

**A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
602 E. HUNTINGTON DRIVE, SUITE B, MONROVIA, CA 91016
10:00 A.M. – APRIL 1, 2014**

AGENDA

1. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
2. ROLL CALL OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
3. ADOPTION OF AGENDA [1]
4. PUBLIC COMMENT
Anyone wishing to discuss items should do so now. The Board of Directors may allow additional input during the meeting. A three-minute time limit on remarks is requested.
5. MINUTES - Approval of Minutes of a Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 4, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. [1]
6. COMMITTEE REPORTS [2]
 - (a) Government Affairs & Community Outreach (*Director Chavez, Chair – Director Fellow*)
(*Minutes of meeting held on March 25, 2014 enclosed.*)
 - (b) Water Policy (*Director Touhey, Chair – Director Treviño*)
(*Minutes of meeting held on March 26, 2014 enclosed.*)
 - (c) Administration and Finance (*Director Urias, Chair – Director Fellow*)
(*Minutes of committee meeting held on March 28, 2014 will be distributed at the board meeting.*)
7. ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT CALENDAR [1]
8. CONSENT CALENDAR [1]
 - (a) Approve List of Demands.
 - (b) Financial Statements – February 2014.
 - (c) Ratify attendance to Assemblymember Ed Chau’s 2014 Water Bond Information Hearing held on March 14, 2014 in Monterey Park, CA.
 - (d) Ratify attendance to Senator Dr. Ed Hernandez’s 2014 Women of Achievement for the 24th Senate District held on March 14, 2014 in Baldwin Park, CA.
 - (e) Ratify attendance to Southern California Water Utilities Association’s March Program on March 20, 2014 at the Pomona Fairplex Sheraton in Pomona, CA.

- (f) Ratify attendance to ACWA's Small Hydro Workshop and Tour held on March 21, 2014 in Rancho Cucamonga, CA.
- (g) Ratify attendance to CMAA Southern California Chapter Foundation's 22nd Annual Awards Gala on March 27, 2014 at the J.W. Live Marriott in Los Angeles, CA.
- (h) Authorization to attend California Water Policy 23 "Tangled Up in Blue" Conference on April 3-4, 2014 at the Claremont McKenna College in Claremont, CA.
- (i) Authorization to attend Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies' 2014 Water Policy Conference on April 6-9, 2014 at The Liaison Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.
- (j) Authorization to attend Water Education Foundation's Sea to Sierra Water Tour on April 10-11, 2014 beginning in Emeryville, CA.
- (k) Authorization to attend SGV Economic Partnership and SGV Council of Governments' 14th Annual Legislative Networking Reception on April 16, 2014 at the Citrus Valley Association of Realtors in Glendora, CA.
- (l) Authorization to attend Water Education Foundation's Central Valley Water Tour on April 23-25, 2014 beginning at Sacramento International Airport in Sacramento, CA.
- (m) Authorization to attend Law Seminars International's Tribal Employment Rights & Law on April 28-29, 2014 at the Mystic Lake Casino Hotel in Prior Lake, MN.
- (n) Authorization to attend ACWA's 2014 Spring Conference and Exhibition on May 5-9, 2014 at the Portola and Marriott Hotel in Monterey, CA.
- (o) Authorization to attend Law Seminars International's Tribal Environmental Quality Protection Conference on May 12-13, 2014 at the Morongo Casino Resort in Cabazon, CA.
- (p) Authorization to attend Municipal Water District of Orange County's 7th Annual OC Water Summit on May 16, 2014 at the Grand Californian Hotel in Anaheim, CA.
- (q) Authorization to attend California Special Districts Association's Legislative Days on May 20-21, 2014 at the Sacramento Convention Center in Sacramento, CA.

9. ACTION/DISCUSSION ITEMS [1]

- (a) Approve an Agreement Template to Pass Through Conservation Program Funds from Metropolitan Water District to Producers. (*Staff memorandum enclosed.*)

Recommendation

The Water Policy Committee recommends that the Board of Directors authorize the General Manager to use an agreement template to pass through conservation program funds from Metropolitan Water District to producers.

- (b) Approve an Agreement for On-Call Retrofit Design Support Services. *(Staff memorandum enclosed.)*

Recommendation

The Water Policy Committee recommends that the Board of Directors approve a professional services agreement with Tetra Tech, Inc. to provide on-call retrofit and pipeline engineering design support services for two years for a not-to-exceed amount of \$150,000.

- (c) Authorize an Agreement for the Preparation of the Indirect Reuse Replenishment Project Permit Engineering Report. *(Staff memorandum enclosed.)*

Recommendation

The Water Policy Committee recommends that the Board of Directors authorize an agreement with Trussell Technologies for a not-to-exceed amount of \$100,000 to provide technical advisory support for preparation of the Engineering Report.

- (d) Approve Funding and Award of Contract for a Joint Research Project under Metropolitan Water District's Foundational Actions Funding Program on Lower Cost Alternative Treatment Technologies for the Indirect Reuse Replenishment Project. *(Staff memorandum enclosed.)*

Recommendation

The Water Policy Committee recommends that the Board of Directors authorize funding of \$150,000 as a matching contribution to funds available from the Metropolitan Water District's Foundational Actions Funding Program and approve a contract with Trussell Technologies for a not-to-exceed amount of \$300,000 to rent pilot treatment equipment and conduct the research. MWD will provide matching funds of \$150,000, for a total of \$300,000 toward research to lower cost alternative treatment technologies for recycled water for groundwater recharge.

10. INFORMATION ITEMS (These items are for the information of the Board of Directors and require no action) [2]
- (a) Press Releases.
 - (b) Newspaper Articles.
11. ATTORNEY'S REPORT [2]
12. ENGINEER'S REPORT [2]
13. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT [2]
14. METROPOLITAN REPORT [2]

15. WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY REPORT [2]
16. WATERMASTER REPORT [2]
17. DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS [2]
18. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS [1]
19. ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION
 - (a) Government Code Section 54956.9; Potential litigation: one case.
20. RESUME REGULAR MEETING AND REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION
21. ADJOURNMENT - To a Regular meeting of the Board of Directors to be held on April 15, 2014 at 6:30 p.m. at 602 E. Huntington Drive, Suite B in Monrovia, CA 91016.

LEGEND: [1] INDICATES ACTION ANTICIPATED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THIS ITEM
[2] INDICATES INFORMATION ITEM - NO BOARD ACTION NECESSARY

PRESIDENT ANTHONY R. FELLOW, Ph.D., PRESIDING

**A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
602 E. HUNTINGTON DRIVE, SUITE B, MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA 91016
10:00 A.M. – MARCH 4, 2014**

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District was held in the office of the District, 602 E. Huntington Drive, Suite B, City of Monrovia, County of Los Angeles, State of California, within said Water District, on March 4, 2014 at the hour of 10:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL

DIRECTORS Fellow, Touhey, and Urias.
PRESENT:

DIRECTORS Treviño, and Chavez.
ABSENT:

STAFF Shane Chapman, General Manager; Reymundo Trejo,
PRESENT: Assistant General Manager/Chief Engineer; Steve O'Neill, District Counsel; Steve Johnson, Consulting Engineer; Evelyn Rodriguez, Chief Financial Officer; Patricia Cortez, Director of Community and Government Affairs; Christy Hawkins, Executive Assistant.

OTHERS PRESENT

Barbara Carrera, Ben Lewis, Mariana Lake, Tony Zampiello, Ken Teheng, Dan Arrighi, Jim Prior, Lynda Noriega, and Lenet Pacheco.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

On motion by Director Urias, seconded by Secretary/Treasurer Touhey, the agenda was accepted as presented by the following vote:

AYES: FELLOW, TOUHEY, URIAS

NOES: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE

ABSENT: TREVIÑO, CHAVEZ

PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

**APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF A
REGULAR MEETING OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS HELD ON
FEBRUARY 4, 2014 AT 10:00 A.M.**

Secretary/Treasurer Touhey moved to approve the minutes of a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 4, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. Director Urias seconded the motion, which was approved by the following vote:

AYES: FELLOW, TOUHEY, URIAS

NOES: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE

ABSENT: TREVIÑO, CHAVEZ

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Next scheduled committee meeting dates are as follows:

- (a) Government Affairs and Community Outreach – to be determined.
- (b) Water Policy – March 26, 2014 at 5:30 p.m.
- (c) Administration and Finance – March 27, 2014 at 5:30 p.m.

