inch hand hole.
Comments
 Jawco welding 30670

Signoff



X _____ Aug 04, 2025 8:39 AM

Field Supervisor Signoff

INVOICE

Jawco Certified Welding Inc
35029 Orange St
Wildomar, CA 92595

lori@jawcowelding.com
+1 (951) 704-8288
jawcowelding.com



License #128627
Nick Novlis (951) 834-3694 nick@jawcowelding.com
Al Novlis (951) 704-8312 al@jawcowelding.com

Bill to

Doty Bros Construction Co
11232 Firestone Blvd
Norwalk, CA 90650 US

Invoice details

Invoice no.: 1447

Terms: Net 30

Invoice date: 07/30/2025

Job Location: Jamboree/Handy Creek,

Orange

Contact: Jhon

Job/PO #: 1300-25019 PO#63473

#	Date	Product or service	Description	Qty	Rate	Amount
1.	08/01/2025	Welding Services	Tack reinforcing bars to pipe, cut/weld end plate w handhole. weld handhole.	8	\$159.00	\$1,272.00
2.	08/01/2025	Travel	Travel	1	\$125.00	\$125.00

Total

\$1,397.00

Ways to pay

BANK

[View and pay](#)



DOTY BROS. EQUIPMENT CO.

PIPELINE CONTRACTORS
 CONTRACTORS LIC. #273024

11232 E. FIRESTONE BLVD. NORWALK, CA 90650-2201

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER REQUEST

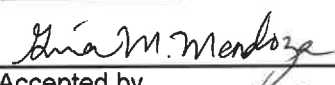
Project Name: 6MG Reservoir Site - City of Orange (EOCWD)
 Doty Bros # 273024

Date: 10/24/2025

Change Order	No... <u>03</u>	Contract Amount..	\$	56,955.00
Engineer	No... _____	Previous C.O.(s)...	\$	9,364.95
Arcitect	No... _____	This C.O.....	\$	2,809.97
			Adjusted Contract	\$ 69,129.92

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES	DECREASE IN CONTRACT PRICE	INCREASE IN CONTRACT PRICE
1	CT Wires		\$ 2,809.97
Total for This Change Order Request.....			\$ 2,809.97

TIME SCHEDULE	
Contract Begin Date	_____
Total Contract Days	_____
Amount Prior C.O. (s)	_____
Amount This C.O.	_____
Adjusted Contract Days	_____
New Completion Date	_____
1 week=5days / .714286	

ACCEPTANCE		
 Accepted by.....	Doty Bros (Contractor)	10/24/25 (Date)
Recommended by.....	(Engineer)	(Date)
Approved by.....	(Clients Name)	(Date)

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (562) 345-1481 office, or (562) 929-9368 fax

Please sign in the ACCEPTANCE area above authorizing us to invoice for this Change Order

Proposal

MERUELO ENTERPRISES INC. (DOTY)

Job Code: CO-3 CT Wires

Description: CO-3 - CT Wires

Proposal							
Line No.	Pay Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Total Price	
		Subtotal Description					
1	1	DR 6319 - 08/11/25	1.00	Each	1,137.14	1,137.14	
2	2	DR 6898 - 8/25/25	1.00	Each	1,672.83	1,672.83	
						GRAND TOTAL:	2,809.97

Proposal Certification

Estimate Summary

MERUELO ENTERPRISES INC. (DOTY)

Job Code: CO-3 CT Wires

Description: CO-3 - CT Wires

From Cost Item: 1

To Cost Item: 0.4

Cost Item									
CBS Position Code	Quantity	UM	Description	Days	UM/Day	Cost Source	Currency	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	1.00	Each	DR 6319 - 08/11/25	0.13	8.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	1,137.14	1,137.14
1.1	1.00	Each	Labor & Equipment	0.13	8.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	1,137.14	1,137.14
Resource Code	Description	Hours	Quantity	UM	Currency	Unit Cost	Total Cost		
WCPLOF	Laborer-Operator Foreman	2.00	2.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	152.25	304.50		
WCPTG10	Teamster-Group 10 - Working Truck Driver	2.00	2.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	118.40	236.80		
WCPLG5	Laborer-Group 5 Blaster	2.00	2.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	119.21	238.42		
WCPLG1	Laborer-Group 1 General	2.00	2.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	114.21	228.42		
WTKSVCTRK	TRUCK-Service Truck (Misc tools not included)	2.00	2.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	20.50	41.00		
WTKUPU	TRUCK-Utility Pickup	2.00	2.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	20.00	40.00		
WCAIR COMP	COMPRESSOR 185 CFM	2.00	2.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	24.00	48.00		
2	1.00	Each	DR 6898 - 8/25/25	0.13	8.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	1,672.83	1,672.83
2.1	1.00	Each	Labor & Equipment	0.13	8.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	1,672.83	1,672.83
Resource Code	Description	Hours	Quantity	UM	Currency	Unit Cost	Total Cost		
WCPLG1	Laborer-Group 1 General	3.00	3.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	114.21	342.63		
WCPLOF	Laborer-Operator Foreman	3.00	3.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	152.25	456.75		
WCPLOF	Laborer-Operator Foreman	3.00	3.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	152.25	456.75		
WCPTG10	Teamster-Group 10 - Working Truck Driver	3.00	3.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	118.40	355.20		
WTKSVCTRK	TRUCK-Service Truck (Misc tools not included)	3.00	3.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	20.50	61.50		
0.2	1.00	Lump Sum	Prime Bond	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
0.3	1.00	Lump Sum	Job Management & Equipment	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
0.4	1.00	Lump Sum	General Expense	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
Report Total:				0.25					2,809.97

Category	Total
Labor	2,619.47
Owned Equipment	190.50



Doty Daily Time

Report - 6319

Doty Daily Time Report Number 6319 **Job** 1300-25019 - EORANGE-REPLACE EXISTING
Date Aug 11, 2025 **Phase**
Created By JOHN DIVINE **Location** 6MG RESERVOIR SITE
Completed Aug 12, 2025 4:04 PM by Gina Mendoza **Approved** Aug 12, 2025 4:04 PM by Gina Mendoza

Employee Time Agreement

EMPLOYEE CERTIFICATION OF HOURS WORKED AND WORK CONDITIONS. I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE HOURS SHOWN ON THIS TIME CARD ACCURATELY AND FULLY REFLECT ALL THE HOURS THAT I WORKED (INCLUDING OVERTIME) DURING THE DESIGNATED PERIOD. I DECLARE THAT I HAVE RECIEVED THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE MY REST BREAKS AND HAVE TAKEN MY MEAL BREAKS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON THIS FORM. I VERIFY THAT I HAVE NOT SUSTAINED ANY WORK RELATED INJURY. I FULLY COMPREHEND THE INFORMATION RECORDED ON THIS CERTIFICATION AND I HAVE MADE THE DELCLARATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY.

Labor

Employee	Job Title	Phase	Start	End	Reg	OT	DT	Subsistence	Breaks	Comment
2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN	00000LABOR	7:00 am	4:30 pm	8.00	1.00	2 CO		11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2100473 - Patrick Geary	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10	00000LABOR	7:00 am	4:30 pm	8.00	1.00	2 CO		11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2101019 - Carlos Leiva	LG5 - SCA LABORER GRP 5	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00		2 CO		11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2103338 - Asiasiga Umu	LG1 - SCA LABORER GRP 1	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00		2 CO		11:00 am - 11:30 am	
Total					32	2				

Equipment

Equipment	Date	Phase	Hours
1860 - CPAC	Aug 11, 2025	00000EQUIP	2
2799 - CHEVROLET 3500 SVTR	Aug 11, 2025	00000EQUIP	8 2
3665 - FORD F750 HETR	Aug 11, 2025	00000EQUIP	6 2
6068 - INGERSOLL RAND P185WJDR COMP	Aug 11, 2025	00000EQUIP	4 2
6383 - TRAIL KING TK-40LP TRAI	Aug 11, 2025	00000EQUIP	2 2
R8429 - CASE 590 RENT	Aug 11, 2025	00000EQUIP	8
Totals			30

Employee Sign Off

Employee	Job Title	Comment	Signature
2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN		X
2100473 - Patrick Geary	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10		X
2101019 - Carlos Leiva	LG5 - SCA LABORER GRP 5		X

Employee
2103338 - Asiasiga Umu

Job Title
LG1 - SCA LABORER GRP 1

Comment

Signature

x DRB

Daily Progress & Comments

Description of work:

Estimated completion
%

Pulled out shoring and steel plates out of trench for shoring. Backfilled around vault. Started running ct wires. Cleaned up job site.

Comments

Signoff

x JL 02

Aug 11, 2025 5:18 PM

Field Supervisor Signoff

Extra work for ct wires
2 Hours hole crew



Doty Daily Time

Report - 6898

Doty Daily Time Report Number 6898
Date Aug 25, 2025
Created By JOHN DIVINE
Completed Aug 29, 2025 5:20 AM by Mike Clark
Job 1300-25019 - EORANGE-REPLACE EXISTING
Phase
Location 6MG RESERVOIR SITE
Approved Aug 29, 2025 5:20 AM by Mike Clark

Employee Time Agreement

EMPLOYEE CERTIFICATION OF HOURS WORKED AND WORK CONDITIONS. I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE HOURS SHOWN ON THIS TIME CARD ACCURATELY AND FULLY REFLECT ALL THE HOURS THAT I WORKED (INCLUDING OVERTIME) DURING THE DESIGNATED PERIOD. I DECLARE THAT I HAVE RECIEVED THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE MY REST BREAKS AND HAVE TAKEN MY MEAL BREAKS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON THIS FORM. I VERIFY THAT I HAVE NOT SUSTAINED ANY WORK RELATED INJURY. I FULLY COMPREHEND THE INFORMATION RECORDED ON THIS CERTIFICATION AND I HAVE MADE THE DELCLARATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY.

Labor

Employee	Job Title	Phase	Start	End	Reg	OT	DT	Subsistence	Breaks	Comment
2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN	00000LABOR	7:00 am	4:30 pm	8.00	1.00			11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2100361 - JORGE MIRANDA VASQUEZ	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00				11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2103519 - Abigail Robles	LG1 - SCA LABORER GRP 1	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00				11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2103700 - Elihud Sanchez	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00				11:00 am - 11:30 am	
Total					32	1				

Equipment

Equipment	Date	Phase	Hours
2056 - CHEVROLET 3500 SVTR	Aug 25, 2025	00000EQUIP	8 / 3
6200 - DOOSAN COMP	Aug 25, 2025	00000EQUIP	4 /
Totals			12

Employee Sign Off

Employee	Job Title	Comment	Signature
2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN		X
2100361 - JORGE MIRANDA VASQUEZ	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN		X
2103519 - Abigail Robles	LG1 - SCA LABORER GRP 1		X
2103700 - Elihud Sanchez	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10		X

Daily Progress & Comments


Description of work:

Estimated completion %

East Orange County. Handy creek road. Dugout and put in 2 inch conduit for ct wires. Finished muddying inside of vault. Hung ladder in vault. Cleaned up job site. Job is finished.

Comments

Signoff

x 

Aug 26, 2025 6:44 AM
Field Supervisor Signoff

Extra work ct wires 3 Hours
Hole crew

DOTY BROS. EQUIPMENT CO.

PIPELINE CONTRACTORS
CONTRACTORS LIC. #273024

11232 E. FIRESTONE BLVD. NORWALK, CA 90650-2201

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER REQUEST

Project Name: 6MG Reservoir Site - City of Orange (EOCWD)
Doty Bros # 273024

Date: 10/27/2025

Change Order	No... <u>04</u>	Contract Amount..	\$ <u>56,955.00</u>
Engineer	No... _____	Previous C.O.(s)...	\$ <u>12,174.92</u>
Arcitect	No... _____	This C.O.....	\$ <u>10,358.48</u>
		Adjusted Contract	\$ <u>79,488.40</u>

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES	DECREASE IN CONTRACT PRICE	INCREASE IN CONTRACT PRICE
1	Concrete Work for Vault		\$ 10,358.48
Total for This Change Order Request.....			\$ 10,358.48

TIME SCHEDULE	
Contract Begin Date	_____
Total Contract Days	_____
Amount Prior C.O. (s)	_____
Amount This C.O.	_____
Adjusted Contract Days	_____
New Completion Date	_____
1 week=5days / .714286	

ACCEPTANCE		
Accepted by.....	<u>Amia M. Mendoza</u> Doty Bros	<u>10/27/25</u>
	(Contractor)	(Date)
Recommended by.....	_____	_____
	(Engineer)	(Date)
Approved by.....	_____	_____
	(Clients Name)	(Date)

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (562) 345-1481 office, or (562) 929-9368 fax

Please sign in the ACCEPTANCE area above authorizing us to Invoice for this Change Order

Proposal

MERUELO ENTERPRISES INC. (DOTY)

Job Code: CO-4 Concrete Work for Vault

Description: CO-4 Concrete Work for Vault

Proposal						
Line No.	Pay Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Total Price
		Subtotal Description				
1	1	DR 6373 08/12/25	1.00	Each	3,558.42	3,558.42
2	2	DR 6533 08/13/25	1.00	Each	6,800.06	6,800.06
GRAND TOTAL:						10,358.48

Proposal Certification

Estimate Summary

MERUELO ENTERPRISES INC. (DOTY)

Job Code: CO-4 Concrete Work for Vault

Description: CO-4 Concrete Work for Vault

From Cost Item: 1

To Cost Item: 0.4

Cost Item									
CBS Position Code	Quantity	UM	Description	Days	UM/Day	Cost Source	Currency	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	1.00	Each	DR 6373 08/12/25	0.13	8.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	3,558.42	3,558.42
1.1	1.00	Each	Labor & Equipment	0.13	8.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	3,558.42	3,558.42
Resource Code	Description	Hours	Quantity	UM	Currency	Unit Cost	Total Cost		
WCPL0F	Laborer-Operator Foreman	6.00	6.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	152.25	913.50		
WCPLG1	Laborer-Group 1 General	6.00	6.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	114.21	685.26		
WCPLG5	Laborer-Group 5 Blaster	6.00	6.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	119.21	715.26		
WCPTG10	Teamster-Group 10 - Working Truck Driver	6.00	6.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	118.40	710.40		
WTKSVCTRK	TRUCK-Service Truck (Misc tools not included)	6.00	6.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	20.50	123.00		
WTKFBD2-3 TON	TRUCK-Flatbed/Bobtail Dump 5 YD/2-3 Ton	6.00	6.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	27.50	165.00		
WCAIR COMP	COMPRESSOR 185 CFM	2.00	2.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	24.00	48.00		
WTKTRL40K	TRUCKS-Equipment Trailer 40,000 lb	1.00	1.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	18.00	18.00		
WBH580	BACKHOE-Case 580/JD 310	4.00	4.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	45.00	180.00		
2	1.00	Each	DR 6533 08/13/25	0.13	8.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	6,800.06	6,800.06
2.1	1.00	Each	Labor & Equipment	0.13	8.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	2,331.04	2,331.04
Resource Code	Description	Hours	Quantity	UM	Currency	Unit Cost	Total Cost		
WTKSVCTRK	TRUCK-Service Truck (Misc tools not included)	8.00	8.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	20.50	164.00		
WCPL0F	Laborer-Operator Foreman	8.00	8.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	152.25	1,218.00		
WCPLG4	Laborer-Group 4 Pipe Layer, C&S	8.00	8.00	Each (hourly)	U.S. Dollar	118.63	949.04		
2.2	1.00	Each	Sub + 15% Mark Up	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar	4,469.02	4,469.02
Resource Code	Description	Hours	Quantity	UM	Currency	Unit Cost	Total Cost		
	Invoice 704736 Robertson		1.00	Each	U.S. Dollar	3,886.12	3,886.12		
	15% Mark Up		1.00	Each	U.S. Dollar	582.90	582.90		
0.2	1.00	Lump Sum	Prime Bond	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
0.3	1.00	Lump Sum	Job Management & Equipment	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
0.4	1.00	Lump Sum	General Expense	0.00	0.00	Detail	U.S. Dollar		0.00
Report Total:				0.25					10,358.48

Category	Total
Labor	5,191.46
Owned Equipment	698.00
Subcontract	3,886.12
Fees	582.90



Doty Daily Time

Report - 6373

Doty Daily Time Report Number	6373	Job	1300-25019 - EORANGE-REPLACE EXISTING
Date	Aug 12, 2025	Phase	
Created By	JOHN DIVINE	Location	6MG RESERVOIR SITE
Completed	Aug 16, 2025 7:26 PM by Gina Mendoza	Approved	Aug 16, 2025 7:26 PM by Gina Mendoza

Employee Time Agreement

EMPLOYEE CERTIFICATION OF HOURS WORKED AND WORK CONDITIONS. I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE HOURS SHOWN ON THIS TIME CARD ACCURATELY AND FULLY REFLECT ALL THE HOURS THAT I WORKED (INCLUDING OVERTIME) DURING THE DESIGNATED PERIOD. I DECLARE THAT I HAVE RECEIVED THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE MY REST BREAKS AND HAVE TAKEN MY MEAL BREAKS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON THIS FORM. I VERIFY THAT I HAVE NOT SUSTAINED ANY WORK RELATED INJURY. I FULLY COMPREHEND THE INFORMATION RECORDED ON THIS CERTIFICATION AND I HAVE MADE THE DELCLARATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY.