**ITEMS REMOVED FROM
CONSENT CALENDAR**

None.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Secretary/Treasurer Touhey moved to approve Consent Calendar items (a) through (f). Director Urias seconded the motion, which was approved by the following vote:

AYES: FELLOW, TOUHEY, URIAS
NOES: NONE
ABSTAIN: NONE
ABSENT: TREVIÑO, CHAVEZ

- (a) Approve List of Demands. (Included herein as part of minutes as Attachment 1.)
- (b) Financial Statement(s) – January 2014.
- (c) Ratify attendance to Asian Pacific Islander American Public Affairs Association's Grand Opening Event held on February 22, 2014 in El Monte, CA.
- (d) Authorization to attend San Gabriel Valley Water Association's Quarterly Meeting on March 12, 2014 at the Swiss Park Restaurant and Banquet Center in Whittier, CA.
- (e) Authorization to attend Central Basin Municipal Water District's (CBMWD) State of the District on March 20, 2014 at the CBMWD Headquarters in Commerce, CA.
- (f) Authorization to attend Water Education Foundation's Executive Briefing on March 27, 2014 at the Red Lion Hotel in Sacramento, CA.

AUTHORIZE PREFUNDING OF OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS THROUGH THE CALIFORNIA EMPLOYERS' RETIREE BENEFIT TRUST (CERBT) AND PAYMENT OF THE DISTRICT'S SIDE FUND OBLIGATION WITH CALPERS

The General Manager provided background on the Upper District's retiree health benefits also referred to as OPEB (other post-employment benefits). He then recommended establishing a trust account to prefund the District's OPEB obligation and prevent the unfunded liability from continued growth. He also talked about the District's side fund obligation with CalPERS and how paying off the obligation translates to a net savings of about 7%. He then recommended payment of the side fund obligation of about \$0.48 million.

Secretary/Treasurer Touhey moved to approve staff's recommendation that the Board of Directors authorize the a) execution of the prefunding agreement with California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT) to fully fund the annual required contribution, b) designate the General Manager and the Chief Financial Officer as authorized officers for requesting disbursements from CERBT on behalf of Upper District, and c) payment of the Upper District's side fund obligation with CalPERS amounting to about \$0.48 million. Director Urias seconded the motion, which was approved by the following vote:

AYES: FELLOW, TOUHEY, URIAS
NOES: NONE
ABSTAIN: NONE
ABSENT: TREVIÑO, CHAVEZ

APPROVE RESOLUTION NO. 3-14-534, CALLING FOR A 20 PERCENT REDUCTION IN WATER USE IN THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

The General Manager discussed the governor's requirement to reduce water use by 20 percent. He then discussed the Upper District and the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments' efforts to work with water producers, cities and residents to launch the San Gabriel Valley WaterSmart City Challenge Program. The program would provide grants to the cities that are most effective in helping their constituents reduce water use.

Secretary/Treasurer Touhey moved to approve staff's recommendation that the Board of Directors adopt Resolution No. 3-14-534, calling for a 20 percent reduction in water use in the San Gabriel Valley.

Director Urias seconded the motion, which was approved by the following vote:

AYES: FELLOW, TOUHEY, URIAS
NOES: NONE
ABSTAIN: NONE
ABSENT: TREVIÑO, CHAVEZ

RESOLUTION NO. 3-14-534

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT CALLING FOR A 20 PERCENT REDUCTION IN WATER USE

Reference is hereby made to Resolution No. 3-14-534 in Upper District's resolution file and, by this reference, the same is incorporated herein and made part hereof, as though here fully set forth at length.

INFORMATION ITEMS

The following items listed on the agenda for the information of the Board were read, and ordered received and filed:

- (a) Press Releases.
- (b) Newspaper Articles.

ATTORNEY'S REPORT

District Counsel reported that, in regards to the Metropolitan vs. San Diego County Water Authority case, a tentative ruling against Metropolitan has been set on transportation rates in which Metropolitan will have 15 days to appeal the decision.

Director Fellow commended San Diego for putting together water resources to reduce reliance on Metropolitan.

ENGINEER'S REPORT

The District Consulting Engineer reported that the Baldwin Park Key Well groundwater elevation was 196.1 feet as of February 21, 2014. He also discussed the Upper Area's cumulative water credit.

Secretary/Treasurer Touhey and the District Consulting Engineer discussed recycled water not counting toward the Long Beach Judgment credit.

The following is a summary of contamination ranges found in samples under Title 22 from 32 wells during January 2014.

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Range (ppb)</u>	<u>MCL (ppb)</u>
PCE	ND - 1.8	5
TCE	ND - 3.0	5

A detailed written engineer's report on hydrologic conditions was also provided to the Board.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

The General Manager provided an update on Army Corps of Engineers and sediment removal efforts at Santa Fe Dam and Los Angeles County Flood Control District reservoirs. He stated that Metropolitan has expressed desire to delay deliveries of current untreated water orders in the fall.

METROPOLITAN REPORT

A written report highlighting Metropolitan's current activities was provided to the Board.

WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY REPORT

A written report highlighting WQA's current activities was provided to the Board.

WATERMASTER REPORT

A written report highlighting Watermaster's current activities was provided to the Board.

DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS

Secretary/Treasurer Touhey discussed attending the ACWA conference held in Washington, D.C.

President Fellow discussed his conversation with Congresswomen Judy Chu, Grace Napolitano and Congressman Gary Miller during the ACWA conference held in Washington, D.C.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

None.

ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION

No closed session was held.

RESUME REGULAR MEETING AND REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION

None.

ADJOURNMENT

President Fellow asked if there were other business to come before the Board; there being none, the meeting was duly adjourned to a regular meeting of the Board of Directors to be held on March 18, 2014 at 6:30 p.m. at the Upper District offices, 602 E. Huntington Drive, Suite B, Monrovia, CA 91016.

ATTEST

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY/TREASURER

SECRETARY/TREASURER

SEAL

Attachment 1

Consent Calendar Item 8. (a)

Demands numbered 17526 through 17558 on the General Fund Account of the Upper District at Citizens Business Bank, in the amount of \$491,773.41 and demands numbered 559 through 563 on the Water Fund Account at the same bank in the amount of \$413,312.67.

17526	YMCA West San Gabriel Valley	Inv. 1042, Deposit for Water Conservation Partnership Project with SGVMWD <i>(Board Approved 8/6/13. Previously paid 02/06/14)</i>	\$ 16,000.00
17527	YMCA West San Gabriel Valley	Inv. 1044, Water Conservation Partnership Project with SGVMWD <i>(Board Approved 8/6/13. Previously paid 02/25/14)</i>	9,000.00
17528	Aaron Read & Associates, LLC	Inv. 012014, Legislative Advocacy Services, January 2014 <i>(Board approved 6/4/13)</i>	10,600.98
17529	ACWA / JPIA	Health Insurance Premium - March 2014	30,869.48
17530	Amigos de los Rios	Inv. ADLR2013566, Neighborhood Stormwater Capture and Recharge Pilot Development Project	3,760.00
17531	AquaSave	Inv. 01, Large Landscape Survey and Retrofit Project <i>(Board Approved 11/5/13)</i>	49,857.00
17532	Davis & Leonard, LLP.	Inv. 16717, Special Counsel Services, January 2014 <i>(Board approved 3/5/13)</i>	667.00
17533	DRP Engineering, Inc.	Inv. 24, Project Management and Engineering Support Services, 1/25/14-2/21/14 <i>(Board approved 4/3/12)</i>	9,247.62
17534	Foothill Technology Center LLC	Base Rent - April 2014 <i>(Board approved 4/19/11)</i>	17,211.00
17535	GEI Consultants, Inc.	Inv. 712624, Water Supply Acquisition Program through February 1, 2014	545.00
17536	John Robinson Consulting, Inc.	Inv. USG2013-05, As-needed Consulting Services, January 2014	5,400.00
17537	Kelly Services, Inc.	Temporary Staff Inv. 03084787, W/E 01/19/14 Inv. 04109914, W/E 01/26/14 Inv. 05128686, W/E 02/02/14 Inv. 06093418, W/E 02/09/14 <i>(Board approved 11/5/13)</i>	1,539.43 2,002.23 2,415.77 1,477.28 <hr/> 7,434.71
17538	Lemieux & O'Neill	Professional Legal Services, January 2014 Inv. 325-004M12, Transactional Fees Inv. 325-996-32, Transactional Fees Inv. 325-999M-32, Retainer Inv. 325-998-20, Transactional expenses <i>(Board approved 5/17/11)</i>	785.00 3,061.50 3,500.00 41.76 <hr/> 7,388.26
17539	Michael E. Strachn	Inv. 201401, Legislative Advocacy Services, January 2014	4,000.00
17540	Padilla & Associates, Inc.	Inv. #13-999-26L, PLA/Labor Compliance, January 2014	1,666.67
17541	Paleo Environmental Associates	Paleontological Monitoring Services Inv. 2013-12A-5, Water Recycling Project Phase IIB Pkg 3, December 2013 Inv. 2013-12B-5, Water Recycling Project Phase IIB Pkg 4, December 2013 Inv. 2013-12A-6, Water Recycling Project Phase IIB Pkg 3, January 2014 Inv. 2013-12B-6, Water Recycling Project Phase IIB Pkg 4, January 2014	2,722.50 1,697.90 5,845.44 3,557.75 <hr/> 13,823.59
17542	Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc.	Inv. SGCA1401-01, Long Range Financial Plan - January 2014	875.00
17543	Richard W. Atwater	Inv. 21, Technical Advisory Services - January 2014	1,650.00
17544	San Gabriel Valley Newspaper Group	Inv. 0010474706, 01/31/14 Water Conservation Ad	2,000.00
17545	Suburban Water Systems	Inv. 6379, Phase IIB Operating Costs, December 2013 - January 2014 Inv. 6380, Phase IIB Operating Charge, February 2014 <i>(Board approved 11/2/10)</i>	1,543.92 1,393.54 <hr/> 2,937.46

17546	Tetra Tech, Inc.	Professional Services through December 27, 2013 Inv. 50761914, Water Recycling Program Phase IIB Pkgs 3 & 4 Retrofits - T8 <i>(Board approved 11/1/11)</i>		19,534.20
17547	Tres Es, Inc.	Inv. 02-2014, Legislative Advocacy Services December 2013 January 2014 <i>(Board approved 6/4/13)</i>	10,000.00 10,000.00	20,000.00
17548	Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District Revolving Payroll Fund	Inv. JAN 14, Payroll Fund Reimbursement for Employees' Payroll and District's Share of Payroll Taxes Inv. JAN 14D, Payroll Fund Reimbursement for District's Share of Payroll Taxes for Director Compensation	145,171.93 17,730.76	162,902.69
17549	Water Education for Latino Leaders	Inv. 03/27/14UD, Sponsorship of 2014 Well Conference		5,000.00
17550	WaterWise Consulting, Inc.	Inv. 01, Large Landscape Survey and Retrofit Project <i>(Board Approved 11/5/13)</i>		27,893.00
17551	Willdan Financial Services	Inv. 010-23249, Administration of Water Standby Charge Program for FY 2013/2014 <i>(Board Approved 5/21/13)</i>		14,188.64
17552	Edward L. Chavez	Director's Compensation, February 2014 10 Days District Business Meeting/Travel Expenses/Allowance Less Deferred Comp. Less Taxes Withheld	2,000.00 476.69 (250.00) (389.27)	1,837.42
17553	Charles M. Treviño	Director's Compensation, February 2014 10 Days District Business Meeting/Travel Expenses/Allowance Less Deferred Comp. Less Taxes Withheld	2,000.00 476.69 (250.00) (354.02)	1,872.67
17554	Bryan Urias	Director's Compensation, February 2014 9 Days District Business Meeting/Travel Expenses/Allowance Less Deferred Comp. Less Taxes Withheld	1,800.00 476.69 (150.00) (478.06)	1,648.63
17555	CalPERS 457 Plan	CalPERS Deferred Compensation, February 2014 Chavez Treviño Urias	500.00 500.00 300.00	1,300.00
17556	Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District Revolving Fund	Replenish Revolving Fund Account 02/01/14 - 02/28/14: Office Supplies Computer Systems/Equipment/Maintenance/Insurance/ Outside Service Meeting/Travel/Conferences/Outreach/Dues/Assessments/Membership Telephone/Utilities/Building Maintenance Water Conservation Program Expenses Water Recycling Project Operation & Maintenance/Permits Medical/ODA Reimbursement/Processing Fee/Retirement Plan	1,080.98 4,477.37 1,948.08 988.93 9,428.30 3,233.43 9,032.20	30,189.29
17557	U. S. Bank	CalCard Charges through 01/22/14 Meeting, Travel, Conferences, Membership, Community and Outreach Computer Systems/Office Equipment/Supplies/Maintenance & Service	6,296.94 686.96	6,983.90
17558	Discovery Science Center	Inv. 013114#10 4th - 5th Grade Assemblies Pilot After School Program <i>(Board approved 10/2/12)</i>	2,401.20 1,088.00	3,489.20

TOTAL \$ 491,773.41

559	Central Basin MWD	Invoice No. USGV-JAN14, for Purchase of 28.4 AF of Recycled Water in December 2013		10,845.73
560	City of Industry	Invoice No. January-14, for Purchase of 48.6 AF of Recycled Water in January 2014		11,669.89
561	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Invoice No. 7933 for Purchase of 229.1 Treated Water Delivered through Service Connections in January 2014		198,971.59
562	San Gabriel Valley MWD	Invoice No. 441 for 85.61 AF of Water Delivered through the Alhambra/MWD Exchange Plan in January 2014 @ \$130 per AF		11,129.30
563	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	Inv. 7140, Contract No. 4101 - Fiscal Year 2012/13		
		Purchase of 1,644.72 AF of Recycled Water	135,031.51	
		Pump Operation & Maintenance	28,369.89	
		Chlorination System Capital	11,077.39	
		Chlorination Residual Chemical Costs	<u>6,217.37</u>	<u>180,696.16</u>
			TOTAL	<u>\$ 413,312.67</u>

Draft



**6. (a)
COMMITTEE
REPORTS**

March 26, 2014

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH COMMITTEE

**SUBJECT: MINUTES OF THE GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH
COMMITTEE AND SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
March 25, 2013**

ATTENDANCE: Ed Chavez, Chair
Anthony R. Fellow
Michael Touhey
Charles M. Treviño
Bryan Urias
Shane Chapman
Patty Cortez
Manuel Gouveia
Steve O'Neil

Jorge Garrido
Fmr. Senator Richard Polanco
John Freshman (phone)
Michael Strachn (phone)
Margarita Vargas
Mariana Lake
Lenet Pacheco

1. **Call to Order.**
2. **Public Comment.** None.
3. **Discussion/Action.** None.
4. **2014 Legislative Outlook.**

a. Bill Analyses & Recommendations.

The Director of Community and Government Affairs provided bill analyses on several state and federal bills of interest and gave recommendations to the committee on the following bills:

Support:

- S.2016 (Feinstein) The California Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014
- H.R. 4039 (Costa) The California Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014
- H.R. 4258 (Napolitano) The Secure Water Amendments Act of 2014
- S.2019 (Schatz) The Secure Water Amendments Act of 2014

Watch:

- H.R. 3964 (Valadao): The Sacramento–San Joaquin Valley Emergency Water Delivery Act

Support if Amended:

- AB 1331 (Rendon) The Clean, Safe, and Reliable Drinking Water Act of 2014.

Oppose Unless Amended:

- SB 848 (Wolk) The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality, and Water Supply Act of 2014.

Oppose

- AB 1671 (Fraizer) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: water conveyance system,

b. Federal Update.

Water Resources Reform Development Act (WRRDA):

Conference negotiations continue between the House and Senate to craft a final version. It is expected that the Water Infrastructure Financing Innovation Authority (WIFIA) language, which has been a topic of much debate between the conferees, has been resolved and will be in the final version. WIFIA will serve as a form of low interest loans and loan guarantees for water infrastructure financing. Language providing the Army Corps of Engineers with the flexibility to improve management of local facilities like Santa Fe Dam through the participation of non-federal entities and public private partnerships is still included in both versions of the bills. Upper District is on record supporting both Congressman Schuster's WRRDA bill and Senator Boxer's WRDA bill from the previous session. Upper District's Washington DC Advocacy team remains optimistic that the bill will pass both houses and move along for signing by the Obama Administration within the next two months. The advocacy team also reported on the positive outcome of the recent meeting between Upper District Directors and Management, and the Director of Civil Works at the US Army Corps of Engineers, where they to discussed the Santa Fe Dam as a potential public-private partnership pilot project under WRRDA's provisions.