Labor


Employee	Job Title	Phase	Start	End	Reg	OT	DT	Subsistence	Breaks	Comment
2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN	00000LABOR	7:00 am	4:30 pm	8.00	1.00	6hr	CO	11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2100473 - Patrick Geary	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10	00000LABOR	7:00 am	4:30 pm	8.00	1.00	6hr	CO	11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2101019 - Carlos Leiva	LG5 - SCA LABORER GRP 5	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00		6hr	CO	11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2103338 - Asiasiga Umu	LG1 - SCA LABORER GRP 1	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00		6hr	CO	11:00 am - 11:30 am	
Total					32	2				


Equipment

Equipment	Date	Phase	Hours
2799 - CHEVROLET 3500 SVTR	Aug 12, 2025	00000EQUIP	8 6
3665 - FORD F750 HETR	Aug 12, 2025	00000EQUIP	6 4
6068 - INGERSOLL RAND P185WJDR COMP	Aug 12, 2025	00000EQUIP	4 2
6383 - TRAIL KING TK-40LP TRAI	Aug 12, 2025	00000EQUIP	2 1
R8429 - CASE 590 RENT	Aug 12, 2025	00000EQUIP	8 6
Totals			28

Employee Sign Off

Employee	Job Title	Comment	Signature
2100756 - JOHN DIVINE	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN		X
2100473 - Patrick Geary	TG10 - TEAMSTERS CONSTR GRP 10		X
2101019 - Carlos Leiva	LG5 - SCA LABORER GRP 5		X

Employee 2103338 - Asiasiga Umu	Job Title LG1 - SCALABORER GRP 1	Comment	Signature x 
Daily Progress & Comments			
Description of work:			Estimated completion %
Raised vault to grade. Put in rebar formed for concrete for vault lid. Dug out and finished putting in ct wires. Put in 4 one inch conduits for flow meter.			
Comments			
Signoff			

x 

Aug 12, 2025 4:35 PM

Field Supervisor Signoff



Doty Daily Time

Report - 6533

Doty Daily Time Report Number: 6533
 Date: Aug 13, 2025
 Created By: JORGE MIRANDA VASQUEZ
 Completed: Aug 17, 2025 5:18 PM by JORGE MIRANDA VASQUEZ
 Job: 1300-25019 - EORANGE-REPLACE EXISTING
 Phase:
 Location: 6MG RESERVOIR SITE
 Approved: Aug 18, 2025 2:40 PM by Mike Clark

Employee Time Agreement

EMPLOYEE CERTIFICATION OF HOURS WORKED AND WORK CONDITIONS. I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE HOURS SHOWN ON THIS TIME CARD ACCURATELY AND FULLY REFLECT ALL THE HOURS THAT I WORKED (INCLUDING OVERTIME) DURING THE DESIGNATED PERIOD. I DECLARE THAT I HAVE RECEIVED THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE MY REST BREAKS AND HAVE TAKEN MY MEAL BREAKS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON THIS FORM. I VERIFY THAT I HAVE NOT SUSTAINED ANY WORK RELATED INJURY. I FULLY COMPREHEND THE INFORMATION RECORDED ON THIS CERTIFICATION AND I HAVE MADE THE DELCLARATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY.

Labor

Employee	Job Title	Phase	Start	End	Reg	OT	DT	Subsistence	Breaks	Comment
2100361 - JORGE MIRANDA VASQUEZ	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00				11:00 am - 11:30 am	
2102674 - Israel Navarro	LG4 - SCA LABORER GRP 4	00000LABOR	7:00 am	3:30 pm	8.00				11:00 am - 11:30 am	
Total					16					

Equipment

Equipment	Date	Phase	Hours
2056 - CHEVROLET 3500 SVTR	Aug 13, 2025	00000EQUIP	8
Totals			8

Employee Sign Off

Employee	Job Title	Comment	Signature
2100361 - JORGE MIRANDA VASQUEZ	LOF - SCA LAB GRP4 FOREMAN		X
2102674 - Israel Navarro	LG4 - SCA LABORER GRP 4		X

Daily Progress & Comments

Description of work: Pour concrete 4 yard pour slurry 16 yard
 Comments: ROBERTSONS #275#294
 Estimated completion %:
 next Page

Signoff

x

Aug 17, 2025 5:18 PM

Field Supervisor Signoff

EXtra work concret around vault
lid. Slury for Backfiel for Around
Top of Vault. George didnt Have
second Robertsons ticket

ONE CALL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES
 9550 FIRESTONE BLVD STE 105
 DOWNEY, CA 90241

Invoice 704736

Bill to: DOTY BROS EQUIPMENT CO 11232 E FIRESTONE BLVD NORWALK, CA 906502201	Job: 26170001 DOTY ONE CALL
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Invoice #: 704736 Payment Terms: NET 30 Customer Code: 2600001	Date: 09/30/25	Customer P.O. #: 1300-25019/63646RRM Salesperson:
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Remarks: RRM

Quantity	Description	U/M	Unit Price	Extension
5.000	CLASS D PCCP		164.220	821.10
1.000	SHORT LOAD		91.800	91.80
1.000	ENERGY FEE		35.700	35.70
1.000	ENV FEE		35.700	35.70
1.000	VENDOR TAX CHARGE		91.050	91.05
1.000	STANDBY TIME		30.600	30.60
			Total:	1,105.95
			Current Due:	1,105.95

ROBERTSON'S

10 C

ROCK • SAND • BASE MATERIALS
 READY MIX CONCRETE
 (951) 685-2200 • (800) 834-7557
 FED ID #33-0491885

INVOICE

CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER / P.O.
 1300-25019 63646RRM

DELIVERY DATE
 08/13/25

PLANT DEL FROM

DATE
 08/13/25

NUMBER
 704736

JOB ADDRESS
 JAMBOREE RD & HANDY CREEK RD
 SANTA ANA

ZONE

CUST. NO
 20241

JCN NO.
 130025

ONE CALL CONSTR SERVICES
 9550 FIRESTONE BLVD STE #105

RECEIVED
 AUG 18 2025

REMIT TO: P.O. BOX 3600
 CORONA, CA 92678

DOWNEY CA 90241

By: _____

TERMS:
 DUE 10TH OF MONTH FOLLOWING
 DATE OF INVOICE

DELIVERY TICKET NO	ARRIVE JOB	FINISH POUR	MIN	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	TAX	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	
1420275	8:45	9:25	40	5.00	CY	RS500B31 CLASS D PCCP	Y	161.00	805.00	
1420275				5.00	PY	3100 SHORT LOAD	Y		90.00	
							ENERGY SURCHG		35.00	
							ENR FEE		35.00	
							SUBTOTAL		965.00	
							SALES TAX		89.26	
									30.00	
			STANDBY TIME	TOTAL MIN	ALLOWED MIN	STANDBY MIN				
				40	20	20				
TOTAL QUANTITY	TERMS: INVOICES ARE DUE 10TH OF MONTH FOLLOWING DATE OF INVOICE PAST DUE ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO A MONTHLY SERVICE CHARGE OF 1.5% BUYER TO PAY REASONABLE COSTS OF COLLECTION INCLUDING ATTORNEY FEES						INVOICE TOTAL			
5.00							1,084.26			

CONTROL NUMBER 1420275

THIS IS NOT A TICKET NO.

ROBERTSON'S
Phone 800/834-7557 San Diego 800/870-1220
www.rmca.com
OPEN 7 DAYS



101C1420275

PLANT 18 DATE 08/13/25 CUSTOMER NO. 20211 SOLICITOR ONE CALL CONSTR SERVICES SUPP# 80085 TICKET# 275

TX CD DELIVERY ADDRESS & INSTRUCTIONS JAMBOREE RD & HANDY CREEK
Job Phone : (562)572-1493
SANTA ANA (562)745-2300 LAST TKS
INTO-16/CALL FOR ESCORT
PLT# 16 ANAHEIM
201 E. COMMERCIAL

ORDER NO. 611 METER READING 1600.00 TIME TYPED 7:53 TRUCK LIC NO. 85803D4

LOAD NO. 1 SLUMP 4.00 TRUCK 2411 DRIVER 2275 ROBINSON JOHN-(DL)MISC. FLAT WORK

TO JOB 810 DRUM REVS: 147 Job-site Cylinder Test: Yes JOB START : 9:00
ON JOB 845 Water added on job at TIME ON JOB _____ MIN CHECK # _____
START POUR 855 : 153 Customer's request: STAND BY _____ MIN. CHECK AMOUNT BY _____
FINISH POUR 860 : _____ gals to Full Ld. RATE OF X S _____ PER MIN. CASH AMOUNT BY _____
LEAVE JOB 944 RETURN CONC 10 gals to 2/3 Ld. \$ _____ PLANT MGR SIG _____
ADJ. Meter 140

ARRIVE PLANT 1010 YDS Additional water added to this concrete will reduce its strength. Any water added exceeding the design water is at customer's own risk.
Signature certifying under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this written time record is true and correct.

EMP# 2025 SIGNATURE [Signature] TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE
Customer agrees that the described material has been chosen solely by Customer without Robertson's direction, or review of any plans or specifications relating to the project(s) where the material is to be used. Customer further agrees that it shall be solely responsible for the delivery location, and discharge/placement of material on the job site, including the on-site direction of Robertson's vehicles to the designated location. Customer's review and approval of the described material shall be evidenced by Customer's signature and/or placement of the described material on the job site. In consideration of the above, Customer releases and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold Robertson's and its employees and agents harmless from any and all losses, damages, liabilities, costs and claims asserted by Customer or any third party, arising from (i) material being inappropriate, incompatible, improper or inconsistent with plans and specifications, or with the ground soils or conditions on the land where the material is utilized, and (ii) the movement of Robertson's vehicles upon or about the delivery location. Solely to the extent Customer fails to timely pay for the described materials, in the event Robertson's retains the services of an attorney, Customer agrees to pay such reasonable attorney's fees incurred by Robertson's in furtherance of such collection efforts. Robertson's and Customer disclaim attorney's fees arising from any other context. Customer agrees to pay a time price differential of 1 1/2 % per month on any amounts owed to Robertson's for more than thirty (30) days. Color Disclaimer Due to irregularities and/or inconsistency of materials Robertson's is not responsible for the results of any concrete where the coloring agent has been added at the request of the customer, either at our plant or on the job site.

LD QTY	CUM QTY	ORD QTY	PROD CODE	MIX AND COMMODITY	UOM	UNIT PR	AMT
5.00	5.00	5.00	R5500B31	CLASS D FCCP	YD3		
3.82	3.82	3.82			CM		

CEMENT TYPE II/V

H2O ALLOWED	190.0GAL	719.23L
H2O BATCHED	131.5GAL	497.78L
MOISTURE H2O	30.0GAL	113.56L
MAX ADD H2O	28.5GAL	107.88L
CEMENT	3520.0LB	1596.66KG
3/8 AGG	1480.0LB	671.00KG
1" AGG	6960.0LB	3157.00KG
W SAND	6600.0LB	2993.00KG

DEL. CHARGE

WEIGHMASTER CERTIFICATE
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the following described commodity was weighed, measured, or counted by a weighmaster, whose signature is on this certificate, who is a recognized authority of accuracy, as prescribed by Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 12700) of Division 5 of the California Business and Professions Code, administered by the Division of Measurement Standards of the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

ROBERTSON'S WEIGHMASTER
Gabriel Jauregui

BY DEPUTY

TAX
PREVIOUS BALANCE
SUB TOTAL
STAND BY CHARGE



SCAN FOR LOCATIONS
TOTAL

UOM CONVERSION CY-YARDS3 F-POUNDS GL-GALLONS FO-OUNCES CU-METERS3 KG-KILOGRAM L-LITERS ML-MILLILITERS

CONCRETE DELIVERY TICKET
PO BOX 3600 CORONA, CA 92878-3600

AGREED TO AND RECEIVED BY CUSTOMER

ONE CALL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES
 9550 FIRESTONE BLVD STE 105
 DOWNEY, CA 90241

Invoice 705395

Bill to: DOTY BROS EQUIPMENT CO 11232 E FIRESTONE BLVD NORWALK, CA 906502201	Job: 26170001 DOTY ONE CALL
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Invoice #: 705395	Date: 09/30/25	Customer P O #: 1300-25019/63646RRM
Payment Terms: NET 30	Salesperson:	
Customer Code: 2600001		

Remarks: RRM

Quantity	Description	U/M	Unit Price	Extension
16.000	1.0 SK SLURRY		136.680	2,186.88
1.000	SHORT LOAD		61.200	61.20
1.000	DISPOSAL FEE		204.000	204.00
1.000	ENERGY FEE		71.400	71.40
1.000	ENERGY FEE		71.400	71.40
1.000	VENDOR TAX CHARGE		185.290	185.29
			Total:	2,780.17
			Current Due:	2,780.17

ROBERTSON'S

10 C

ROCK • SAND • BASE MATERIALS
 READY MIX CONCRETE
 (951) 685-2200 • (800) 834-7557
 FED. I.D. #33-0491865

INVOICE

CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER / P.O. DELIVERY DATE
 1300-25019 63646RRM 08/13/25

PLANT DEL FROM

DATE NUMBER
 08/13/25 705395

JOB ADDRESS
 JAMBOREE RD & HANDY CREEK RD
 ORANGE

ZONE

CUST NO. JCN NO.
 20241 130025

ONE CALL CONSTR SERVICES
 9550 FIRESTONE BLVD STE #105

RECEIVED
 AUG 22 2005

REMIT TO: P.O. BOX 3600
 CORONA, CA 92676

DOWNEY CA 90241

By: _____

TERMS:
 DUE 10TH OF MONTH FOLLOWING
 DATE OF INVOICE

DELIVERY TICKET NO	ARRIVE JOB	FINISH POUR	MIN	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	TAX	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	
1420292	10:45	11:15	30	8.00	CY	RC094N11 1.0 SK SLURRY	Y	134.00	1,072.00	
1420292				8.00	PY	3100 SHORT LOAD	Y		30.00	
1420294	11:15	11:40	25	8.00	CY	RC094N11 1.0 SK SLURRY	Y	134.00	1,072.00	
1420294				1.00	PL	3538 DISPOSAL FEE	N	200.00	200.00	
1420294				8.00	PY	3100 SHORT LOAD	Y		30.00	
							ENERGY SURCHG		70.00	
							ENV FEE		70.00	
							SUBTOTAL		2,544.00	
							SALES TAX		181.66	
TOTAL MN ALLOWED MN STANDBY MN										
TOTAL QUANTITY	TERMS: INVOICES ARE DUE 10TH OF MONTH FOLLOWING DATE OF INVOICE PAST DUE ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO A MONTHLY SERVICE CHARGE OF 1.5%. BUYER TO PAY REASONABLE COSTS OF COLLECTION INCLUDING ATTORNEY FEES							INVOICE TOTAL		
16.00								2,725.66		

CONTROL NUMBER 1420292

ROBERTSON'S
 Phone 800/834-7557 San Diego 800/870-1220
 www.rmba.com
 OPEN 7 DAYS



PLANT DATE CUSTOMER NO. SELLER: ONE CALL CONSTR SERVICES 00005 TICKET NO. 1420292

TX CD DELIVERY ADDRESS & INSTRUCTIONS JAMBOREE RD & HANDY CREEK 63646RRM CUSTOMER NO. / JOB # 1300-25019

Job Phone : (562)572-1493 ORANGE (562)745-2300 LAST TKS
 4" SL
 PLT# 16 ANAHEIM
 201 E. COMMERCIAL

ORDER NO. 922 METER READING 1600.00 TIME TYPED 10:03 TRUCK LIC NO. 25691L1

LOAD NO. 1 SLUMP 7.00 TRUCK 1407 DRIVER 10078 WILSON, CHRISTIAN ENCASEMENT

TO JOB 1015 DRUM REVS: 82 JOB START : 11:00
 ON JOB 1045 Water added on job at
 START POUR 1055 Customer's request:
 FINISH POUR 1115 10+10 gals to Full Ld.
 LEAVE JOB 1130 15 gals to 2/3 Ld.
 1155 RETURN CONC. ADJ. Meter

ARRIVE PLANT 1155 YDS Signature certifying under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this written time record is true and correct.