H.R. 3964 (Valadao):

The Sacramento–San Joaquin Valley Emergency Water Delivery Act is an attempt to restore water reliability by lifting commitments made for environmental water in the Central Valley Project Improvement Act and the Endangered Species Act. This bill is extremely controversial and is opposed by both Senator Feinstein and Senator Boxer and Congresswoman Napolitano. The President has spoken in opposition to the Bill and the Governor has taken an oppose position.

S.2016 (Feinstein):

The California Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014 will help California and Oregon farmers, businesses and communities suffering from historic drought conditions. The bill provides \$300 million in emergency funds to be used on a range of projects to maximize water supplies for farmers, consumers and municipalities and provide economic assistance. Upper District has provided both Senator Feinstein and Congresswoman Napolitano with a list of current projects that may be eligible for funding.

c. **State.**

Water Bond:

Following the bill introduction deadline, there are now 10 water bond related bills for consideration. Four of these are spot bills and the remaining are actively being discussed within various committees of the legislature. The two most actively progressing and debated bills are:

▪ **SB 848 (Wolk):**

The \$6.8B bond bill was heard in the Senate Committee on Natural Resources & Water on Feb. 11th and passed successfully out of committee. Metropolitan and ACWA have taken an “Oppose Unless Amended” position. Senator Wolk has committed to add a separate Chapter on Water Recycling as requested by the San Gabriel Valley Legislative Caucus.

▪ **AB 1331 (Rendon):**

The bill has received two rounds of amendments since January. These actions increased the total bond to \$8 billion dollars. The second round of amendments were released following the March 14th Water Bond Informational Hearing that was held in Monterey Park. At this hearing two panels were convened to discuss the priorities for the San Gabriel Valley and Greater Los Angeles region. Upper District provided testimony highlighting the bills priorities and funding for recycled water projects and was represented by Director Bryan Urias. The author accepted some of Upper District’s suggested amendments now contained in Chapter 7, sec 79746 The full text of AB1331 is included as attachment 2. AB 1331 passed through the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water on March 25, 2014 with a 7-2 vote.

Delta Legislation:

Upper District is currently monitoring the following drought-related legislative bills: AB 1961 (Eggman); AB 2463 (Dickinson); SB 1410 (Wolk); and SB 1447 (Fuller) and provided analysis on AB 1671 (Fraizer).

▪ **AB 1671 (Fraizer):**

The bill would prohibit the Department of Water Resources from constructing water facilities as part of a specified water conveyance system unless specifically authorized by the Legislature. Metropolitan has circulated a letter of “opposed as introduced” to its member agencies for signatures as the bill threatens the co-equal goals of ecosystem restoration and reliable water supplies in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

5. **Other Matters.** None.

6. **Adjournment.**

NEXT MEETING: To Be Determined.

cc: General Manager

MEMORANDUM

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT



**6. (b)
COMMITTEE
REPORTS**

March 27, 2014

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: WATER POLICY COMMITTEE

**SUBJECT: MINUTES OF WATER POLICY COMMITTEE AND SPECIAL MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS – March 26, 2014**

ATTENDANCE:	Michael Touhey, Chairman	Ed Chavez
	Charles M. Treviño, Member	Mariana Lake
	Shane Chapman	Fred Gerringer
	Steve O'Neill (via conference call)	Cory Heggtveit
	Reymundo Trejo	
	Elena Layugan	

TOPICS DISCUSSED

3. **Public Comment.** None.

4. **Approve an Agreement Template to pass through Metropolitan Member Agency Allocation Funds to Producers Conducting Water Efficient Programs.**

Staff discussed Metropolitan's Member Agency Allocation (MAA) funding and the ability to pass through such funds to its producers who implement certain water efficient device-based programs.

Staff explained that developing an agreement template will enable device-based water efficient programs to be implemented by Upper District's water producers and MAA funding passed through in an expeditious manner.

Following discussion, the Water Policy Committee recommended that the Board of Directors authorize the General Manager to use an agreement template to pass through conservation program funds from Metropolitan Water District to producers.

5. **Approve an Agreement with Tetra Tech, Inc. to Provide On-Call Retrofit Design Support Services.**

The Assistant General Manager discussed the competitive bid process through which Tetra Tech, Inc. had been selected in 2011. He added that Tetra Tech, Inc. has proven its abilities over time and developed good working relationships with the LA County Department of Public Health.

He explained that the Legislature has passed drought legislation that appropriates \$472 million to the IRWM Program and that \$200 million from that program will be available for drought-related projects that demonstrate readiness to construct. In order for Upper District to quickly prepare the next wave of direct reuse projects, staff recommends entering into an On-Call Retrofit Design Support Services Agreement with Tetra Tech, Inc. The agreement provides engineering services to plan and design projects that expand the purple pipe recycled water system by adding additional customers or extending the existing distribution system.

Director Touhey, the General Manager, and Assistant General Manager discussed the work conducted for the City of Industry project being included in the contracted services.

Director Treviño asked if Tetra Tech, Inc. would be helping the Upper District to access funding from the Governor's Emergency Drought Package.

The General Manager affirmed that this is the first step in not missing any opportunity to tap into funding for indirect reuse projects.

Director Touhey and the Assistant General Manager discussed the timeline for having these project shovel-ready.

The General Manager stated that staff would work to shorten the timeline as much as possible.

Following discussion, the Water Policy Committee recommended that the Board of Directors approve a professional services agreement with Tetra Tech, Inc. for on-call retrofit and pipeline engineering design support services for two years for a not-to-exceed amount of \$150,000.

6. Authorize an Agreement for the Preparation of the Indirect Reuse Replenishment Project Permit Engineering Report.

The Assistant General Manager stated that the Board had directed staff to perform Tasks 1 through 7 of the Indirect Reuse Action Plan (IRAP). In order to expedite obtaining a permit approval, staff recommends accelerating the delivery of the Engineering Report under Task 11. The Engineering Report will serve as the basis for CDPH's recommendations to the Regional Board regarding approval of the Project Permit. He discussed Trussell Technologies' experience and involvement in working on Tasks 1 through 7.

Following discussion, the Water Policy Committee recommended that the Board of Directors authorize an agreement with Trussell Technologies for a not-to-exceed amount of \$100,000 to provide technical advisory support for preparation of the Engineering Report.

Director Touhey emphasized the need to ensure that the Upper District is doing everything possible, while financial assistance is available, to get the most funding for the benefit of the Upper District.

7. **Approve Funding and Award of Contract for a Joint Research Project under Metropolitan Water District's Foundational Actions Funding Program on Lower Cost Alternative Treatment Technologies for the Indirect Reuse Replenishment Project.**

The Assistant General Manager explained that the funding would be for a joint research study to look at lowering the cost of alternative treatment technologies.

Director Treviño, asked if the technology being utilized by Sunny Slope Mutual Water Company (Sunny Slope) is being considered.

The General Manager and Assistant General Manager explained that the technology utilized by Sunny Slope is focused on nitrate removal while the Upper District is looking to remove TOCs (total organic carbons).

Director Treviño stated that he wants to ensure the Upper District's investment in the technology being utilized by Sunny Slope is well invested.

Director Touhey and the Assistant General Manager discussed inline generators.

The General Manager explained that inline generators are not being considered since the water flow is going against gravity, which does not make it a feasible option.

Following discussion, the Water Policy Committee recommended that the Board of Directors authorize funding of \$150,000 as a matching contribution to funds available from the Metropolitan Water District's Foundational Actions Funding Program (MWD FAF) and approve a contract with Trussell Technologies for a Not-to-Exceed amount of \$300,000 to rent pilot treatment equipment and conduct the research. MWD will provide matching funds of \$150,000, for a total of \$300,000 toward research to lower cost alternative treatment technologies for recycled water for groundwater recharge.

8. **Other Matters.**

9. **Adjournment.**

NEXT MEETING: April 23, 2014 at 5:30 p.m.

cc: General Manager

8. (a)
List of Demands

April 1, 2014
General Fund

Board of Directors
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District

Submitted herewith for action by the Board of Directors of the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District are the following demands on the District's General Fund Account at Citizens Business Bank:

17559	Mike Bubalo Construction Co., Inc.	Inv. PPR10, Water Recycling Project Phase IIB Pkg 3 & 4 Retrofits <i>(Board Approved 12/10/12, Previously paid 03/06/14)</i>	\$	33,440.00
17560	Joint Powers Insurance Authority	Property Insurance Renewal, 4/1/14 - 4/1/15 <i>(Previously paid 03/06/14)</i>		4,826.00
17561	Rio Hondo Elementary School	2013-14 Water Education Grant Program <i>(Previously paid 03/13/14)</i>		1,000.00
17562	Rio Hondo Elementary School	2013-14 Water Education Grant Program <i>(Previously paid 03/13/14)</i>		1,000.00
17563	Northview High School	2013-14 Water Education Grant Program <i>(Previously paid 03/13/14)</i>		611.00
17564	Sanchez Elementary School	2013-14 Water Education Grant Program <i>(Previously paid 03/13/14)</i>		1,000.00
17565	San Gabriel High School	2013-14 Water Education Grant Program <i>(Previously paid 03/13/14)</i>		1,000.00
17566	Aaron Read & Associates, LLC	Inv. 022014, Legislative Advocacy Services, February 2014 <i>(Board approved 6/4/13)</i>		10,000.00
17567	ACWA / JPIA	Inv. 0270580, Health Insurance Premium - April 2014		30,855.48
17568	Cleminson Elementary School	2013-14 Water Education Grant Program		1,000.00
17569	Foothill Technology Center LLC	Base Rent - May 2014 <i>(Board approved 4/19/11)</i>		17,211.00
17570	Kelly Services, Inc.	Temporary Staff Inv. 07104656, W/E 02/16/14 Inv. 08115458, W/E 02/23/14 Inv. 09120358, W/E 03/02/14 Inv. 10131282, W/E 03/09/14 <i>(Board approved 11/5/13)</i>	763.40 1,303.44 861.03 <u>372.75</u>	3,300.62
17571	Michael E. Strachn	Inv. 201402, Legislative Advocacy Services, February 2014		4,000.00
17572	Richard W. Atwater	Inv. 22, Technical Advisory Services - February 2014		3,450.00
17573	Tetra Tech, Inc.	Professional Services through January 24, 2014 Inv. 50770417, Water Recycling Program Phase IIB Pkgs 3 & 4 Retrofits - T8 <i>(Board approved 11/1/11)</i>		12,334.00
17574	Tres Es, Inc.	Inv. 03-2014, Legislative Advocacy Services, February 2014 <i>(Board approved 6/4/13)</i>		10,000.00
17575	Trussell Technologies, Inc.	Inv. 1960, USBR Title XVI Feasibility Study, December 2013 Inv. 1993, USBR Title XVI Feasibility Study, January 2014 <i>(Board approved 5/1/12)</i>	8,060.30 <u>1,164.01</u>	9,224.31
17576	Void	Printer Error		0.00
17577	U. S. Bank	CalCard Charges through 02/24/14 Meeting, Travel, Conferences, Membership, Community and Outreach Computer Systems/Office Equipment/Supplies/Maintenance & Service	5,786.03 <u>3,097.81</u>	8,883.84

17578	WaterReuse Research Foundation	Inv. 3, Contribution towards the Soil Aquifer Treatment Process Enhancement for Potable Reuse Project		28,750.00
17579	CalPERS Fiscal Services Division	Lump Sum Payment of Side Fund <i>(Board approved 3/4/14. Previously Paid 3/21/14)</i>		477,547.00
17580	State Water Resources Control Board	Inv. 050714_140, Annual State Revolving Fund Loan Repayment - Pkg 4		75,541.85
17581	Paleo Environmental Associates	Paleontological Monitoring Services Inv. 2013-12A-7, Water Recycling Project Phase IIB Pkg 3, February 2014 Inv. 2013-12B-7, Water Recycling Project Phase IIB Pkg 4, February 2014	1,623.54 <u>1,352.50</u>	2,976.04
17582	Davis & Leonard, LLP.	Inv. 16778, Special Counsel Services, February 2014 <i>(Board approved 3/5/13)</i>		248.00
17583	Lemieux & O'Neill	Professional Legal Services, February 2014 Inv. 325-004M13, Transactional Fees Inv. 325-996-33, Transactional Fees Inv. 325-999M-33, Retainer Inv. 325-998-21, Transactional expenses <i>(Board approved 5/17/11)</i>	3,883.00 2,710.50 3,500.00 <u>14.19</u>	10,107.69
17584	CDM Smith	Inv. 80483488/1, On-Call Integrated Resources Plan Demand Forecast Update		5,996.00
17585	Padilla & Associates, Inc.	Inv. #13-999-27L, PLA/Labor Compliance, February 2014		1,666.67
17586	Trussell Technologies, Inc.	Inv. 2019, USBR Title XVI Feasibility Study, February 2014 <i>(Board approved 5/1/12)</i>		17,889.00
17587	Greenberg Traurig, LLP	Inv. 3576852, Lobbying Services, January 2014		3,300.00
17588	Mike Bubalo Construction Co., Inc.	Inv. PPR11, Water Recycling Project Phase IIB Pkg 3 & 4 Retrofits <i>(Board Approved 12/10/12)</i>		48,226.75
17589	MWH Americas, Inc.	Inv. 1643175, As-needed Consulting Services for the Period 11/16/13 - 2/14/14 <i>(Board approved 1/3/12)</i>		1,868.55
17590	DRP Engineering, Inc.	Inv. 25, Project Management and Engineering Support Services, 2/22/14 - 3/21/14 <i>(Board approved 4/3/12)</i>		7,635.60
17591	AquaSave	Inv. 02, Large Landscape Survey and Retrofit Project <i>(Board Approved 11/5/13)</i>		25,873.50
17592	EcoTech Services, Inc.	Inv. 209, Baldwin Park Community Garden Irrigation Retrofit		1,071.00
17593	San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership	Inv. 3430, Membership Dues, FY 2013-14		20,000.00
17594	SPUSD	2013-14 Water Education Grant Program		388.80
17595	Void	Printer Error		0.00
17596	Bassett High School	2013-14 Water Education Grant Program, Part 1		975.00
17597	Bassett High School	2013-14 Water Education Grant Program, Part 2		995.00
17598	Void	Printer Error		0.00
17599	WaterWise Consulting, Inc.	Inv. 02, Large Landscape Survey and Retrofit Project <i>(Board Approved 11/5/13)</i>		11,833.50
17600	Mt. Olive High School	2013-14 Water Education Grant Program		922.75
17601	Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District Revolving Fund	Replenish Revolving Fund Account 03/01/14 - 03/31/14: Office Supplies Computer Systems/Equipment/Maintenance/Insurance/ Outside Service Meeting/Travel/Conferences/Outreach/Dues/Assessments/Membership Telephone/Utilities/Building Maintenance Workers' Comp Water Conservation Program Expenses Water Recycling Project Operation & Maintenance/Permits/Water Purchases Medical/ODA Reimbursement/Processing Fee/Retirement Plan	583.99 8,615.13 4,605.36 561.63 3,507.00 3,333.08 11,172.22 <u>10,709.09</u>	43,087.50