EMP.# 10078 SIGNATURE [Signature] TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE
 Customer agrees that the described material has been chosen solely by Customer without Robertson's direction, or review of any plans or specifications relating to the project(s) where the material is to be used. Customer further agrees that it shall be solely responsible for the delivery location, and discharge/placement of material on the job site, including the on-site direction of Robertson's vehicles to the designated location. Customer's review and approval of the described material shall be evidenced by Customer's signature and/or placement of the described material on the job site. In consideration of the above, Customer releases and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold Robertson's and its employees and agents harmless from any and all losses, damages, liabilities, costs and claims asserted by Customer or any third party, arising from (a) material being inappropriate, incompatible, improper or inconsistent with plans and specifications, or with the ground soils or conditions on the land where the material is utilized, and (b) the movement of Robertson's vehicles upon or about the delivery location. Solely to the extent Customer fails to timely pay for the described materials, in the event Robertson retains the services of an attorney, Customer agrees to pay such reasonable attorney's fees incurred by Robertson's in furtherance of such collection efforts. Robertson's and Customer disclaim attorney's fees arising from any other context. Customer agrees to pay a time price differential of 1 1/2 % per month on any amounts owed to Robertson's for more than thirty (30) days. Color Disclaimer Due to irregularities and/or inconsistency of materials Robertson's is not responsible for the results of any concrete where the coloring agent has been added at the request of the customer, either at our plant or on the job site.

LD QTY 8.00 CUM QTY 8.00 ORD QTY 16.00 PROD CODE RC094N11 MIX AND COMMODITY 1.0 SK SLURRY NO ASH YDS LIQM UNIT PR AMT
 CEMENT TYPE II/V

H2O ALLOWED 480.0GAL
 H2O BATCHED 321.5GAL
 MOISTURE H2O 110.0GAL
 MAX ADD H2O 48.5GAL
 CEMENT 780.0LB
 W SAND 24000.0LB

DEL. CHARGE

WEIGHMASTER CERTIFICATE
 THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the following described commodity was weighed, measured, or counted by a weighmaster, whose signature is on this certificate, who is a recognized authority of accuracy, as prescribed by Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 12700) of Division 5 of the California Business and Professions Code, administered by the Division of Measurement Standards of the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

ROBERTSON'S WEIGHMASTER
 Gabriel Jauregui
 BY DEPUTY

TAX
 PREVIOUS BALANCE
 SUB TOTAL
 STAND BY CHARGE

UDM CONVERSION CY-YARDS) F-POUNDS G-GALLONS FO-OUNCES Q-INCHES) KG-GLOGRAM L-LITERS ML-MILLILITERS

CONCRETE DELIVERY TICKET
 PO BOX 3600 CORONA, CA 92878-3600



SCAN FOR LOCATIONS TOTAL

AGREED TO AND RECEIVED BY CUSTOMER

CONTROL NUMBER 1420294

ROBERTSON'S
 Phone 800/834-7557 San Diego 800/870-1220
 www.rmca.com
 OPEN 7 DAYS



101C1420294

PLANT TS DATE 08/13/25 CUSTOMER NO. 20291 SOURCE: ONE CALL CONSTR SERVICES MAP PAGE 00085 TICKET NO. 1420294

TX CD DELIVERY ADDRESS & INSTRUCTIONS JAMBOREE RD & HANDY CREEK ORANGE (562)745-2300 LAST TKS 1407

Job Phone : (562)572-1493

4" SL
 PLT# 16 ANAHEIM
 201 E. COMMERCIAL

ORDER NO. 922 METER READING 1600.00 TIME TYPED 10:32 TRUCK LIC NO. 56118B4
 LOAD NO. 2 SLUMP 7.00 TRUCK 2417 DRIVER ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 6786 Carlos Sanchez ENCASEMENT

TO JOB 1045 DRUM REVS: 100 JOB START: 11:00
 ON JOB 1115 100 Water added on job at Job-site Cylinder Test: Yes
 START POUR 1123 110 Customer's request: Yes
 FINISH POUR 1140 RETURN CONC. gals to Full Ld. Yes
 LEAVE JOB 1153 5 1/2 gals to 2/3 Ld. Yes
 ARRIVE PLANT 1245 YDS 5 1/2 gals to 1/3 Ld. Yes
 ADJ. Meter

Additional water added to this concrete will reduce its strength. Any water added exceeding the design water is at customer's own risk.

Signature certifying under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this written time record is true and correct.

EMPR# 6206 SIGNATURE [Signature] TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE
 Customer agrees that the described material has been chosen solely by Customer without Robertson's direction, or review of any plans or specifications relating to the project(s) where the material is to be used. Customer further agrees that it shall be solely responsible for the delivery location, and discharge/placement of material on the job site, including the on-site direction of Robertson's vehicles to the designated location. Customer's review and approval of the described material shall be evidenced by Customer's signature and/or placement of the described material on the job site. In consideration of the above, Customer releases and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold Robertson's and its employees and agents harmless from any and all losses, damages, liabilities, costs and claims asserted by Customer or any third party, arising from (i) material being inappropriate, incomplete, improper or inconsistent with plans and specifications, or with the ground soils or conditions on the land where the material is utilized; and (ii) the movement of Robertson's vehicles upon or about the delivery location. Solely to the extent Customer fails to timely pay for the described materials, in the event Robertson's retains the services of an attorney, Customer agrees to pay such reasonable attorney's fees incurred by Robertson's in furtherance of such collection efforts. Robertson's and Customer disclaim attorney's fees arising from any other contact. Customer agrees to pay a time price differential of 1 1/2 % per month on any amounts owed to Robertson's for more than thirty (30) days. Color Disclaimer Due to irregularities and/or inconsistency of materials Robertson's is not responsible for the results of any concrete where the coloring agent has been added at the request of the customer, either at our plant or on the job site.

LD QTY	CUM QTY	ORD QTY	PROD CODE	MIX AND COMMODITY	UQM	UNIT PR	AMT
8.00	16.00	16.00	RC094N11	1.0 SK SLURRY NO ASH YD3			
CEMENT TYPE II/V							

H2O ALLOWED 480.0GAL
 H2O BATCHED 319.5GAL
 MOISTURE H2O 110.0GAL
 MAX ADD H2O 50.5GAL
 CEMENT 830.0LB
 W SAND 24000.0LB

DEL. CHARGE

WEIGHMASTER CERTIFICATE
 THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the following described commodity was weighed, measured, or counted by a weighmaster, whose signature is on this certificate, who is a recognized authority of accuracy, as prescribed by Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 12700) of Division 5 of the California Business and Professions Code, administered by the Division of Measurement Standards of the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

ROBERTSON'S WEIGHMASTER
 Gabriel Jauregui

BY DEPUTY

TAX
 PREVIOUS BALANCE
 SUB TOTAL
 STAND BY CHARGE

UQM CONVERSION CY-YARDS3 A-POUNDS G-GALLONS FO-OUNCES CU-METERS3 KG-KILOGRAM L-LITERS ML-MILLILITERS

CONCRETE DELIVERY TICKET
 PO BOX 3600 CORONA, CA 92878-3600



SCAN FOR LOCATIONS

AGREED TO AND RECEIVED BY CUSTOMER

TOTAL

MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER *ADJ*
SUBJECT: ADVANCED METERING INFRASTRUCTURE (AMI) CHANGE ORDER
DATE: DECEMBER 11, 2025

Background

In August 2025, the Board approved a contract with Keystone Metering Systems, Inc. (Keystone) for a turnkey Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project. The scope of work included a survey of all the District’s water meters to collect detailed information including any potential issues that may arise with the new meters. Staff helped identify several meter locations that could be problematic for the upgraded system. It was determined that relocating these meters would allow for expedited installation and would best serve the customers for future maintenance.

Keystone’s original scope of work was limited to meter change-out installation procedures so Keystone will utilize a sub-contractor to perform the meter relocation work. Staff worked with Keystone, the affected customers, and the sub-contractor throughout the potential change order process to ensure that all factors were considered prior to finalizing a plan and scope for the meter relocations.

Staff has received a change order request from Keystone, which has been attached for reference.

Budget Analysis

The District is receiving funding from the EPA Community Grants program for the AMI project. The grant funding is a cost sharing agreement where the EPA will cover 80% of the project costs and the District is responsible for the remaining 20%. The EPA grant funding has a maximum amount of \$1,000,000. The District’s share will come from Retail Reserves, as is further broken down as follows:

ADVANCED METERING INFRASTRUCTURE (AMI) PROJECT SUMMARY	
Description	Amount
Agreement	\$ 804,147
Change Order Request	<u>\$ 371,563</u>
Adjusted Contract Value	\$1,175,710
Grant Funding	
80% of Contract Value	\$ 940,568
District’s Share (20%)	\$ 235,142

Environmental Documentation

The language included in the previously approved environmental documentation covered minor site alterations. After discussion with EPA staff, it was determined that the proposed meter relocations fall within the existing project description and that the project exemption still apply.

Recommendation

That the Board approve a Change Order in an amount not to exceed \$371,563 with Keystone Utility Systems to relocate several water meters located throughout the Retail service area as part of the AMI project.

Attachment(s): Change Order Request

East Orange County Water District
Change Order Request for Project Meter Relocations

Item Num	Description	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Total
1	Mobilization, Demobilization, and Cleanup (5% max)	LS	1	\$ 8,510.00
2	BMP Implementation and Erosion Control	LS	1	\$ 6,840.00
3	10625 Crawford Canyon Rd - 2" Service, Meter Box, 2" PRV including all new 2" HDPE customer piping and 2" ball valve for house connection	LS	1	\$ 43,841.00
4	10637 Crawford Canyon Rd - 1" Service, Meter Box, 1" PRV including all new 1" HDPE customer piping and 1" ball valve for house connection	LS	1	\$ 29,482.00
5	10639 Crawford Canyon Rd - 1" Service, Meter Box, 1" PRV including all new 1" copper customer piping and 1" ball valve for house connection	LS	1	\$ 28,575.00
6	12574 Barrett Ln - 1" Service, Meter Box, 1" PRV including all new 1" HDPE customer	LS	1	\$ 29,482.00
7	12576 Barrett Ln - 1" Service, Meter Box, 1" PRV including all new 1" HDPE customer	LS	1	\$ 29,179.00
8	12578 Barrett Ln - 1" Service, Meter Box, 1" PRV including all new 1" HDPE customer	LS	1	\$ 29,634.00
9	12612 Barrett Ln (Hinton Ln) - 1" Service, Meter Box and cut/plug of existing 4" AC	LS	1	\$ 36,700.00
10	Abandon-in-place existing water pipelines, valves, and appurtenances	LS	1	\$ 10,533.00
11	Remove and replace asphalt concrete pavement	LS	1	\$ 33,570.00
12	Remove and Replace Hardscape and Landscape on Private Property	LS	1	\$ 13,729.00
13	Tie-in Connection at Crawford Canyon Rd, including but not limited to new transition	LS	1	\$ 26,250.00
14	Traffic Control	LS	1	\$ 12,238.00
15	Bonds and Insurance	LS	1	\$ 18,000.00
16	Keystone Admin Fees	LS	1	\$ 15,000.00

KUS Total Request Price

\$ 371,563.00

MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER *ajj*
SUBJECT: 2026 BOARD MEETING DATES
DATE: DECEMBER 11, 2025

Background

Staff have put together proposed dates for next year's Board meetings based on the general schedule of the 4th Thursday at 4pm. We typically require reschedule a couple meetings particularly around the holidays and other events each year.

Jan 22, 2026
Feb 19, 2026
Mar 26, 2026
Apr 23, 2026
May 28, 2026
Jun 25, 2026
Jul 23, 2026
Aug 27, 2026
Sept 24, 2026
Oct 22, 2026
Nov N/A
Dec 10, 2026

The two underlined dates deviate from the general schedule and all meeting times are 4 pm. Staff welcome any feedback the Board may have.

Recommendation

Informational.

Attachment(s): N/A



MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER *ADJ*
SUBJECT: EOCWD BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPENSATION
DATE DECEMBER 11, 2025

Background

Ordinance 2021-01 was adopted on December 16, 2021 and sets the compensation for members of the Board of Directors at \$175 per day of service for all meetings attended.

Staff have surveyed a dozen local agencies and found per meeting compensation ranges from \$160 to \$350 per meeting. Overall Board compensation costs range from \$24,000 to \$40,000 per Board member on average with several topping \$65,000 per Board member. It is important to note that most of these agencies offer significant compensation outside of the meeting attendance compensation. These include life, vision, dental and medical insurance along with retirement benefits. These benefits can exceed per diem compensation and certainly account for a large percentage of the total compensation.

The law allows agencies to increase per meeting compensation by 5% maximum each year. If adopted in January 2026 this would represent 4 years. Based on the 4 years, the rate can be increased to a maximum of \$212 per meeting.

Based on a compensation of \$212 per meeting the maximum annual compensation would be \$25,200 per member based on attendance of the maximum of 10 meetings per month. Based on the language in the policy, it is anticipated that on average, 4 meetings per month might be compensated for an annual cost of \$9,600 per Board member. Based on these metrics and the fact the EOCWD provides no additional benefits to Board members, our Board compensation would still be one of the lowest in the County.

Staff would like input on this draft resolution in order to finalize for consideration at January's Board meeting and to prepare public notice if needed.

Recommendation

Provide staff input on draft ordinance

Attachment(s): Ordinance 2021-01
 Draft Ordinance 2026-01

ORDINANCE NO. 2021-01

ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT RELATIVE TO THE COMPENSATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WHEREAS, the East Orange County Water District (“EOCWD”) Board of Directors (“Board”) previously passed and adopted, on September 20, 2007, Ordinance 2007-1 to establish, in accordance with California Water Code Sections 20200, *et seq.*, compensation for individual members (“Directors”) of the Board for each day’s attendance at meetings of the Board or for each day’s service rendered as a Director at the request of the Board; and

WHEREAS, Ordinance 2007-1 established compensation for the Board at a rate of \$175 per day for attendance at meetings of the Board and \$125 per day for each day’s service rendered at the request of the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board has not changed the compensation amount for meetings since 2007, a period of fourteen years; and

WHEREAS, the Board is permitted to increase compensation, through adoption of an ordinance, by an amount of no more than five percent for each calendar year since the last increase; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to provide additional clarification and definition as to those meetings that are compensable meetings, reimbursable pursuant to this Ordinance and in accordance with Water Code Section 20200, *et seq.*; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to clarify and define compensation entitlements in connection with committee and agency appointments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Purpose. This Ordinance is enacted to (1) authorize an increase in the compensation per day for Directors of the Board as permitted pursuant to Water Code Section 20200 *et seq.*, and (2) fully define the nature of compensable meetings.

Section 2: Increase of Compensation. The amount of compensation to each Director for attendance at a “Compensable Meeting,” as defined in Section 3, shall be \$175 per day of service for all meetings..

Section 3: Compensable Meetings. The performance of official duties for which a Director may receive per diem compensation for a Compensable Meeting shall include:

- A. Attendance at any regular or special meetings of the EOCWD Board;
- B. Attendance at a meeting of any committee or ad hoc committee of the Board. Such committees may include the Engineering & Operations Committee and the Administration & Finance Committee.
- C. Attendance at meetings of agencies or groups for which the Director has been appointed by the Board. Such agencies shall include Orange County Water District, Municipal Water District of Orange County, Association of California Water Agencies, Local Agency Formation Commission, Independent Special Districts of Orange County and Water Advisory Committee of Orange County, and such other agencies as may be approved by the Board President.
- D. Attendance at other meetings, conferences and seminars when approved in advance by the Board of Directors.
- E. Attendance at other meetings, conferences and seminars when approved in advance by the Board President.

Section 4: Teleconferencing. Participation at any public agency meeting that is covered under Section 3 by teleconference, or equivalent means, shall be considered as a day of service for the purpose of this Ordinance.

Section 5. Limitations.

- A. The fee paid to Directors shall be made for no more than one meeting per day of service, and the maximum number of days for which any Director may receive compensation pursuant to this Ordinance shall be ten (10) in any calendar month.
- B. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance, any Director that receives compensation from any other entity for attendance and/or participation at any meeting, conference, seminar, or other activity identified in Section 3 shall not be compensated by EOCWD for the same activity.

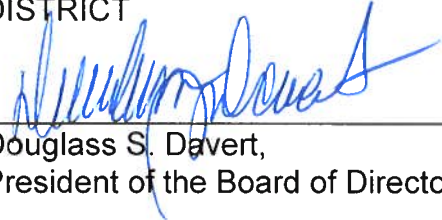
Section 6. Director Reimbursements. In addition to the compensation described in Section 2 of this Ordinance and subject to applicable State law, Directors expenses shall be reimbursed if they are reasonable and necessary to conduct EOCWD's business pursuant to provisions of EOCWD's reimbursement policies adopted by the Board, as then in effect.

Section 7. Appointments. Board members will be assigned Committee and Agency appointments in January of each year following the election of a Board President and Vice President in December of the preceding year. The Board President is delegated to make such appointments. The Board President may appoint alternate representatives in addition to each regular representative assigned to an agency of committee, however, the alternate representative shall not be entitled to per diem compensation when the designated representative is also present. For each meeting described above in Section 2, the compensated Board member shall provide a brief report on the meeting attended at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

Section 8. Effective Date. This Amendment shall be effective upon sixty (60) days after adoption, and shall supersede Ordinance No. 2007-1 upon the Effective Date thereof.

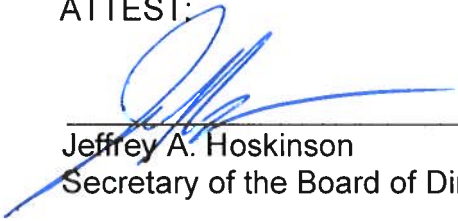
PASSED AND ADOPTED this 16th day of December, 2021, by the Board of the East Orange County Water District.

EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER
DISTRICT



Douglass S. Davert,
President of the Board of Directors

ATTEST:



Jeffrey A. Hoskinson
Secretary of the Board of Directors

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF ORANGE)

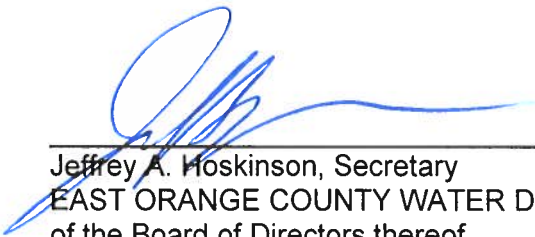
I, JEFFREY A. HOSKINSON, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 2021-01 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of said District at a Regular Meeting of said District held on December 16, 2021, and that it was so adopted by the following vote:

AYES: BELL, DULEBOHN, MURDOCH, SEARS

NOES: DAVERT

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:



Jeffrey A. Hoskinson, Secretary
EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT and
of the Board of Directors thereof

ORDINANCE NO. 2026-01

ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT RELATIVE TO THE COMPENSATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WHEREAS, the East Orange County Water District (“EOCWD”) Board of Directors (“Board”) previously passed and adopted, on September 20, 2007, Ordinance 2007-1 to establish, in accordance with California Water Code Sections 20200, *et seq.*, compensation for individual members (“Directors”) of the Board for each day’s attendance at meetings of the Board or for each day’s service rendered as a Director at the request of the Board; and

WHEREAS, Ordinance 2021 established compensation for the Board at a rate of \$175 per day of service for all meetings; and

WHEREAS, the Board is permitted to increase compensation, through adoption of an ordinance, by an amount of no more than five percent for each calendar year since the last increase; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to provide additional clarification and definition as to those meetings that are compensable meetings, reimbursable pursuant to this Ordinance and in accordance with Water Code Section 20200, *et seq.*; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to clarify and define compensation entitlements in connection with committee and agency appointments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Purpose. This Ordinance is enacted to (1) authorize an increase in the compensation per day for Directors of the Board as permitted pursuant to Water Code Section 20200 *et seq.*, and (2) fully define the nature of compensable meetings.

Section 2: Increase of Compensation. The amount of compensation to each Director for attendance at a “Compensable Meeting,” as defined in Section 3, shall be increased to \$210 per day of service.

Section 3: Compensable Meetings. The performance of official duties for which a Director may receive per diem compensation for a Compensable Meeting shall include:

A. Attendance at any regular or special meetings of the EOCWD Board;

B. Attendance at a meeting of any committee or ad hoc committee of the Board. Such committees may include the Engineering & Operations Committee and the Administration & Finance Committee.

C. Attendance at meetings of agencies or groups for which the Director has been appointed by the Board. Such agencies shall include Orange County Water District, Municipal Water District of Orange County, Association of California Water Agencies, Local Agency Formation Commission, Independent Special Districts of Orange County and Water Advisory Committee of Orange County, and such other agencies as may be approved by the Board President.

D. Attendance at other water/wastewater public agencies meetings when an agenda item specifically relates to East Orange County Water District, when formally requested to attend by either the Board President, General Manager, or the Board. Such agencies may include neighboring water districts, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the State Water Resources Control Board and the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 8.

E. The first day of attendance at a conference, seminar or similar gathering that involves a discussion on issues of interest to the District with prior approval of the Board President. (if the conference is a multiple day conference, only one day of per diem will be compensated).

F. Board Members may attend one Homeowner's Association Meeting (HOA) or one civic group meeting per month within the territory served by the District if it specifically deals with water/wastewater topics and is approved in advance by the Board President.

Section 4: Teleconferencing. Participation at any public agency meeting that is covered under Section 3 by teleconference, or equivalent means, shall be considered as a day of service for the purpose of this Ordinance.

Section 5. Limitations.

A. The fee paid to Directors shall be made for no more than one meeting per day of service, and the maximum number of days for which any Director may receive compensation pursuant to this Ordinance shall be ten (10) in any calendar month.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance, any Director that receives compensation from any other entity for attendance and/or participation at any meeting, conference, seminar, or other activity identified in Section 3 shall not be compensated by EOCWD for the same activity.

Section 6. Director Reimbursements. In addition to the compensation described in Sections 2 of this Ordinance and subject to applicable State law, Directors expenses shall be reimbursed if they are reasonable and necessary to conduct EOCWD's business pursuant to provisions of EOCWD's reimbursement policies adopted by the Board, as then in effect.

Section 7. Appointments. Board members will be assigned Committee and Agency appointments in January of each year following the election of a Board President and Vice President in December of the preceding year. The Board President is delegated to make such appointments. The Board President may appoint alternate representatives in addition to each regular representative assigned to an agency of committee, however, the alternate representative shall not be entitled to per diem compensation when the designated representative is also present. For each meeting described above in Section 2, the compensated Board member shall provide a brief report on the meeting attended at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

Section 8. Effective Date. This Amendment shall be effective upon sixty (60) days after adoption, and shall supersede Ordinance No. 2007-1 upon the Effective Date thereof.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held the 18th day of November 2021.

President

ATTEST:

Secretary

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF ORANGE**

I, _____, Secretary of the Board of Directors of East Orange County Water District, do hereby certify that the foregoing **Resolution No.** _____ was adopted by the Board of Directors of said District at a regular board meeting held on _____, 2021. A recorded vote of the Board is as follows:

AYES: _____
NOES: _____
ABSENT: _____

DRAFT

MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER
SUBJECT: LEGISLATIVE AND OUTREACH REPORT
DATE: DECEMBER 11, 2025



Background

Attached is most recent monthly report from ORBIS Public Affairs along with the last two months of reports from Townsend Public Affairs. Additionally, a copy of our outreach is also attached.

Recommendation

Receive and File.

Attachment(s): Townsend Legislative Report & Current Legislative Matrix
ORBIS Public Affairs Report
Foothills Sentry Outreach Ad

MEMORANDUM

To: East Orange County Water District
From: Townsend Public Affairs
Date: December 8, 2025
Subject: November-December 2025 Legislative Monthly Report

STATE UPDATES

November 2025 Recap

Activity at the Capitol remained relatively limited as the Legislature continued its interim recess, focusing primarily on district-based responsibilities and constituent outreach. With formal legislative business paused, most statewide attention centered on the November 4 special election, during which voters approved Proposition 50. The measure shifts responsibility for drawing congressional district boundaries from the independent redistricting commission to the Legislature through 2030, affirming the redistricting framework previously enacted in [AB 604](#) (Aguiar-Curry/Gonzalez, 2025). Immediately following its approval, Proposition 50 became the focus of two federal lawsuits that contest the legality of the Legislature’s role in drawing the new congressional maps.

On the Executive Branch front, Governor Newsom traveled to the United Nations Climate Change Conference to participate in scheduled events and meetings. His attendance included discussions with international delegates, presentations on California’s climate policies, and participation in forums related to global emissions and clean-energy initiatives.

Meanwhile, activity intensified around the emerging 2026 governor’s race; with Governor Newsom term-limited, attention is turning to a widening field of potential successors. Candidates vying to succeed Governor Newsom have been facilitating statewide conversations about housing, affordability, education, and infrastructure.

Statewide political attention will continue to intensify as the gubernatorial campaign moves into a more active phase, with candidates increasing public appearances, policy rollouts, and fundraising efforts. Several other statewide and legislative races are also progressing, with campaigns beginning to solidify their messaging and organizational structures ahead of the 2026 election cycle.

While major legislative action will remain limited during the recess, December is poised to be a month of heightened political positioning as candidates and policymakers prepare for a busy election year and the return to formal legislative activity.

California’s Proposition 50 Maps at the Center of Expanding Federal Litigation

The statewide special election on November 4 resulted in voter approval of Proposition 50; however, the measure has since become the subject of two separate federal lawsuits that could significantly affect its implementation for the 2026–2030 election cycles. With Proposition 50's passage, California is positioned to advance new congressional districts pursuant to the provisions enacted in [AB 604](#) (Aguiar-Curry/Gonzalez, 2025).

California's new congressional map is now facing parallel legal challenges that question its validity. The actions, filed independently by the U.S. Department of Justice and the California Republican Party, argue that the Legislature relied too heavily on racial data when drawing the new districts.

The first lawsuit was [filed](#) on November 5 by Assemblymember David Tangipa, the California Republican Party, and several individual plaintiffs in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, naming Governor Newsom and Secretary of State Shirley Weber as defendants. The plaintiffs argue that the Legislature engaged in an unauthorized mid-decade redistricting, contrary to state constitutional limits that allow redistricting only once per census cycle. They further contend that race was used as a predominant factor in the map-drawing process, citing an expansion of Latino-majority or "Voting Rights Act" districts without what they view as adequate legal justification. The lawsuit asks the court to declare Proposition 50 unconstitutional and reinstate the prior congressional district map before the 2026 election cycle.

A second lawsuit, [filed](#) on November 13 by the U.S. Department of Justice, mirrors and broadens many of these challenges. The DOJ argues that the newly adopted map relies too heavily on racial demographics, particularly in its treatment of Hispanic voters, in ways that may violate the Equal Protection Clause and the Voting Rights Act. While the DOJ's challenge follows the Republican Party's lawsuit, it signals heightened federal scrutiny of California's redistricting process and increases the potential legal exposure facing the State.

Together, the lawsuits introduce substantial legal and political uncertainty for the proposed changes to California's congressional landscape. From a legal standpoint, the cases will test the boundaries of permissible consideration of race in the redistricting process and clarify whether Proposition 50 permits the mid-cycle replacement of district lines. Politically, the outcomes could affect the competitiveness of several congressional districts and may influence how states approach both racial and partisan considerations when redrawing maps in future cycles.

Both cases are pending, and no timeline has been set for resolution. Until the courts determine the fate of Proposition 50 and the resulting congressional map, the State's redistricting framework and the districts that will be used in upcoming elections remain uncertain.

LAO Releases Fiscal Outlook for 2026-27

On November 19, the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) [released](#) its annual Fiscal Outlook for the State's 2026-27 budget cycle, offering an independent assessment of California's budget condition for the coming fiscal year along with multi-year projections of revenues, expenditures, and structural balance. As always, the analysis reflects existing state and federal policies and does not anticipate future actions by the Administration, Legislature, or federal government. Despite stronger personal income tax collections, the LAO now projects an \$18 billion budget deficit, which is larger than previously expected.

Recent state revenues have strengthened, driven largely by stock-market gains linked to AI-related growth in the tech sector. However, the LAO cautions that these trends may not be

sustainable and notes parallels to the dot-com bubble. Moreover, the recent revenue boost does not improve the State's bottom line because constitutionally required increases in Prop 98 school funding and Prop 2 debt payments absorb most of the gains. Additional cost pressures across Medi-Cal, CalFresh, pensions, and corrections further widen the shortfall.

Beginning in 2027-28, the State is projected to face ongoing structural deficits of roughly \$35 billion per year as expenditure growth continues to outpace revenues, major cost increases associated with HR 1 are phased in, and one-time solutions expire. After three consecutive years of shortfalls, California's reserves have declined to approximately \$14 billion, and most temporary measures have already been exhausted, leaving the State less prepared for an economic downturn.

The Governor's January budget will provide updated economic and revenue assumptions produced by the Department of Finance, but the LAO advises the Legislature to prioritize ongoing solutions rather than temporary fixes. They recommend treating any unexpected revenue gains as one-time in nature and directing them toward rebuilding reserves or reducing budgetary debt rather than expanding ongoing program commitments.

FEDERAL UPDATES

Federal Government Shutdown Ended on November 12

The federal government shutdown officially ended on November 12 when a number of moderate Senate Democrats agreed to vote with Republicans to pass a modified version of the House-passed clean continuing resolution, [HR 5371](#), with an end date of January 30, 2026. The House then passed the measure, returning to Washington DC after being out of session since September 19, followed by the President signing the resolution that evening.

In exchange, Democrats were assured a December floor vote in the Senate to extend the Affordable Care Act (ACA) health insurance premium subsidies set to expire at the end of the year, the reversal of layoffs of federal workers during the shutdown, and a temporary prohibition on further layoffs until January 30, 2026. There is no guarantee the vote to extend the subsidy passes, and House Speaker Mike Johnson [refused](#) to guarantee a floor vote in the regardless of Senate action. Attached to the shutdown ending continuing resolution were three of the twelve regular, full-year appropriations bills intended to jumpstart a return to the normal process of funding the government.

The three full-year appropriations bills are generally the bipartisan versions previously passed out of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Included are the Agriculture-FDA, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Legislative Branch bills, which would fully fund the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP/CalFresh), another program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF/CalWORKS).

Also included are a number of [extensions](#) of authorities for Farm Bill programs not previously included in HR 1, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, and authorities for certain telehealth, prescription, and health center programs that expired at the end of Fiscal Year 2025 on September 30.

Congress Makes Further Movement Towards Finalizing Appropriations Process

The Senate moved towards finalizing the Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 appropriations process in November, releasing its versions of the [Energy and Water](#) and [Financial Services and General Government](#) bills. Congress has until January 30, 2026 to pass the nine remaining full-year appropriations bills and avert another, albeit partial, government shutdown.

Senators are also reported to be planning a larger minibus of five appropriations bills, though House Appropriations Committee Chairman Tom Cole has expressed skepticism at the House's willingness to pass a minibus of that size. The nine remaining [bills](#) include the majority of discretionary spending and earmarks, notably including the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (THUD); Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS); Labor, Health and Human Services, Education (LHHS); and Defense packages currently being negotiated between the House and Senate. The House bills are generally in line with the President's [skinny budget request](#) and its [appendix](#) released earlier this year, while the Senate bills are generally bipartisan and maintain or only slightly modify current spending levels.

Congress is also considering a full-year continuing resolution (CR) for any bills they are unable to negotiate before the January 30, 2026, deadline, though appropriators have made it clear that this is a last resort. The first two weeks of session in December will likely be consumed by attempts to pass a health care package before December 12, as Senate Democrats were promised a vote on health insurance premiums in order to end the government shutdown. That leaves one week of session in December and three in January before the deadline. It generally takes committee staff six weeks to compose floor-ready bills from a final agreement on topline numbers. With the holidays, it may take additional time, leaving the House and Senate on a tight timeline to resolve the differences between their funding bills and avert a second shutdown.

Congress Readies Health Care Package for December Vote

As healthcare premiums could drastically increase at the end of the year, Republicans in Congress have felt pressure to propose an alternative to the Affordable Care Act (ACA) health insurance premium subsidies. Senator Bill Cassidy (R-LA) has [proposed](#) shifting the subsidy amount into individual Health Savings Accounts (HSAs) and subsidy recipients into lower-tier higher-deductible health plans, while Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA) has [floated](#) a compromise extension of the subsidies with new income limitations and additional flexibilities for HSAs. Senator Rick Scott (R-FL) [released](#) his own plan, creating a modified form of HSAs called Trump Health Freedom Accounts that could be used to pay both premiums and deductibles, along with the introduction of a state waiver program.

The competition between these plans, along with the President's short-lived [proposal](#) to extend the health insurance premium subsidies with additional limitations on eligibility, will likely consume Congress's schedule for the first two weeks of December, as the self-imposed deadline for action is December 12.

House Committee on Natural Resources Advances Permitting Reform Bill

On November 20, The House Committee on Natural Resources held a [markup](#) of a number of bills, including [HR 4776](#), the Standardizing Permitting and Expediting Economic Development (SPEED) Act, which was passed out of committee on a bipartisan basis. The bill represents the

most significant reforms to federal environmental permitting in years and would notably create parity between California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) reviews and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) reviews.

This means a completed CEQA review, since California has higher environmental standards, could satisfy the requirements of NEPA for certain federally funded projects. This would save developers and local jurisdictions significant time and resources in building housing and other infrastructure using federal dollars.

Natural Resources Chairman Bruce Westerman has expressed optimism the bill will see a floor vote by the end of the year, though potential passage will likely be pushed into 2026.

Department of Government Efficiency is Mostly Disbanded

A November 24 [report](#) indicated that the Department of Government Efficiency Service (DOGE) had largely been disbanded despite eight months remaining in its mandate, established by Executive Orders [14158](#) and [14222](#). DOGE was a reorganization of the United States Digital Service (USDS), which was previously created to help integrate modern technology into federal government systems. Tesla CEO Elon Musk initially led DOGE and oversaw mass firings of federal employees, as well as the cancellation of federal contracts and grant awards.

DOGE gained notoriety with Elon Musk at the helm, and [claims](#) to have saved taxpayers \$214 billion, though this figure has been previously [disputed](#). The Service has sought to cancel large numbers of federal contracts and grant awards, conduct mass reductions in force leading to the effective closure of the US Agency for International Development ([USAID](#)) and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ([CFPB](#)), and [cancel](#) hundreds of federal office leases across the country. Its work also led to large amounts of federal grant funding being frozen under review for compliance with Administration priorities.

DOGE's efforts culminated in [HR 4](#), a rescissions package de-obligating funding previously appropriated by Congress on a bipartisan basis for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (which in part funds PBS and NPR) and USAID. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director Russ Vought continued these efforts with [proposed](#) pocket rescissions for additional foreign aid spending, though the Government Accountability Office [found](#) the tactic to be illegal. The agreement to reopen the government at least temporarily reversed the rescissions.

According to Office of Personnel Management Director Scott Kuper, DOGE no longer operates as a centralized entity, which follows previous [reporting](#) that remaining staff had been transitioned to political appointee roles at their respective agencies. Though the [USDS](#) and [DOGE](#) social media accounts remain active, Director Kuper has stated the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the OMB are now responsible for executing DOGE's mandate.

Senate Releases Draft Energy and Water Appropriation Bill, Looks to Include Interior-Environment Bill in Minibus

On November 21, the Senate Appropriations Committee [released](#) their draft FY26 Energy and Water bill, now [S 3293](#). The House counterpart, [HR 4553](#) passed the chamber in September. The Senate bill reduces all spending by 1.1% and nondefense spending by 6.5%. In comparison to other Senate drafts, which due to the 60-vote threshold to end debate and pass a bill in the Senate have generally been bipartisan, S 3293 makes deeper cuts to nondefense programs than previous years. Congress has only passed three of the twelve appropriations bills, and under the

shutdown-ending continuing resolution (CR), only has until January 30, 2026 to pass the remaining bills or another CR to avert a second government shutdown.

The Energy and Water draft increases funding for Army Corps of Engineers, which would receive nearly \$9.8 billion, a \$1.1 billion increase from the prior year, with \$636.8 million of that increase going towards accounts associated with project construction costs. The bill also includes language requiring Congressional notification in advance of the Administration cancelling or attempting to claw back funding from a project, a move that could hinder the large-scale cancellations conducted by the Department of Government Efficiency Service (DOGE) earlier this year.

The Senate's FY26 Interior and Environmental Bill, [S 2431](#), may also see progress as the Senate looks to compile it with four other appropriations bills into a minibus package to send to the House before the end of the year. The Senate version rejects the Administration's proposed cuts in their skinny [budget request](#) and [appendix](#) and would moderately reduce funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of the Interior. It would level-fund the EPA's Clean and Drinking Water state revolving funds along with EPA's categorical grants. The bill would also maintain 2021 staff levels at the EPA Office of Research and Development, despite the EPA announcing the office's elimination in July.

Reclamation Plans to Move Delta Water South

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) is [reported](#) to be considering a plan to modify environmental regulations and shift Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta water south to provide more water for agriculture. The move is seen as Reclamation complying with Executive Order (EO) [14181](#), titled Emergency Measures To Provide Water Resources in California and Improve Disaster Response in Certain Areas, signed on January 31, 2025.

State agencies have expressed opposition to the plan, [citing](#) potential negative effects on the Delta's ecosystem during dry years and other consequences of lower water availability in the Delta overall. Pumping projects in the Delta are already [constricted](#) by environmental regulations protecting local fish species, forcing them to leave enough water available to abate potential impacts to the ecosystem.

A separate [letter](#) noted the State would still be required to comply with the Endangered Species Act and the California Endangered Species Act regardless of federal action decreasing water supply, meaning they would be forced to reduce exports within Northern California. This could negatively impact local jurisdictions dependent on the Delta's water supply. Similar efforts by the Administration during their first term were met with successful court challenges.

EPA Releases Revolving Funds for Drinking Water, Lowers Lead Pipe Replacement Count

On November 25, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) [announced](#) the release of \$3 billion in new funding for states through the State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. Simultaneously, EPA also released a new Service Line Inventory [dashboard](#) detailing lead pipes they believe require replacement.

EPA's new estimate is based on a review of state-submitted data and ultimately downgrades their previous estimate from 9 million to 4 million, limiting the number of pipes eligible to be included in federally subsidized projects. A day prior to the announcement, a group of Democratic legislators sent a [letter](#) to EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin requesting the release of the funds, which had been

frozen during a larger government-wide review of federal spending for compliance with Administration priorities.

The EPA also announced they would be redistributing \$1.1 billion in Drinking Water State Revolving Fund money for lead pipes that states had not previously used. The 2022 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act created additional authorities and \$50 billion in funding for lead pipe replacement nationwide, the funding expires in 2026.

EPA Announces New Definition of Waters of the United States

On November 21, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) [announced](#) a new proposed definition of Waters of the United States (WOTUS). The definition of WOTUS determines which waterways and ultimately projects are subject to the [Clean Water Act](#) (CWA).

The proposed definition [revises](#) and limits the definitions of relatively permanent, continuous surface connection, and tributary, establishes new standards for tributary connections to navigable waters, increases local jurisdiction authority, clarifies exclusions for certain ditches, prior converted cropland, and waste treatment systems, and addresses natural seasonal changes in water quantity in an area.

The revised definition is intended to bring EPA into compliance with the Supreme Court's 2023 [decision](#) in Sackett v EPA. The proposal is open for [public comment](#) in the Federal Register through January 5, 2026.

Reclamation Resumes Sites Reservoir Project Negotiation Sessions

On November 21, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) [announced](#) the continuation of public negotiation sessions with the Sites Project Authority regarding a Partnership Agreement for the proposed [Sites Reservoir Project](#), a planned 1.5 million acre-foot off-stream reservoir located near Maxwell, California.

The upcoming negotiation session is scheduled for December 8, 2025, from 10:00am to 4:00pm in Sacramento. The agreement under negotiation will define the terms and conditions by which both parties will participate in the project, designed to store water diverted from the Sacramento River during high-flow periods for use in dry years.

Members of the public are invited to attend and will have the opportunity to review the proposed contract and provide comments at the session.

Reclamation To Hold Public Negotiation Sessions on Repayment Contracts for Central Valley Project Subsidiary

On November 20, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) [announced](#) that it will hold public negotiation sessions to develop a proposed repayment contract for upgrades to the O'Neill Pumping/Generating Plant, which is part of the Central Valley Project in California.

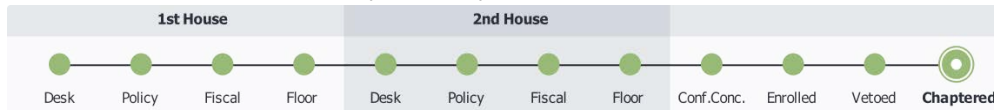
According to Reclamation, following routine inspections, they determined that upgrades are needed to maintain the Plant's operational reliability. The planned repayment contract will specify the terms under which those upgrades would be financed and carried out.

The public negotiation session is scheduled for December 9 at 2:00pm at Reclamation's South-Central California Area Office in Fresno. Members of the public are invited to attend and provide comments at the end of the session.

East Orange County Water District Legislative Matrix

AB 263 **(Rogers, D) Scott River: Shasta River: watersheds.**

Status: 09/26/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 130, Statutes of 2025

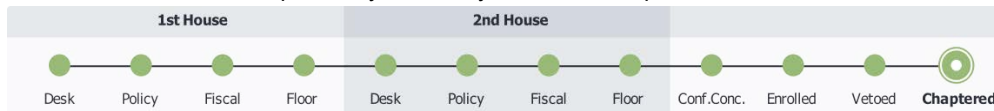


Location: 09/26/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law provides that an emergency regulation adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board following a Governor’s proclamation of a state of emergency based on drought conditions, for which the board makes specified findings, may remain in effect for up to one year, as provided, and may be renewed if the board determines that specified conditions relating to precipitation are still in effect. This bill would provide that specified emergency regulations adopted by the board for the Scott River and Shasta River watersheds shall remain in effect until January 1, 2031, or until permanent rules establishing and implementing long-term instream flow requirements are adopted for those watersheds, whichever occurs first. (Based on 09/26/2025 text)

AB 288 **(McKinnor, D) Employment: labor organization and unfair practices.**

Status: 09/30/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 139, Statutes of 2025

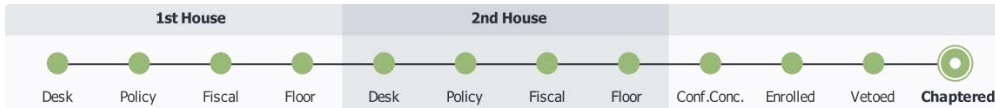


Location: 09/30/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law declares the public policy of the state regarding labor organization, including, among other things, that it is necessary for a worker to have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of their employment, and to be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. Current law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in state government as a means of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of specified public employers and employees under various acts regulating collective bargaining. Under existing law, PERB has the power and duty to investigate an unfair practice charge and to determine whether the charge is justified and the appropriate remedy for the unfair practice. The federal National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) establishes a comprehensive statutory scheme regulating unfair labor practices on the part of employers and labor organizations in industries affecting interstate commerce, and vests in the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) the power to conduct elections to determine employee representatives and to prevent unfair labor practices affecting commerce. The California Public Records Act requires that public records, as defined, be available to the public for inspection and made promptly available to any person. This bill would expand PERB’s jurisdiction by authorizing a worker, under specified circumstances, to petition PERB to protect and enforce prescribed rights, including, among other circumstances, if the worker is employed in a position subject to the NLRA but the NLRB expressly or impliedly cedes jurisdiction, as specified. The bill would authorize PERB to, among other things, decide unfair labor practice cases, as specified, pursuant to a specified timeline and order all appropriate relief for a violation, including civil penalties, as prescribed. In order to pursue relief from PERB, the bill would require a covered worker or their representative to file an unfair practice charge or petition that includes specified information, including, where applicable, the original charge or petition filed with the NLRB. The bill would require PERB to hold the supporting documentation and evidence confidential and maintain it as part of its investigatory file and would exempt this documentation and evidence from the California Public Records Act. (Based on 09/30/2025 text)

AB 293 **(Bennett, D) Groundwater sustainability agency: transparency.**

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 359, Statutes of 2025

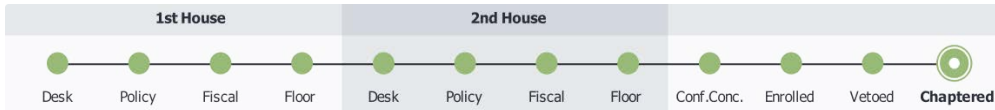


Location: 10/06/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law requires a groundwater sustainability plan to be developed and implemented for each medium- or high-priority basin by a groundwater sustainability agency. Current law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin, as provided. Current law requires members of the board of directors and the executive, as defined, of a groundwater sustainability agency to file statements of economic interests with the Fair Political Practices Commission using the commission's online system for filing statements of economic interests. This bill would require each groundwater sustainability agency to publish the membership of its board of directors on its internet website, or on the local agency's internet website, as provided. The bill would also require each groundwater sustainability agency to publish a link on its internet website or its local agency's internet website to the location on the Fair Political Practices Commission's internet website where the statements of economic interests, filed by the members of the board and executives of the agency, can be viewed. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

AB 339 (Ortega, D) Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 687, Statutes of 2025.

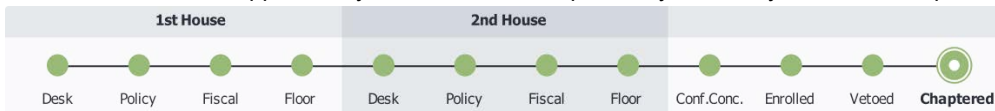


Location: 10/13/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act contains various provisions that govern collective bargaining of local represented employees and delegates jurisdiction to the Public Employment Relations Board to resolve disputes and enforce the statutory duties and rights of local public agency employers and employees. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body, to give reasonable written notice, except in cases of emergency, as specified, to each recognized employee organization affected of any ordinance, rule, resolution, or regulation directly relating to matters within the scope of representation proposed to be adopted by the governing body or the designated boards and commissions. This bill would require the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body of a public agency, to give the recognized employee organization no less than 45 days' written notice before issuing a request for proposals, request for quotes, or renewing or extending an existing contract to perform services that are within the scope of work of the job classifications represented by the recognized employee organization, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would require the notice to include specified information, including the anticipated duration of the contract. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

AB 367 (Bennett, D) Water: County of Ventura: fire suppression.

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 690, Statutes of 2025.

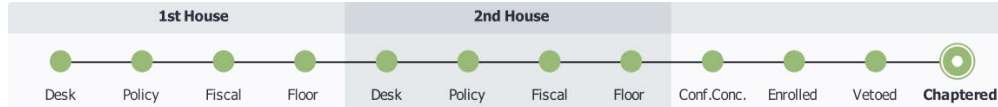


Location: 10/13/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Would, beginning July 1, 2030, require a water supplier, as defined, to have access to sufficient backup energy sources to operate critical fire suppression infrastructure, as defined, needed to supply water for at least 24 hours for the purpose of fire suppression in high or very high fire hazard severity zones in the County of Ventura, or to have access to alternative sources of water supplied by a different water supplier or agency that can serve this same purpose of supplying backup water to critical wells and water pumps for 24 hours, as provided. The bill would require the water supplier to take various actions, including annually inspecting critical fire suppression infrastructure and backup energy sources and notifying the Ventura County Office of Emergency Services within 3 business days of any reduction in its water delivery capacity that could substantially hinder firefighting operations or significantly delay the replenishment of reservoirs. The bill would require, if any fire damages and makes uninhabitable more than 10 residential dwellings within the service area of a water supplier, a report be made by the Ventura County Fire Department in cooperation with the water supplier, as specified. By levying new requirements on the Ventura County Fire Department, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

AB 370 (Carrillo, D) California Public Records Act: cyberattacks.

Status: 07/14/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 34, Statutes of 2025

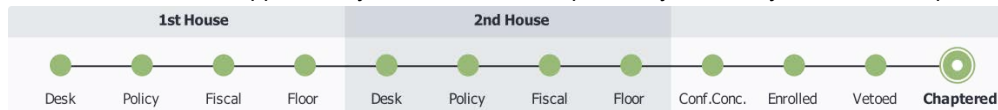


Location: 07/14/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, except as specified. Current law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Current law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, and defines “unusual circumstances” to include, among other things, the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency when the state of emergency currently affects the agency’s ability to timely respond to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities, as provided. This bill would also expand the definition of unusual circumstances to include the inability of the agency, because of a cyberattack, to access its electronic servers or systems in order to search for and obtain a record that the agency believes is responsive to a request and is maintained on the servers or systems in an electronic format. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)

AB 538 **(Berman, D) Public works: payroll records.**

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 616, Statutes of 2025.

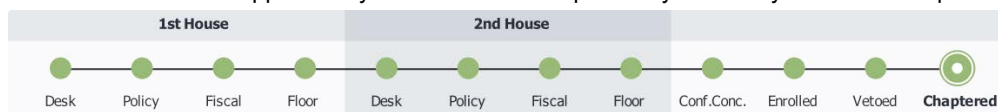


Location: 10/11/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law requires the Labor Commissioner to investigate allegations that a contractor or subcontractor violated the law regulating public works projects, including the payment of prevailing wages. Current law requires each contractor and subcontractor on a public works project to keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by the contractor or subcontractor in connection with the public work. Current law requires certified copies of records to be available upon request by the public and sets forth a process for the public to request the records either through the awarding body or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. Current law makes any contractor, subcontractor, agent, or representative who neglects to comply with the requirements to keep accurate payroll records guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would require the awarding body, if a request is made by the public through the awarding body and the body is not in possession of the certified records, to obtain those records from the relevant contractor and make them available to the requesting entity. The bill would authorize the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to enforce certain penalties if a contractor fails to comply with the awarding body’s request within 10 days of receipt of the notice. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

AB 754 **(Connolly, D) Floating home marinas: rent caps: County of Marin.**

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 498, Statutes of 2025.



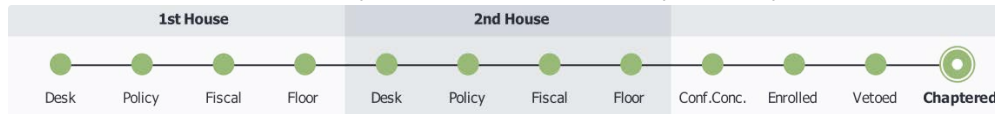
Location: 10/10/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: The Floating Home Residency Law prescribes various terms and conditions on tenancies in floating home marinas, as defined. Current law, until January 1, 2030, prohibits management of a floating home marina located in the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, or Marin from increasing the gross rental rate for a tenancy for a floating home berth in a floating home marina more than 3% plus the percentage change in the cost of living, or 5%, whichever is lower, of the lowest gross rental rate charged for a tenancy at any time during the 12 months prior to the effective date of the increase. Current law prohibits management of a floating home marina from increasing the rent of a new homeowner that purchases a floating home in the marina if the purchase qualifies as an in-place transfer, as defined. This bill would, until January 1, 2038, prohibit management of a floating home marina located in the County of Marin from increasing the above-described rent more than the percent change in the cost of living, as specified, over the course of any 12-month period. The bill would require management to provide notice of any rental rate increases to each homeowner, as specified. The bill would specify that its provisions apply to rent increases for a tenancy in a floating home marina occurring on or after July 1, 2025. The bill would provide that in the event that management increases the rent by more than the amount specified above between July 1, 2025, and January 1, 2026, then the applicable rent on January 1, 2026, is the rent as of July 1, 2025, plus the maximum permissible increase, and that management is not liable to the homeowner for any corresponding rent overpayment. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

AB 790

(Ávila Fariás, D) Homelessness: single women with children.