17602	Edward L. Chavez	Director's Compensation, March 2014 10 Days District Business Meeting/Travel Expenses/Allowance Less Deferred Comp. Less Taxes Withheld	2,000.00 476.69 (250.00) <u>(389.27)</u>	1,837.42
17603	Charles M. Treviño	Director's Compensation, March 2014 10 Days District Business Meeting/Travel Expenses/Allowance Less Deferred Comp. Less Taxes Withheld	2,000.00 476.69 (250.00) <u>(354.02)</u>	1,872.67
17604	Bryan Urias	Director's Compensation, March 2014 10 Days District Business Meeting/Travel Expenses/Allowance Less Deferred Comp. Less Taxes Withheld	2,000.00 476.69 (150.00) <u>(532.16)</u>	1,794.53
17605	Michael R. Touhey	Director's Compensation, March 2014 10 Days District Business 10 Days MWD Business Meeting/Travel Expenses/Allowance Less Deferred Comp. Less Taxes Withheld	2,000.00 2,000.00 490.14 (1,550.00) <u>(2,940.14)</u>	0.00
17606	Michael R. Touhey	Director's Compensation, February 2014 10 Days District Business 10 Days MWD Business Meeting/Travel Expenses/Allowance Less Deferred Comp. Less Taxes Withheld	2,000.00 2,000.00 539.08 (1,550.00) <u>(2,989.08)</u>	0.00
17607	Lincoln National Pension	Deferred Compensation: February 2014 - Touhey March 2014 - Touhey	1,800.00 <u>1,800.00</u>	3,600.00
17608	CalPERS 457 Plan	CalPERS Deferred Compensation, March 2014 Chavez Treviño Urias	500.00 500.00 <u>300.00</u>	1,300.00
17609	Void	Printer Error		0.00
17610	Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District Revolving Payroll Fund	Inv. FEB 14, Payroll Fund Reimbursement for Employees' Payroll and District's Share of Payroll Taxes Inv. FEB 14D, Net Payroll Fund Reimbursement for District's Share of Payroll Taxes for Director Compensation	133,770.02 <u>(10,637.46)</u>	<u>123,132.56</u>
TOTAL				<u><u>1,073,573.63</u></u>

Board of Directors
 Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District

Submitted herewith for action by the Board of Directors of the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District are the following demands on the District's Water Fund Account at Citizens Business Bank:

564	Central Basin MWD	Invoice No. USGV-FEB14, Purchase of 37.3 AF of Recycled Water in January 2014		\$ 14,231.84
565	City of Industry City Hall	Invoice No. February-14, Purchase of 34.8 AF of Recycled Water in February 2014	8,364.80	
		Invoice No. January-13, Purchase of 26.1 AF of Recycled Water in January 2013	6,262.56	
		Invoice No. December-12, Purchase of 13.2 AF of Recycled Water in December 2012	<u>3,167.15</u>	17,794.51
566	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Invoice No.7961, Purchase of 203.7 AF of Treated Water and 2,315.9 AF of Untreated Water Delivered through Service Connections in February 2014		1,524,981.70
567	San Gabriel Valley MWD	Invoice No.442 for 72.78 AF of Water Delivered through the Alhambra/MWD Exchange Plan in February 2014 @ \$130 per AF		<u>9,461.40</u>
		TOTAL		<u>\$ 1,566,469.45</u>

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UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MWD
FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Expenses	FY ACTUAL	FY ACTUAL	FY 2013-14	AMOUNT OF	PERCENT OF
	MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET
	\$	\$	\$	REMAINING	REMAINING
Administrative Expenses	262,738	1,713,808	2,329,387	615,579	26.4%
Water Conservation Program	35,514	515,771	1,432,000	916,229	64.0%
Stormwater Program	-	14,275	89,400	75,125	84.0%
Water Recycling Program	38,927	783,725	1,922,190	1,128,465	58.7%
Water Quality and Supply Program	17,770	318,499	1,047,490	728,991	69.6%
Water Purchases	3,037,789	18,547,300	21,624,006	3,076,706	14.2%
Operating Expenses	3,392,738	21,903,378	28,444,473	6,541,095	23.0%
Operating Revenues	1,756,832	17,206,351	28,948,829	11,742,478	40.6%
Net Reserve Activity from Operations (-/++)	(1,635,906)	(4,697,027)	504,356	n/a	n/a
Capital Expenditures	153,254	1,382,021	3,634,100	2,252,079	62.0%
Capital Program Revenues	-	2,291,525	765,000	(1,526,525)	-199.5%
Net Change in Cash Due to Capital Outlays	(153,254)	909,505	(2,869,100)	n/a	n/a
Total Change in Fund Balances	(1,789,160)	(3,787,523)	(2,364,744)	n/a	n/a

YTD actuals are generally consistent with budgeted numbers. The budget variance on professional services relates to staffing services used to temporarily fill administration, accounting and community and government affairs positions.

Staff anticipates that expenses related to major program activities will be incurred towards the end of the fiscal year.

Expenses-to-date primarily consist of preliminary efforts related to the Neighborhood Stormwater Project.

YTD actuals are consistent with budgeted numbers.

Staff anticipates that Water Quality & Supply program expenses will end the year well below budgeted amounts.

Current year budget assumes 29,000 AF of untreated water sales. Upper District has received orders for 40,300 AF of untreated water for various producer cyclic storage accounts. As of February 28, 2014, 28,300 AF of this water has been delivered.

Current year budget assumes 29,000 AF of untreated water sales. Upper District has received orders for 40,300 AF of untreated water for various producer cyclic storage accounts. As of February 28, 2014, 28,300 AF of this water has been delivered.

Negative net reserve activity from operations is due to a lag between water purchase payments to MWD and actual collections for imported water deliveries to purveyors.

Expenses-to-date primarily consist of costs related to the Packages 3 & 4 Retrofit Construction Project and the IRRP.

Year-to-date amount includes additional ARRA funds received as a result of the final financial review conducted by the USBR, allowing Upper District to drawdown the full authorized grant amount. It also includes state grant funds budgeted in the prior fiscal year but actually received in July 2013 as well as additional state loan funds approved by SWRCB at project closeout.

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND BUDGET COMPARISON
FOR THE MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Page 1
33.3% @ 02-28-14

	FY ACTUAL MONTH	FY ACTUAL YEAR-TO-DATE	FY 2013-14 BUDGET	AMOUNT OF BUDGET REMAINING	PERCENT OF BUDGET REMAINING
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING REVENUES					
Water Rate Revenues					
Tier 1 Treated	198,031	2,159,682	2,596,727	437,045	17%
Tier 1 Untreated	1,186,000	9,488,000	17,197,000	7,709,000	45%
Upper Surcharge Tier 1 Treated	18,024	196,477	240,000	43,523	18%
Upper Surcharge Tier 1 Untreated	160,000	1,280,000	2,320,000	1,040,000	45%
Gross MWD Stand-by Charge-Revenue Reconciliation	-	1,060,937	1,961,005	900,068	46%
MSGB Watermaster-Ready-to-Serve	6,300	50,400	75,600	25,200	33%
Sub Total	1,568,355	14,235,496	24,390,332	10,154,836	42%
Revolving Revenue					
MSGB Watermaster-SG River Watermaster	-	76,000	76,000	-	0%
Other Administrative Revenues					
Interest	-	1,386	49,497	48,111	97%
Taxes	20,746	285,193	300,000	14,807	5%
Other Income	-	3,568	5,000	1,432	29%
Sub Total	20,746	290,147	354,497	64,350	18%
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE REVENUES	1,589,101	14,601,643	24,820,829	10,219,186	41%
CAPITAL PROJECT FUND REVENUES					
Recycled Water Revenues					
Recycled Water Sales	14,373	492,001	540,000	47,999	9%
Upper Recycled Water Surcharge Revenue	17,552	818,197	1,393,000	574,803	41%
Metropolitan Water District LRP Funds	10,724	139,629	215,000	75,371	35%
Parcel/Standby Charge	125,082	955,806	1,650,000	694,194	42%
Interest	-	-	4,000	4,000	100%
Sub Total	167,731	2,405,634	3,802,000	1,396,366	37%
Capital Program Revenues					
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	-	618,908	150,000	(468,908)	-313%
State Water Resources Control Board	-	1,672,617	-	(1,672,617)	n/a
Other	-	-	615,000	615,000	100%
Sub Total	-	2,291,525	765,000	(1,526,525)	-200%
Water Use Efficiency Revenues					
Conservation Program Contributions	-	172,248	311,000	138,752	45%
Sub Total	-	172,248	311,000	138,752	45%
TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECT FUND REVENUES	167,731	4,869,407	4,878,000	8,593	0%
OTHER FUND REVENUES					
Water Quality and Supply Program Revenues					
Interest	-	25,817	11,000	(14,817)	-135%
Sub Total	-	25,817	11,000	(14,817)	-135%
Rate Stabilization Fund Revenues					
Interest	-	1,009	4,000	2,991	75%
Sub Total	-	1,009	4,000	2,991	75%
TOTAL OTHER FUND REVENUES	-	26,826	15,000	(11,826)	-79%
TOTAL REVENUES	1,756,832	19,497,876	29,713,829	10,215,953	34%

**MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND BUDGET COMPARISON
FOR THE MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2014**

	FY ACTUAL MONTH	FY ACTUAL YEAR-TO-DATE	FY 2013-14 BUDGET	AMOUNT OF BUDGET REMAINING	PERCENT OF BUDGET REMAINING
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES					
33.3% @ 02-28-14					
<u>Personnel Expenses</u>					
Employee Salaries	107,171	737,336	1,258,000	520,664	41%
Employee Benefits	25,482	162,094	340,000	177,906	52%
Retired Employee Benefits	4,761	43,839	89,000	45,161	51%
Employee Travel/Conference	3,792	20,309	45,000	24,691	55%
Sub Total	141,206	963,577	1,732,000	768,423	44%
<u>Director Expenses</u>					
Director Compensation	19,937	107,520	172,500	64,980	38%
Director Benefits	7,610	54,932	110,000	55,068	50%
Retired Director Benefits	5,167	43,916	98,000	54,084	55%
Director Public Outreach	2,225	16,811	25,000	8,189	33%
Director Travel/Conference	4,900	27,118	40,000	12,882	32%
Sub Total	39,839	250,297	445,500	195,203	44%
<u>Pension Expense</u>					
CalPERS-Employees, Directors, Retirees	29,341	235,295	470,000	234,705	50%
Sub Total	29,341	235,295	470,000	234,705	50%
<u>Office Expenses</u>					
Office Supplies/Equipment	3,209	72,257	57,500	(14,757)	-26%
Equipment Operations & Maintenance	2,691	21,919	31,827	9,908	31%
Computer Systems	3,250	55,677	56,400	723	1%
Dues/Memberships/Assessments	200	122,975	150,000	27,025	18%
Meeting Expense	5,500	21,051	33,000	11,949	36%
Sub Total	14,850	293,880	328,727	34,847	11%
<u>Facility Expenses</u>					
Building Maintenance	1,128	1,375	5,000	3,625	73%
Liability/Property Insurance	125	40,745	38,192	(2,553)	-7%
Office Lease	17,211	137,688	207,048	69,360	33%
Telephone/Utilities	696	6,122	7,200	1,078	15%
Sub Total	19,160	185,930	257,440	71,510	28%
<u>Professional Services</u>					
Legal/Financial	6,234	45,189	136,000	90,811	67%
Engineering	-	33,565	52,500	18,935	36%
Auditor	-	35,280	40,000	4,720	12%
Recruitment/Others/Temp Services	8,998	142,951	45,000	(97,951)	-218%
Public Information/Outreach	3,110	14,546	50,000	35,454	71%
Sub Total	18,342	271,530	323,500	51,970	16%
<u>Allocation to Projects and Programs</u>					
Salaries/Overhead Allocated to Projects	-	(486,701)	(1,227,780)	(741,079)	60%
Sub Total	-	(486,701)	(1,227,780)	(741,079)	60%
TOTAL	262,738	1,713,808	2,329,387	615,579	26%
<u>Water Purchases</u>					
Tier 1 Treated	198,031	2,179,220	2,596,727	417,507	16%
Tier 1 Untreated	2,839,758	15,420,015	17,197,000	1,776,985	10%
MWD Capacity Charge	-	88,320	186,790	98,470	53%
MWD Ready-to-Serve Charge	-	783,745	1,567,489	783,744	50%
Sub Total	3,037,789	18,471,300	21,548,006	3,076,706	14%
<u>Revolving Expenses</u>					
San Gabriel River Watermaster	-	76,000	76,000	-	0%
Sub Total	-	76,000	76,000	-	0%
TOTAL	3,037,789	18,547,300	21,624,006	3,076,706	14%
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	3,300,527	20,261,108	23,953,393	3,692,285	15%

**UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND BUDGET COMPARISON
FOR THE MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2014**

	<u>FY ACTUAL MONTH</u>	<u>FY ACTUAL YEAR-TO-DATE</u>	<u>FY 2013-14 BUDGET</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF BUDGET REMAINING</u>	<u>PERCENT OF BUDGET REMAINING</u>
RECYCLED WATER PROGRAM EXPENSES					33.3% @ 02-28-14
Water Purchases-Recycled Water	26,547	350,991	540,000	189,009	35%
SWRCB Loan Repayment	-	188,281	722,000	533,719	74%
Salaries and Overhead Allocation	-	45,831	264,290	218,459	83%
Standby Charge Development/Implementation	-	4,114	19,000	14,886	78%
Lobbyist	52	18,974	25,000	6,026	24%
Operation and Maintenance Phase I	-	-	9,900	9,900	100%
Operation and Maintenance Phase IIA	7,931	128,306	234,000	105,694	45%
Operation and Maintenance Phase IIB	4,397	57,228	108,000	50,772	47%
Sub Total	38,927	793,725	1,922,190	1,128,465	59%
TOTAL RECYCLED WATER EXPENSES	38,927	793,725	1,922,190	1,128,465	59%
CAPITAL PROGRAM EXPENSES					
San Gabriel Valley Water Recycling Project					
Construction Phase IIB	115,531	701,313	1,565,000	863,687	55%
Engineering - General	526	35,606	107,500	71,894	67%
Engineering - Other Project	-	3,255	100,000	96,745	97%
Engineering/Project Management IIB	27,131	175,422	120,000	(55,422)	-46%
Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Project	-	262,585	999,000	736,415	74%
Permits/Right of Way	8,551	16,342	-	(16,342)	0%
Legal and Financial	780	5,685	10,000	4,315	43%
Salaries & Overhead Allocation	-	162,283	432,600	270,317	62%
Sub Total	152,519	1,362,491	3,334,100	1,971,609	59%
Other Capital Program Expenses					
Stormwater	735	19,530	300,000	280,470	93%
Sub Total	735	19,530	300,000	280,470	93%
TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAM EXPENSES	153,254	1,382,021	3,634,100	2,252,079	62%
STORMWATER PROGRAM EXPENSES					
Stormwater Program					
Professional Services	-	14,275	60,000	45,725	76%
Salaries and Overhead Allocation	-	-	29,400	29,400	100%
Sub Total	-	14,275	89,400	75,125	84%
TOTAL STORMWATER EXPENSES	-	14,275	89,400	75,125	84%

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND BUDGET COMPARISON
FOR THE MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Page 4
PERCENT OF
BUDGET
REMAINING
33.3% @ 02-28-14