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 499, Statutes of 2025.



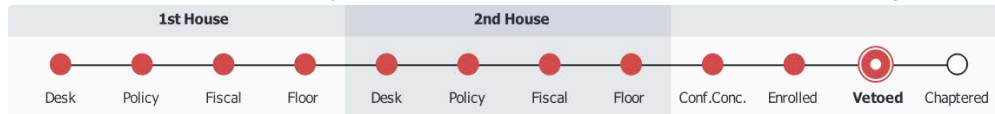
Location: 10/10/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law requires cities, counties, and continuums of care receiving state funding to address homelessness on or after January 1, 2024, to include families, people fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, and unaccompanied women within the vulnerable populations for whom specific system supports are developed to maintain homeless services and housing delivery. Current law also requires the cities, counties, and continuums of care to develop analyses and goals with victim service providers to address the specific needs of the above-described population with data measures not included within the Homeless Management Information System, in accordance with federal policies and specified guidelines. Current law requires the Interagency Council on Homelessness to set and measure progress on goals to prevent and end homelessness among domestic violence survivors and their children and among unaccompanied women in California. This bill would specifically include women with children in the populations described above. The bill would require the cities, counties, and continuums of care developing the analyses and goals described above to the Interagency Council on Homelessness. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

AB 823

(Boerner, D) Solid waste: plastic microbeads: plastic glitter.

Status: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.



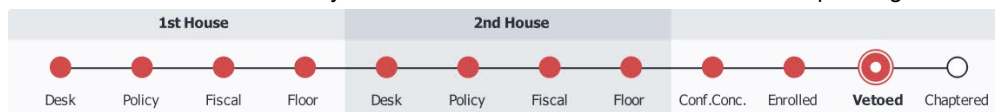
Location: 10/11/2025 - Assembly VETOED

Summary: The Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law prohibits a person, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic microbeads that are used to exfoliate or cleanse in a rinse-off product, including, but not limited to, toothpaste. Existing law exempts a product containing less than one part per million (ppm) by weight of plastic microbeads from the prohibition. The Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law imposes a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation of the prohibition, as provided, and authorizes the Attorney General and local officials to enforce the prohibition. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2029, prohibit a person from selling, offering for sale, distributing, or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic glitter, or a personal care product in a non-rinse-off product or a cleaning product containing one ppm or more by weight of plastic microbeads that are used as an abrasive, as specified. The bill would authorize, until January 1, 2030, a person to continue to sell, offer for sale, distribute, or offer for promotional purposes in this state an existing stock of personal care products containing plastic glitter, as specified. By adding these prohibitions to the Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law, the bill would impose the civil penalty for violations of these prohibitions. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

AB 1373

(Soria, D) Water quality: state certification.

Status: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.



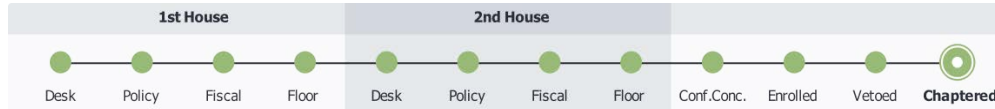
Location: 10/11/2025 - Assembly VETOED

Summary: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Under federal law, any applicant seeking a federal license or permit for an activity that may result in any discharge into the navigable waters of the United States is required to first seek a state water quality certification, as specified. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act authorizes the state board to certify or provide a statement to a federal agency, as required pursuant to federal law, that there is reasonable assurance that an activity of any person subject to the jurisdiction of the state board will not reduce water quality below applicable standards. The federal act provides that if a state fails or refuses to act on a request for this certification within a reasonable period of time, which shall not exceed one year after receipt of the request, then the state certification requirements are waived with respect to the federal application. This bill would require the state board, if requested by the applicant within 14 days of an initial draft certification being issued, to hold a public hearing at least 21 days before taking action on an application for certification for a license to

operate a hydroelectric facility, as provided. The bill would, if a public hearing is requested on the draft certification, prohibit the authority to issue a certification for a license to operate a hydroelectric facility from being delegated. The bill would authorize the state board to include in its fee schedule for hydroelectric facility applicants an amount up to the reasonable costs incurred by the state board in implementing these provisions. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

AB 1466 (Hart, D) Groundwater adjudication.

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 643, Statutes of 2025.

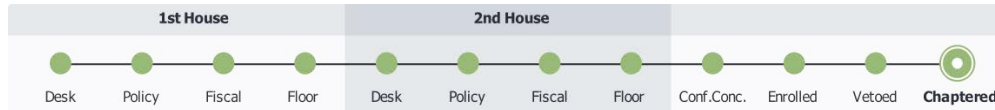


Location: 10/11/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law establishes procedures for the comprehensive adjudication of groundwater rights in civil court. Under current law, if the court finds that claims of right to extract or divert only minor quantities of water, as defined, would not have a material effect on the groundwater rights of other parties, the court may exempt those claimants from the proceedings, except as specified. Current law further prescribes that a judgment in a comprehensive adjudication to determine rights to extract groundwater in a basin is not binding on, among others, claimants whose claims have been exempted. This bill would authorize a court, in lieu of the exemption process described above, to treat persons with claims of right to extract or divert only minor quantities of water separately from other parties to the comprehensive adjudication. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

SB 31 (McNerney, D) Water quality: recycled water.

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 736, Statutes of 2025.

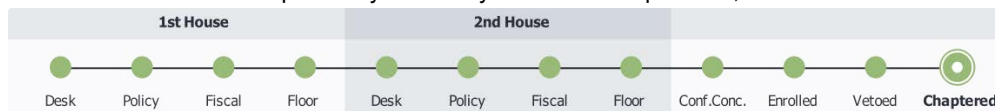


Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: The Water Recycling Law generally provides for the use of recycled water. Current law requires any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits an unauthorized discharge of 50,000 gallons or more of recycled water in or on any waters of the state to immediately notify the appropriate regional water board. This bill would, for the purposes of the above provision, redefine “recycled water” and provide that water discharged from a decorative body of water during storm events is not to be considered an unauthorized discharge if recycled water was used to restore levels due to evaporation. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

SB 72 (Caballero, D) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 210, Statutes of 2025

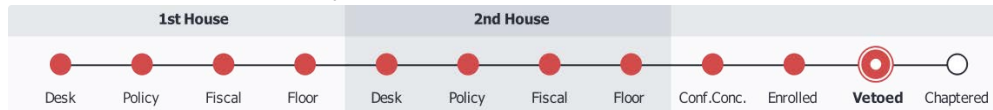


Location: 10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as “The California Water Plan.” Current law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, and water transfers, that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. Current law requires the department to establish an advisory committee to assist the department in updating the plan. This bill would revise and recast certain provisions regarding The California Water Plan to, among other things, require the department to expand the membership of the advisory committee to include, among others, tribes, labor, and environmental justice interests. The bill would require the department, as part of the 2033 update to the plan, to update the interim planning target for 2050, as provided. The bill would require the target to consider the identified and future water needs for all beneficial uses, including, but not limited to, urban uses, agricultural uses, tribal uses, and the environment, and ensure safe drinking water for all Californians, among other things. The bill would require the plan to include specified components, including a discussion of the estimated costs, benefits, and impacts of any project type or action that is recommended by the department within the plan that could help achieve the water supply targets. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

SB 224 (Hurtado, D) Department of Water Resources: water supply forecasting.

Status: 10/03/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

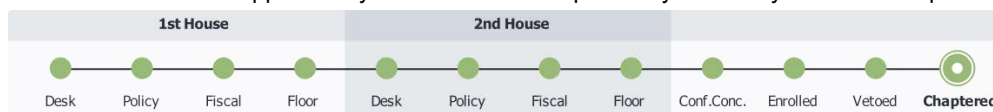


Location: 10/03/2025 - Senate VETOED

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to gather and correlate information and data pertinent to an annual forecast of seasonal water crop. Current law also requires the department to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as "The California Water Plan." This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2027, to update its water supply forecasting models and procedures to address the effects of climate change and implement a formal policy and procedures for documenting the department's operational plans and the department's rationale for its operating procedures, including the department's rationale for water releases from reservoirs. The bill would also require the department to establish, and publish on the department's internet website, the specific criteria that it will employ to determine when its updated water supply forecasting model has demonstrated sufficient predictive capability to be ready for use in each of the watersheds. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report on its progress toward implementing the new forecasting model and to post the report on the department's internet website. (Based on 09/13/2025 text)

SB 394 (Allen, D) Water theft: fire hydrants.

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 540, Statutes of 2025.

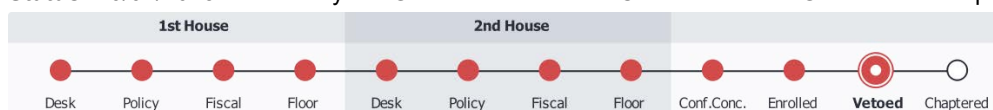


Location: 10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law authorizes a utility to bring a civil action for damages against any person who commits, authorizes, solicits, aids, abets, or attempts certain acts, including, diverting or causing to be diverted, utility services by any means whatsoever. Current law creates a rebuttable presumption that there is violation of these provisions if, on premises controlled by the customer or by the person using or receiving the direct benefit of utility service, certain actions occur, including that there is an instrument, apparatus, or device primarily designed to be used to obtain utility service without paying the full lawful charge for the utility. This bill would add to the list of acts for which a utility may bring a civil cause of action under these circumstances to include tampering with a fire hydrant, fire hydrant meter, or fire detector check, or connecting to, diverting water from, or causing water to be diverted from, a fire hydrant without authorization from the utility that owns the fire hydrant, except as provided. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

SB 454 (McNerney, D) State Water Resources Control Board: PFAS Mitigation Program.

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

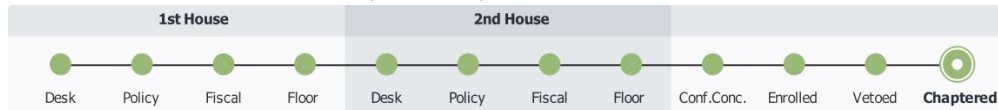


Location: 10/01/2025 - Senate VETOED

Summary: Current law designates the State Water Resources Control Board as the agency responsible for administering specific programs related to drinking water, including, among others, the California Safe Drinking Water Act and the Emerging Contaminants for Small or Disadvantaged Communities Funding Program. This bill, which would become operative upon an appropriation by the Legislature, would enact a perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) mitigation program. As part of that program, the bill would create the PFAS Mitigation Fund in the State Treasury and would authorize certain moneys in the fund to be expended by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes. The bill would authorize the state board to seek out nonstate, federal, and private funds designated for PFAS remediation and treatment and deposit the funds into the PFAS Mitigation Fund. The bill would continuously appropriate these funds to the state board for specified purposes. The bill would authorize the state board to establish accounts within the PFAS Mitigation Fund. The bill would authorize the state board to expend moneys from the fund in the form of a grant, loan, or contract, or to provide assistance services to water suppliers and sewer system providers, as those terms are defined, for multiple purposes, including, among other things, to cover or reduce the costs for water suppliers associated with treating drinking water to meet the applicable state and federal maximum PFAS contaminant levels. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

SB 466 (Caballero, D) Drinking water: primary standard for hexavalent chromium: exemption.

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 320, Statutes of 2025

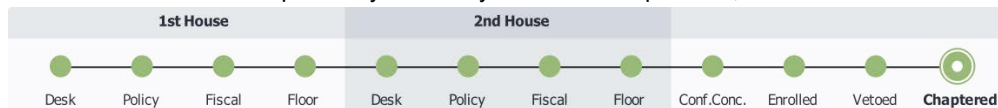


Location: 10/03/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water based upon specified criteria and requires a primary drinking water standard to be established for hexavalent chromium. Current law authorizes the state board to grant a variance from primary drinking water standards to a public water system. This bill would prohibit a public water system that meets the total chromium maximum contaminant level (MCL) enforceable standard for drinking water in California from being determined, held, considered, or otherwise deemed in violation of the primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium while implementing a state board approved compliance plan or while state board action on the proposed and submitted compliance plan is pending, except as provided. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

SB 595 (Choi, R) Local government: investments and financial reports.

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 323, Statutes of 2025

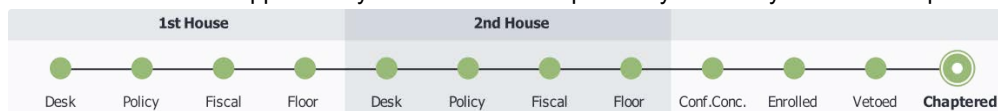


Location: 10/03/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law regulates the investment of public funds by local agencies, as defined. Current law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as specified, that has money in a sinking fund or in its treasury not required for the immediate needs of the local agency to invest the money as it deems wise or expedient in certain securities and financial instruments, subject to various requirements. These permissible investments include commercial paper of "prime" quality of the highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization that is issued by entities meeting certain criteria, if the eligible commercial paper has a maximum maturity of 270 days or less. This bill would revise the maximum maturity periods for the investments in prime quality commercial paper to 397 days. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

SB 598 (Durazo, D) Public contracts: local water infrastructure projects: Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method.

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 655, Statutes of 2025.

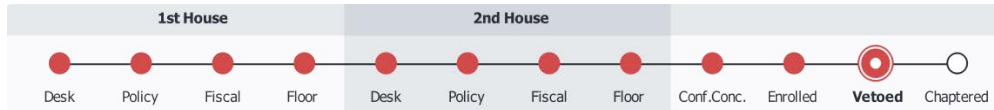


Location: 10/11/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law defines the Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method (CM/GC method) as a project delivery method in which a construction manager is procured to provide preconstruction services during the design phase of a project and construction services during the construction phase of the project. Under current law, the method allows the contract for construction services to be entered into at the same time as the contract for preconstruction services or at a later time. Current law authorizes the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to utilize the CM/GC method for regional recycled water projects or other water infrastructure projects under specified conditions. Pursuant to existing law, certain information required to be submitted as part of the CM/GC method is required to be verified under oath. Current law makes the provisions described above pertaining to the CM/GC method effective only until January 1, 2028, and inoperative as of that date. This bill would, until January 1, 2031, authorize a local agency, as defined, upon approval of its governing body, to similarly use the CM/GC method for a regional recycled water project or other water infrastructure project undertaken by the district to alleviate water supply shortages attributable to drought or climate change. The bill would require that authorization to apply to no more than 15 capital outlay projects for each local agency and would require a local agency to award a contract pursuant to the bill on a best value basis or to the lowest responsible bidder. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

SB 682 (Allen, D) Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

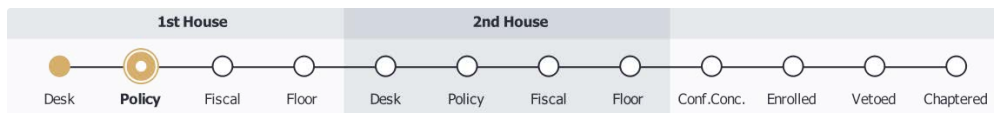


Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate VETOED

Summary: Would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a cleaning product, dental floss, juvenile product, food packaging, or ski wax, as provided, that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. The bill would, until January 1, 2031, exempt certain components of a cleaning product from this prohibition, as specified. The bill would clarify that, on and after January 1, 2028, a cleaning product is required to comply with certain regulations adopted by the California Air Resources Board regarding volatile organic compounds in consumer products and would prohibit the use of a regulatory variance to comply with those regulations, as specified. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2030, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale cookware that contains intentionally added PFAS, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. The bill would authorize the department, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations to carry out these provisions. (Based on 09/18/2025 text)

SB 742 **(Pérez, D) Water systems and water districts.**

Status: 03/12/2025 - Referred to Com. on RLS.



Location: 02/21/2025 - Senate Rules

Summary: The California Water District Law provides for the establishment of water districts, and grants a district the power to acquire, plan, construct, maintain, improve, operate, and keep in repair the necessary works for the production, storage, transmission, and distribution of water for irrigation, domestic, industrial, and municipal purposes. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation related to the regulation of water systems and water districts. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)



PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Local Government Affairs Report

Prepared for the
East Orange County Water District Board of Directors

December 11, 2025

OC LAFCO:

OC LAFCO's scheduled regular meeting of December 10th was cancelled and the next regular meeting is scheduled for January 14, 2026.

COUNTY OF ORANGE:

- Landfill Tipping Fees and Organic Waste- Although several target dates have come and gone, negotiations between the County of Orange and various cities and solid waste districts are ongoing. The Waste Infrastructure System Enhancements (WISE) agreements, which addresses long-term landfill tipping fees to fund essential capital improvement projects and address organic waste has been continued. County staff's goal was to provide each agency as much time as possible to notice and conduct their respective Proposition 218 hearings. Staff hopes to bring the item back to the Supervisors in January.
- Phase II of Orange County's Climate Action Plan (CAP), a comprehensive roadmap detailing potential projects and programs to reduce greenhouse gas and other emissions from various sources, is on track to come to the Board of Supervisors in January. Key initiatives within the CAP included increasing stormwater capture and infiltration, reducing the amount of organic waste going to landfills by 75 percent and improving edible food recovery by 20 percent, and exploring the feasibility of regional anaerobic digestion and conversion technology facilities. The County is required to have a completed CAP in order to apply for and secure Proposition 4 grants for these targeted programs.
- The Orange County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously to retain the auditing firm Weaver & Tidwell in a contract valued over \$1.3 Million. The Supervisors asked Weaver & Tidwell to review more than 2,000 contracts worth over \$4 billion including spending

from the county general fund, pandemic relief funds and the state's Mental Health Services Act. The review is in response to billions of dollars in contracts related to former Supervisor Andrew Do. Do plead guilty to accepting bribes and directing over \$10 million worth of contracts and recently began serving his five-year prison term.

- On October 30th, The CalOptima Board of Directors unanimously voted to release the results of an investigation by an outside law firm. The investigation focused on contracts, protocols and procedures at the agency, with a specific emphasis on the period when former Supervisor Do served on the CalOptima board.
- The U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision in 2024 enabling local jurisdictions to remove homeless encampments. Based on that decision, the Orange County Board of Supervisors recently approved new rules enabling the OC Sheriff's Department to remove homeless encampments from County-owned property, including parks and flood control channels. Several OC cities including Anaheim, Irvine, Santa Ana, Garden Grove and Fullerton have approved similar rules.

ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT (OCSan):

- **Ocean Outfalls Rehabilitation Project Contract Award-** The OCSan Board of Directors took the following actions:
 - Approved a project budget increase of \$10,500,000 for Ocean Outfalls Rehabilitation for a new total project budget of \$110,500,000;
 - Awarded a Progressive Design-Build Contract with Aqueos Corporation to provide Phase 1 progressive design-build services for an amount not to exceed \$16,130,000;
 - Approved an upper limit for this Contract of \$94,193,000, which includes contingency.

Background-

OC San either reclaims treated wastewater from Plant No. 1 and Plant No. 2 through the Groundwater Replenishment System or discharges it to the ocean. Ocean discharge normally occurs through the Long Outfall. The Short Outfall is used during peak wet weather flows that exceed the Long Outfall capacity, during maintenance of the Long Outfall, or in the event of an emergency.

The Short Outfall was constructed in 1954, and extends approximately 7,000 feet offshore with a maximum depth of 65 feet. The Short Outfall has a capacity of 230 MGD and includes a 1,000-foot-long diffuser section that disperses treated wastewater into the ocean and ends with a flap gate structure.

The Long Outfall was constructed in 1971 with a capacity of 480 MGD. The main barrel of the pipeline is 21,400 feet long with a maximum depth of 200 feet, followed by a 6,000-foot diffuser section, for a total length of 27,400 feet. When the Long Outfall was put into service, the Short Outfall was placed into standby service.

In 2022, OC San conducted the Ocean Outfall Condition Assessment and Scoping Study to evaluate the condition of the Long Outfall. This study identified the need for rehabilitation for the Long Outfall. To complete this work, the Short Outfall must first be rehabilitated and placed into service so flows can be diverted from the Long Outfall during construction. Without the rehabilitation of the ocean outfalls, OC San's treated water discharge system may not operate reliably.

- OCSan Board Member Compensation Increase-
 - On November 19th, the OCSan Board of Directors took no action and therefore allowed the per meeting/day stipend of \$315 to increase by 5%, to \$330.75 which will take effect on January 1, 2026.

Background-

Current legislation allows the per meeting/day stipend to be increased by an amount not to exceed 5% of the present compensation and requires consideration by the Board to either take no action and allow the increase to take effect or take action to waive the increase.

On September 27, 2023, the Board of Directors took action to increase their compensation to \$300 per meeting or day of service from the previous \$212.50 per meeting or day of service which had been in effect since January of 2008.

Each Director may receive compensation for up to six meetings/days of service per month; and the Board Chairperson may receive compensation for up to ten meetings/days of service per month.

MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE COUNTY (MWDOC)

- 2026 Water Policy Forum & Dinner

MWDOC will host an evening of meaningful discussion, networking, and policy insight at the Water Policy Forum & Dinner.

The event will take place Monday, January 26, 2026 at 5:30 p.m. at The Westin South Coast Plaza, 686 Anton Boulevard, Costa Mesa, CA 92626. The keynote speaker will be Shivaji Deshmukh, the newly appointed General Manager of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. His keynote address will outline Metropolitan's strategic priorities, regional partnerships, and the path forward to a resilient water future.

Early bird registration is \$160/ person. To register or for more information please go to:

<https://www.mwdoc.com/news-and-events/events/water-policy-forum-dinner/>

CITY OF ORANGE:

- The November 25th City Council meeting was cancelled due to the Thanksgiving holiday.
- California American Water Co. is the California subsidiary of American Water Company, a publicly traded company. Over the last two months, representatives from the company have approached several Orange City Council members for unsolicited discussion about selling the municipal water system to American Water. These approaches are in response to a recent presentation that the city faces a future deficit of as much as \$40 million if changes are not made to increase revenue and decrease expenses.
- On Saturday, October 4th, a broken water main caused a large sinkhole to open up in the middle of Meats Ave. at Santiago Boulevard. The street was blocked off and traffic was redirected around the area. The sinkhole was estimated to be as deep as 15 feet. The water at several nearby homes was shut off as repairs were completed. Valverde Construction received a contract for \$118,000 to repair the water main, storm drain and pavement damaged by this incident.

CITY OF TUSTIN

- At the December 2nd City Council meeting and despite significant public comment opposing the project, the Tustin City Council voted unanimously to approve the proposed Cypress Grove project. Cypress Grove is a 145-unit for-sale residential community on an 8.5-acre site, presently known as Tustin Financial Plaza located on the Southeast corner of the intersection of 17th Street and Prospect Avenue.

The Council stated that this project was approved due to housing needs and pressure from the State for the City to comply with the mandated Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) target. RHNA is a state mandated process that determines the number of new housing units each city and county must plan for in their Housing Elements to meet the needs of all income levels over an eight-year cycle.

- California American Water Co has approached several Tustin City Council members for unsolicited discussion about selling the municipal water system to American Water.
- On December 2nd, the Tustin City Council selected Councilmember Ray Schnell to be the Mayor Pro Tem for 2025-2026

OTHER LOCAL ITEMS OF NOTE:

- **The City of Anaheim-**
 - The Anaheim City Council voted unanimously to increase sewer impact fees for a new residential development in Anaheim Hills.
 - The Council recently rejected a proposal to establish a 3 percent gate fee on various tourism destinations in the city, choosing instead to consider generating revenue from established sources. Per the staff report, the current sewer fee for a single-family home is \$491; under the increase, the fee for a new single-family home will be \$667.
 - **Yorba Linda Water District (YLWD)-** YLWD has partnered with the Orange County Water District's research & development department to conduct a PFAS adsorption pilot study at YLWD's PFAS Treatment Plant in Placentia. This work is partially funded by The Water Research Foundation and Tucson Water, with in-kind analytical support from the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water.
 - **Orange County Power Authority (OCPA)**
 - Based on a report provided by OCPA, the Costa Mesa City Council has voted to refrain from joining the OCPA due to the limited savings to residents and the city.
 - On November 4th, the Placentia City Council held a study session to receive a presentation from the OCPA. Following the presentation, the City Council authorized the City Administrator to request the City's historical electric load data from Southern California Edison so that OCPA can conduct a feasibility study on potential membership.
 - The recent wave of city manager changes in OC continues.
 - The Irvine City Council voted to hire Sean Crumby as its new City Manager. Crumby was serving as the Interim City Manager.
 - On January 1, 2026, Newport Beach Assistant City Manager Seimone Jurjis will step into the City Manager role.
 - The Dana Point City Manager, Mike Killebrew has announced his retirement at the end of the year.
-

Please review your artwork for layout and accuracy.

ARTWORK PROOF

Approval Send Date: September 24, 2025

Size of Advertisement: 7.95" x 5.0"

Month/Issue: OCTOBER 2025

Color OR Black & White: Color

WHAT'S THE VALUE OF WATER?

There are nearly 400,000 house fires in the U.S. each year, and water that flows from hydrants is our best defense.

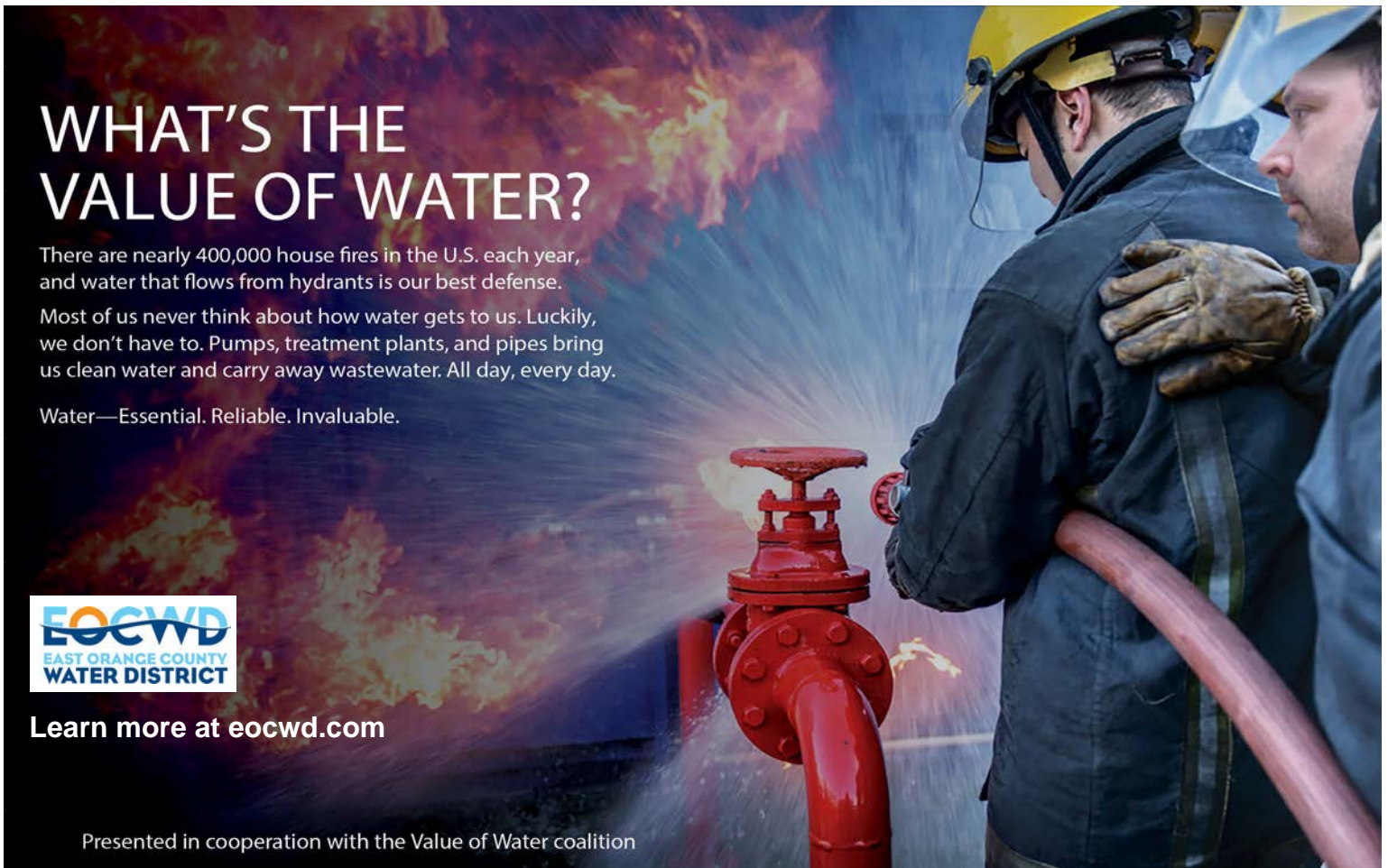
Most of us never think about how water gets to us. Luckily, we don't have to. Pumps, treatment plants, and pipes bring us clean water and carry away wastewater. All day, every day.

Water—Essential. Reliable. Invaluable.



Learn more at eocwd.com

Presented in cooperation with the Value of Water coalition



Please review your artwork for layout and accuracy.

ARTWORK PROOF

Approval Send Date: November 19, 2025

Size of Advertisement: 5.93" x 6.75"

Month/Issue: DECEMBER 2025

Color OR Black & White: Color



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START FROM THE
GROUND
UP**

**A reimagined landscape
with CA Friendly® plants
can save water and \$\$\$.**

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EAST ORANGE COUNTY
WATER DISTRICT

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MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER *dy*
SUBJECT: GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT
DATE DECEMBER 11, 2025

Background

This report is intended to provide a summary along with some discussion on the current District activities. General Manger will highlight items of interest and provide background on those items of interest to the Board.

- Senate Bill 707 Modernizing the Brown Act
- Villa Park Shared Services Update
- Urban Water Institute Board
- Happy Holidays!! District offices closed Dec 25th through January 2nd

Recommendation

Receive and File.

Attachment(s): District Activities Report
Operations Monthly Report
Report on Issued & Pending Permits

EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT ACTIVITIES REPORT

December 2025

The following report is a summary of the District's activities over the past month.

SYSTEMS STATUS - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

1) SEWER

Activities & Accomplishments are included in the attached Monthly Report.

EOCWD Sewer Spills – one spill occurred on July 16th when a contractor hit a GSWC water line while trenching to install a new sewer lateral. The Lemon Heights lift station was unable to keep up with the flow of water from the water main break causing an overflow at an EOCWD manhole. The total sewer spill resulted in a release of 39 gallons. Staff was able to capture the entire spill.

Private Sewer Spills – on September 24th a nearby resident reported a sewer spill at a private manhole behind a shopping center near Walnut Ave. and Newport Ave. The cause of the spill was found to be a blockage from asphalt debris. Asphalt was found inside the private manhole and sewer lateral as a result of asphalt overlay work. The estimated spill volume was 360 gallons. Staff spent considerable time clearing the blockage and removing the debris thereby preventing it from moving into EOCWD's system. An invoice was sent to the property management company for the staff time and equipment costs.

Support Services for City of Villa Park – On October 31st staff responded to a sewer spill at Prado Woods. Staff cleared the blockage, restored flow and performed cleanup.

2) WHOLESALE

WZ Water Demands – See separate Board item.

Monitored daily operations of reservoir chlorination systems at Andres and Newport reservoirs.

Submitted monthly, quarterly, and annual reports to SWRCB.

Reviewed weekly water quality data.

In August, installation of the new inlet meter vault at the 6 MG reservoir site was completed.

The road work at the 6 MG reservoir site was completed in November.

3) RETAIL

RETAIL

Activities & Accomplishments are included in the attached Monthly Water Asset Report.

RZ Water Demands – See attachment.

Monitored daily operations of PFAS treatment plant and booster station.

System Leaks – on July 18th, staff responded to a reported mainline break within the Stonehenge development. Staff found a crack in the 6" water main and installed a repair clamp. The repair did not require a water outage.

On August 14th, staff responded to a reported leak at the south end of St. Marks Drive. The section of mainline which is located in an easement between properties was isolated. A temporary high line was run and the 3 affected customers were reconnected to the highline so that they could maintain water service during the repair work. Due to the age, condition, and depth of the existing main, a contractor was brought in to abandon approximately 400 feet of pipe and relocate 3 service connections to the 8" main on St. Marks Drive. The contract also ran new customer service lines from the new meter locations and reconnected the customers.

On November 28th, staff responded to a reported leak on St. Marys Drive. A galvanized service line was found to be leaking and required immediate repair. A new section of 1" copper tubing was installed. Only one home was affected during the repair.

PERMIT STATUS

See attached Permit Status sheet for Sewer, Wholesale, and Retail permits.

CAPITAL PROJECT STATUS UPDATE

Updates provided at E&O Committee meeting.

DISTRICT GENERAL ACTIVITIES

1) **Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)**

None to report.

2) **GIS Newsletter**

No Update.

3) **Safety**

Staff completed training on the following topics during the months of October and November:

- Work Place Violence
- Back Injury Prevention
- General Office Ergonomics
- Asbestos Awareness
- Flagger Safety
- Trenching and Shoring
- Slip and Fall
- Eye Protection
- Hearing Loss
- Driving Safety
- Earthquake Safety
- Stretching

4) **Engineering & Operations Committee**

Engineering & Operations Committee Meeting Minutes of November 18, 2025

5) **Administrative & Finance Committee**

There was no Admin and Finance Committee meeting in November.



Monthly Sewer Asset Report

October 2025

As of: 11/10/2025

Sewer Gravity Main Work		
Worktype	Workflows Completed	Footage Completed
CCTV Inspection	24	5,077
Main Cleaning	354	80,885
Main Lining	0	0
Main Repair	0	0
Main Replace	0	0
Managers Form	0	0
Pipe Edit	0	0
Root Foaming	0	0
Grand Total	378	85,961

FOG Work	
Worktype	Workflows Completed
BMP GRE Inspection	7
BMP GRE Violation Follow-up	0
BMP Inspection	2
BMP Violation Follow-up	0
FOG Permitting	0
GRE Inspection	0
GRE Violation Follow-up	1
Initial Inspection	0
Operational Status Investigation	1
Other Entity Inspection	0
Private Sewer Investigation	0
Grand Total	11

Easement Work	
Worktype	Workfolws Completed
Easement Inspection	0

Lateral Work	
Worktype	Workflows Completed
Lateral Connection Edit	0

Water Hydrants			
Worktype	Workflows Completed	Water Used in Gallons	Water Used in CCF
Hydrant Meter Read	0	0	0

Manhole Work	
Worktype	Workflows Completed
Manhole Edit	0
Manhole Inspection	240
Manhole Rehab	0
Manhole Repair	0
Roach Spray	0
Grand Total	240

SSO Report	
Worktype	Workflows Completed
SSO Report	0



Monthly Water Asset Report

October 2025

As of: 11/10/2025

Meter Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Broken Meter Box	0
Meter Changeout	0
Meter Connect	0
Meter Disconnect	0
Meter Installation	0
Meter Investigation	0
Meter Leak	0
Meter Read	2
Meter Re-read	0
Miscellaneous Meter Work	0
Grand Total	2

Hydrant Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Fire Flow Test	0
Hydrant Flushing	17
Hydrant Installation	0
Hydrant Maintenance	12
Hydrant Meter Install	0
Hydrant Meter Read	0
Hydrant Meter Removal	0
Grand Total	29

Facilities Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Andres Reservoir Site	10
Barret Reservoir Site	5
Maintenance	0
McPherson Site	0
Newport Reservoir Site	7
Peters Canyon Reservoir Site	7
PFAS Treatment Plant	0
Repairs	0
Reservoir Cleaning	0
Vista Panarama Reservoir Site	0
Well Meter Read	0
Grand Total	29

Valve Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Main Line Restore	1
Main Line Shut Down	0
Valve Exercise	71
Valve Repair/Replace	0
Grand Total	72

Production Meter Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Production Meter Changeout	0
Production Meter Maintenance	0
Production Meter Repairs	0
Production Meter Test	0
Grand Total	0

Lateral Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Lateral Inspection	0
Lateral Installation	0
Lateral Leak	3
Lateral Replacement	0
Grand Total	3

Pump Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Pump and Motor Maintenance	0
Rounds	0
Grand Total	0

Water Distribution Line Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Main Leak Report	0
Water Main Repair	0
Grand Total	0

Sample Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
In-House WQ Data	60
Sample Site Edit	0
THM / HAA5	0
Truesdail	0
Grand Total	60

Pressure Reducing Station Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Pressure Reducing Station	0

Air Vac Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Air Vac Maintenance	0

Monthly Customer and Locate Work Report

October 2025

As of: 11/10/2025

Customer Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Construction Inspection	0
Customer Door Tag	0
Customer High Water Bill Investigation	4
Customer Investigation	8
Customer Leak	4
Customer Water Quality Investigation	0
Preconstruction	0
Water Pressure Investigation	0
Grand Total	16

DigTicket Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Tickets completed by Sewer	384
Tickets completed by Water	156
Grand Total	540





Monthly Sewer Asset Report

November 2025

As of: 12/4/2025

Sewer Gravity Main Work		
Worktype	Workflows Completed	Footage Completed
CCTV Inspection	51	14,305
Main Cleaning	317	77,410
Main Lining	0	0
Main Repair	0	0
Main Replace	0	0
Managers Form	0	0
Pipe Edit	0	0
Root Foaming	0	0
Grand Total	368	91,715

FOG Work	
Worktype	Workflows Completed
BMP GRE Inspection	8
BMP GRE Violation Follow-up	0
BMP Inspection	6
BMP Violation Follow-up	0
FOG Permitting	0
GRE Inspection	0
GRE Violation Follow-up	1
Initial Inspection	1
Operational Status Investigation	1
Other Entity Inspection	0
Private Sewer Investigation	0
Grand Total	17

Easement Work	
Worktype	Workfolws Completed
Easement Inspection	0

Lateral Work	
Worktype	Workflows Completed
Lateral Connection Edit	0

Water Hydrants			
Worktype	Workflows Completed	Water Used in Gallons	Water Used in CCF
Hydrant Meter Read	0	0	0

Manhole Work	
Worktype	Workflows Completed
Manhole Edit	0
Manhole Inspection	243
Manhole Rehab	0
Manhole Repair	0
Roach Spray	0
Grand Total	243

SSO Report	
Worktype	Workflows Completed
SSO Report	0



Monthly Water Asset Report

November 2025

As of: 12/4/2025

Meter Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Broken Meter Box	0
Meter Changeout	0
Meter Connect	1
Meter Disconnect	0
Meter Installation	0
Meter Investigation	0
Meter Leak	0
Meter Read	0
Meter Re-read	0
Miscellaneous Meter Work	0
Grand Total	1

Hydrant Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Fire Flow Test	0
Hydrant Flushing	4
Hydrant Installation	0
Hydrant Maintenance	0
Hydrant Meter Install	0
Hydrant Meter Read	0
Hydrant Meter Removal	0
Grand Total	4

Facilities Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Andres Reservoir Site	4
Barret Reservoir Site	0
Maintenance	1
McPherson Site	0
Newport Reservoir Site	0
PFAS Treatment Plant	0
Repairs	0
Reservoir Cleaning	0
Vista Panarama Reservoir Site	0
Well Meter Read	0
Grand Total	5

Valve Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Main Line Restore	0
Main Line Shut Down	0
Valve Exercise	5
Valve Repair/Replace	0
Valve Shut Down	1
Grand Total	6

Production Meter Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Production Meter Changeout	0
Production Meter Maintenance	0
Production Meter Repairs	0
Production Meter Test	0
Grand Total	0

Lateral Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Lateral Inspection	0
Lateral Installation	0
Lateral Leak	0
Lateral Replacement	0
Grand Total	0

Pump Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Pump and Motor Maintenance	0
Rounds	0
Grand Total	0

Water Distribution Line Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Main Leak Report	0
Water Main Repair	0
Grand Total	0

Sample Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
In-House WQ Data	62
Sample Site Edit	0
THM / HAA5	0
Truesdail	0
Grand Total	62

Pressure Reducing Station Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Pressure Reducing Station	0

Air Vac Work	
Workflow	Work Completed
Air Vac Maintenance	0

Monthly Customer and Locate Work Report

November 2025

As of: 12/4/2025

Customer Work

Workflow	Work Completed
Construction Inspection	0
Customer Door Tag	1
Customer High Water Bill Investigation	2
Customer Investigation	2
Customer Leak	1
Customer Water Quality Investigation	0
Preconstruction	0
Water Pressure Investigation	1
Grand Total	7

DigTicket Work

Workflow	Work Completed
Tickets completed by Sewer	232
Tickets completed by Water	101
Grand Total	333



PERMITS ISSUED FOR MONTH OF: **Oct-25**

Received	Address	Type of Development	APN	Date Issued	Regional CFCC (OCSan) Fees	EOCWD Sewer Capacity Fees	Sewer PC&I Fees	Total Sewer Fees	WZ Meter Fees	RZ Meter Fees
6/6/25	12921 View Ridge Dr.	SFR (N)	393-041-37	10/28/25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00	\$ -	\$ -
9/2/25	1601 Sierra Alta Dr.	SFR (R)	103-483-06	10/31/25	\$ 1,241.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,241.00	\$ -	\$ -
9/17/25	13331 Woodland Dr. Tustin	ADU (N)	103-331-14	10/31/25	\$ 2,032.31	\$ 10,598.00	\$ -	\$ 12,630.31	\$ 1,798.00	\$ -
9/18/25	14345 Brennan Way	ADU (N)	401-201-15	10/14/25	\$ 1,559.40	\$ 6,112.95	\$ -	\$ 7,672.35	\$ 622.37	\$ -
9/18/25	18292 Leafwood Ln.	ADU (N)	395-365-06	10/10/25	\$ 627.15	\$ 1,745.11	\$ -	\$ 2,372.26	\$ 296.07	\$ -
9/18/25	13092 Shasta Way	ADU (N)	395-172-22	10/3/25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
9/26/25	16606 Alliance Ave. Tustin	ADU (N)	402-292-09	10/6/25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
10/1/25	14041 Utt Dr. Tustin	ADU (N)	432-053-16	10/10/25	\$ 283.07	\$ 1,165.15	\$ -	\$ 1,448.22	\$ 118.63	\$ -
5/14/25	13741 Gershon Pl. Santa Ana	ADU (N)	395-103-07	10/24/25	\$ 1,354.31	\$ 3,024.22	\$ -	\$ 4,378.53	\$ 2,518.00	\$ -
10/1/25	13822 Henstridge Cir.	ADU (N)	395-162-74	10/23/25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
10/23/25	1772 Beverly Glen Dr.	SFR (R)	502-312-12	10/23/25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
10/30/25	13312 Malena Dr. Santa Ana	SRF (R) ADU (N)	395-233-02	10/24/25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
10/30/25	11882 Outlook Ln. Santa Ana	SFR (R)	104-611-37	10/31/25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals					\$ 7,097.24	\$22,645.43	\$ 800.00	\$30,542.67	\$ 5,353.07	\$ -
					<i>Due to OCSAN</i>	\$ 6,742.38				

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Received	Address	Type of Development	APN	Permit Status
10/23/25	13092 Earlham St. Santa Ana	S2S	395-601-05	Pending customer payment and signature
10/23/25	13312 Malena Dr. Santa Ana	SRF (R) ADU (N)	395-233-02	Pending customer response
10/27/25	18901 Fairhaven Ave.	SFR (N)	393-011-20	Pending customer response

PERMITS ISSUED FOR MONTH OF: **Nov-25**

Received	Address	Type of Development	APN	Date Issued	Regional CFCC (OCSan) Fees	EOCWD Sewer Capacity Fees	Sewer PC&I Fees	Total Sewer Fees	WZ Meter Fees	RZ Meter Fees
4/30/25	10642 Crawford Canyon Rd. Sa	ADU (N)	393-121-18	11/18/25	\$ 1,244.25	\$ 2,838.75	\$ -	\$ 4,083.00	\$ 289.02	\$ 2,145.80
Totals					\$ 1,244.25	\$ 2,838.75	\$ -	\$ 4,083.00	\$ 289.02	\$2,145.80
<i>Due to OCSAN</i>					<i>\$ 1,182.04</i>					

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Received	Address	Type of Development	APN	Permit Status
11/14/25	11661 Pincian Way. Santa Ana	ADU (N)	502-232-05	Pending customer response
11/19/25	12344 Circula Panorama, Sant	SFR (R)	094-221-23	Pending customer payment signature
11/13/25	200 S. A St. Tustin, CA 92705	ADU (N)	401-362-01	Pending customer response

Minutes of the Engineering & Operations Committee November 18, 2025

1. The meeting was called to order at 9:06 a.m. by President Murdoch.

Attendees: President Murdoch, Vice President Thoms, David Youngblood – General Manager, Bobby Young – Engineering Manager, and Sylvia Prado – Office Manager.

2. No public comments were received.
3. No additional items were added to the agenda.

Informational Items

4. Operations Report – Retail, Wholesale, and Sewer System Status – Well levels are holding steady and will start climbing after the rain. Staff highlighted MOU with City of Villa Park. On October 31, 2025 EOCWD field staff responded to City of Villa Park's first spill response and addressed the issue. Our crew went over the next day to clean up. EOCWD staff is looking to revise the vehicle rates to bill accordingly. We may provide estimates for an annual cleaning but it will be Villa Park's decision. President Murdoch inquired about the District's liability coverage. Staff will contact ACWA JPIA to ask if they cover liability for a shared service we provide in case of damages or negligence. Dave Youngblood will meet with the City of Villa Park's Engineer to look into a competitive bid of service. President Murdoch requested that staff put some numbers together to compare to City of Villa Park's current contracted services. Vice President Thoms states this service favors City of Villa Park rate payers since it is a money saving deal. We will also look at additional shared services with City of Tustin and City of Orange.

Bobby Young reports that on November 19, MET will be conducting a planned shutdown test and EOCWD feeder #2 will be down for this exercise. This will help inform us what levels the District will need for a longer shutdown. A longer MET Diemer shutdown is scheduled in March 2026 and we may need back up connections. Working with Carollo to determine reservoir sizing and needs in a real disaster.

Staff brought up that City of Tustin held a Utility coordination update meeting. This is an opportunity for the District to participate in and share upcoming projects with Tustin.

Sewer permits report shows the current month activity. Staff reports a couple of City of Tustin's big development projects: 73-unit 3 story building, Citrus Grill conversion to a car wash. Staff will revisit how fees will be calculated in the near future.

5. Engineering Report – Staff gave an update on the technology equipment in the boardroom. A demo projector unit was brought in and parts have been ordered. It could be in place by January's meeting. Staff is actively looking into the feasibility of hosting virtual Board meetings.

Staff provided the latest website development update. Currently working with Consultant and it should go live end of December or early January. President Murdoch reiterates he would like to see policies/resolutions posted on our website.

Staff updated the Committee on the Capital Projects' Status. President Murdoch asked about the CIP spreadsheet as to where projects are for end of the year time frame. Staff will update and bring to the next Engineering & Operations Committee.

**Minutes of the
Engineering & Operations Committee
November 18, 2025**

Staff shared with Committee EOCWD's Hazard Mitigation Plan Updates. Staff released the LHMP for public review on October 3, 2025 for a 21-day period of review and only 1 public comment was received.

President Murdoch inquired about NIMS/SEMS training for Board and staff members and the importance of assigning Emergency Response Plan (ERP) roles and responsibilities. Staff reports ongoing work with Consultant on the ERP and that it should be finalized by June 2026. District is currently set to meet all HMP, ERP, and RRA regulatory requirement guidelines which are important and necessary to have in place for available funding opportunities.

The AMI project continues to move forward. The meter survey started in November to ensure the meter order is accurate. It is estimated that parts will be ordered in December and received in January. Relocation of several water meters have been identified which requires a change order. The change order is for Keystone Utilities to have a sub-contractor relocate several meters, which benefits the overall project and maximizes available funding. The Committee concurs with the change order but the item will be brought to the Board on December 11, 2025.

6. Adjournment at 10:48 a.m.



MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER *DMJ*
SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S REPORTS
DATE: DECEMBER 11, 2025

Background

Board members represented the District at the following meetings in October 2025 and November 2025:

President Murdoch

10/6 EOCWD Engineering & Operations Committee
 10/7 ACWA Regions 8, 9 & 10 Event Workgroup Meeting
 10/9 ACWA Region 10 Fall Conference Planning Meeting
 10/13 ACWA Conferences Subcommittee Meeting
 10/14 ACWA Chair and Vice Chair Meeting: Committee Assignments
 10/20 ACWA Special Videoconference Board of Directors Meeting
 10/23 ACWA A.C.E. Subcommittee Meeting
 10/23 EOCWD Regular Board Meeting
 10/28 ACWA Fall Conference Finance Session Planning
 10/29 City of Tustin/EOCWD Meeting

11/3 ACWA Special Videoconference Board of Directors Meeting
 11/3 2026 – 2027 ACWA Region Chair & Vice Chair Orientation
 11/5 ACWA State Legislative Committee – Region 10 Prep
 11/12 ACWA Business Development Committee Meeting
 11/13 EOCWD Employee Appreciation Luncheon
 11/13 Joint ACWA Regions 8, 9 & 10 Event Reception
 11/14 Joint ACWA Regions 8, 9 & 10 Event
 11/17 ACWA Region 10 Pre-Conference Coordination Meeting
 11/18 EOCWD Engineering & Operations Committee Meeting
 11/21 ACWA Board Meeting; Sacramento, CA
 11/24 ACWA Region 10 Fall Conference Program Coordination Meeting

Vice President Thoms

10/3 Water Advisory Committee of Orange County (WACO)
 10/6 EOCWD Engineering & Operations Committee
 10/7 ISDOC Executive Committee Meeting
 10/23 EOCWD Regular Board Meeting
 10/30 ISDOC Quarterly Luncheon

11/7 Water Advisory Committee of Orange County (WACO)
 11/4 ISDOC Executive Committee Meeting
 11/13 EOCWD Employee Appreciation Luncheon
 11/14 Joint ACWA Regions 8, 9 & 10 Event
 11/18 EOCWD Engineering & Operations Committee Meeting

Director Davert

10/23 EOCWD Regular Board Meeting

Director Sears

10/3 Water Advisory Committee of Orange County (WACO)

10/23 EOCWD Regular Board Meeting

10/30 ISDOC Quarterly Luncheon

11/7 Water Advisory Committee of Orange County (WACO)

11/13 EOCWD Employee Appreciation Luncheon

11/13 Joint ACWA Regions 8, 9 &10 Event Reception

11/14 Joint ACWA Regions 8, 9 & 10 Event

Director Marquez

10/23 EOCWD Regular Board Meeting

11/13 EOCWD Employee Appreciation Luncheon

11/13 Joint ACWA Regions 8, 9 &10 Event Reception

11/14 Joint ACWA Regions 8, 9 & 10 Event

Recommendation

Informational.