	FY ACTUAL MONTH	FY ACTUAL YEAR-TO-DATE	FY 2013-14 BUDGET	AMOUNT OF BUDGET REMAINING	PERCENT OF BUDGET REMAINING
WATER CONSERVATION/EDUCATION PROGRAM EXPENSES					
WATER USE EFFICIENCY					
<u>Residential Programs</u>					
Residential Retrofit Program	-	118,500	150,000	33,500	22%
Residential Water Efficient Rebate Program	(480)	1,995	-	(1,995)	0%
Sub Total	(480)	118,495	150,000	31,505	21%
<u>Commercial/Industrial/Institution Programs</u>					
CII Water Efficiency Survey and Retrofit Program	-	18,504	100,000	81,496	81%
Sub Total	-	18,504	100,000	81,496	81%
<u>Landscape Programs</u>					
Landscape Retrofit Program	28,465	31,090	400,000	368,910	92%
Other Landscape Programs	-	-	235,000	235,000	100%
Sub Total	28,465	31,090	635,000	603,910	95%
<u>Allocation to Conservation Programs</u>					
Salaries & Overhead	-	85,535	105,000	19,465	19%
Sub Total	-	85,535	105,000	19,465	19%
TOTAL WATER USE EFFICIENCY EXPENSES	27,985	253,624	990,000	736,376	74%
EDUCATION & COMMUNITY OUTREACH					
<u>Watershed Programs</u>					
Natural Vegetation Restoration Program	-	4,357	20,000	15,643	78%
Sub Total	-	4,357	20,000	15,643	78%
<u>Educational Programs</u>					
Water Awareness Youth Art Contests	25	6,003	10,000	3,997	40%
Educational Activities/Sponsorships	7,253	82,749	146,000	63,251	43%
Educational Materials/Grant Program	-	16,662	20,000	3,338	17%
Sub Total	7,278	105,414	176,000	70,586	40%
<u>Outreach and Information Programs</u>					
Public Workshops/Seminars	-	17,184	45,000	27,816	62%
Conservation Devices/Items	-	-	10,000	10,000	100%
Bottled Water Program	-	14,632	33,000	18,368	56%
Displays/Fairs/Presentations	-	-	5,000	5,000	100%
Conferences/Meetings	251	1,556	4,500	2,944	65%
Public Information	-	26,531	30,500	3,969	13%
Technical Assistance	-	4,500	10,000	5,500	55%
Legal/Financial	-	2,438	3,000	562	19%
Sub Total	251	66,842	141,000	74,158	53%
<u>Allocation to Conservation Programs</u>					
Salaries & Overhead	-	85,534	105,000	19,466	19%
Sub Total	-	85,534	105,000	19,466	19%
TOTAL EDUCATION & COMMUNITY OUTREACH EXPENSES	7,529	262,147	442,000	179,853	41%
TOTAL WATER CONSERVATION EXPENSES	35,514	515,771	1,432,000	916,229	64%
WATER QUALITY AND SUPPLY PROGRAM EXPENSES					
<u>Policy 9-00-8 Groundwater Remediation Projects</u>					
Engineering for Water Supply Projects	807	19,217	60,000	40,783	68%
Legislative Consultant	14,000	167,731	265,000	97,269	37%
Outside Services	2,928	12,162	25,000	12,838	51%
Sub Total	17,735	199,111	350,000	150,889	43%
<u>Other Expenses</u>					
Integrated Resource Management Plan	-	8,238	25,000	16,762	67%
Water Supply Reliability Plan/Emergency Preparedness	-	-	100,000	100,000	100%
Basinwide Integrated Groundwater/Surface Water Model	-	-	200,000	200,000	100%
Long Range Finance Plan/Others	-	-	75,000	75,000	100%
Legal and Financial	35	3,632	6,000	2,368	0%
Salaries and Overhead Allocation	-	107,518	291,490	183,972	63%
Sub Total	35	119,388	697,490	578,102	83%
TOTAL WATER QUALITY AND SUPPLY EXPENSES	17,770	318,499	1,047,490	728,991	70%
TOTAL EXPENSES	3,545,992	23,285,399	32,078,573	8,793,174	27%

**UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
SUMMARY OF CASH AND INVESTMENTS
February 28, 2014**

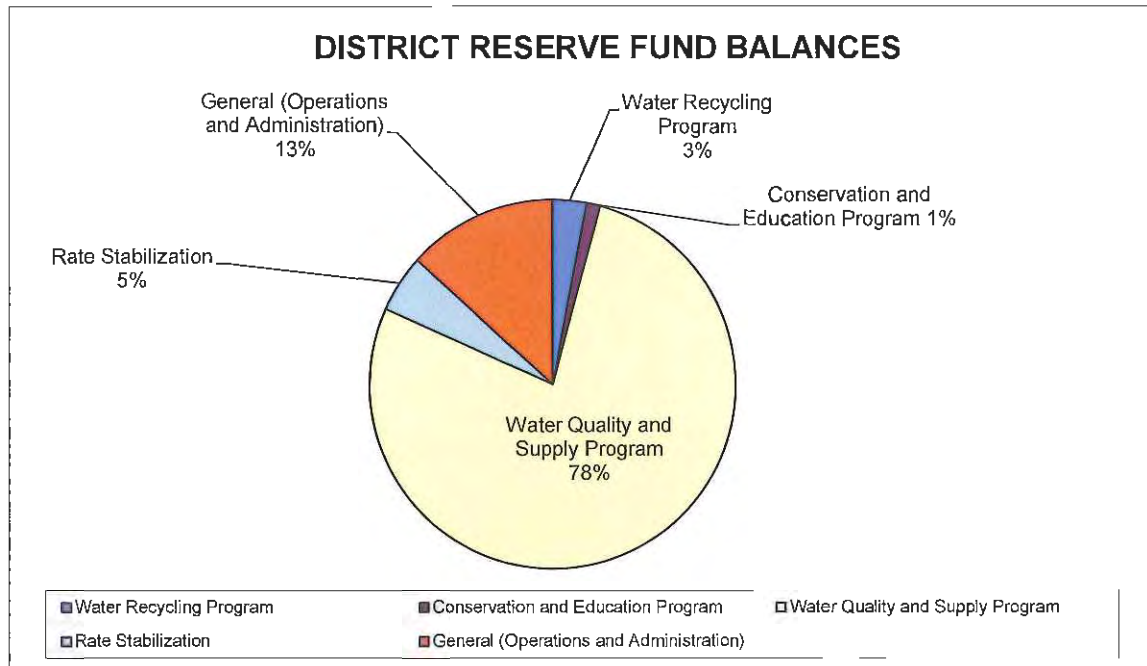
CASH AND INVESTMENT BALANCES

	<u>Amount (\$)</u>
Cash Account Balances	
General Fund-Checking	590,092.01
Water Fund-Checking	804,712.28
Revolving Fund	100,000.00
Revolving Payroll Fund	136,920.69
Total Cash Account Balances	1,631,724.98
Investment Account Balances	
	<u>Market Value</u>
Local Agency Investment Fund	9,940,500.87
Total Investment Account Balances	9,940,500.87
	<u>Cost</u>
	9,940,500.87
Total Cash and Investment Balances	11,572,225.85

DISTRICT FUND BALANCES

Capital Program Fund:	
Water Recycling Program	345,485.64
Conservation and Education Program	133,378.31
Water Quality and Supply Program	8,975,570.27
Sub Total	9,454,434.22
Rate Stabilization Fund	586,570.21
General Fund (Operations and Administration)	1,531,221.42
Total Fund Balances	11,572,225.85

MANAGEMENT STATEMENT: It is the opinion of management that all fund balances are in compliance with all applicable statutes and the current investment policy of the District. It is also the opinion of management that projected cash flow liquidity is adequate to meet the next six months of expected obligations of the District.



Local Agency Investment Fund
 P.O. Box 942809
 Sacramento, CA 94209-0001
 (916) 653-3001

www.treasurer.ca.gov/pmia-laif
 March 18, 2014

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL
 WATER DISTRICT
 GENERAL MANAGER
 602 EAST HUNTINGTON DRIVE, SUITE B
 MONROVIA, CA 91016

PMIA Average Monthly Yields

Account Number:
 90-19-021

Tran Type Definitions

February 2014 Statement

Effective Date	Transaction Date	Tran Type	Confirm Number	Authorized Caller	Amount
2/27/2014	2/27/2014	RW	1425186	EVELYN RODRIGUEZ	-2,200,000.00

Account Summary

Total Deposit:	0.00	Beginning Balance:	12,140,500.87
Total Withdrawal:	-2,200,000.00	Ending Balance:	9,940,500.87



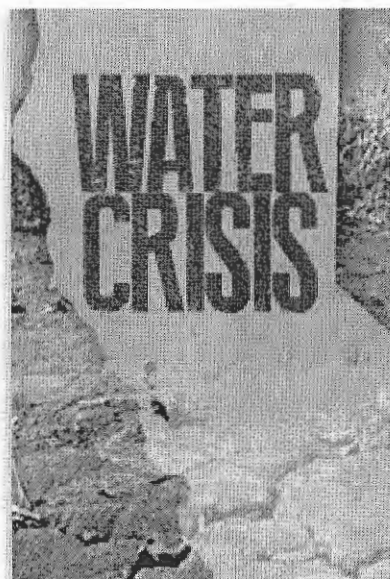
2014 Water Bond Information Hearing

The Assembly Committee on Water, Parks and Wildlife is convening an informational hearing in the San Gabriel Valley on "The Need for a 2014 Water Bond."

The purpose of this hearing is to explore the need for a general obligation bond in 2014 and to hear local perspectives on the potential public benefits to communities throughout the state from such a water bond.

Friday, March 14, 2014
1:00-4:00 p.m.
Monterey Park Council Chambers
320 W. Newmark Ave.
Monterey Park, CA 91754

This will be an opportunity for experts from the San Gabriel Valley to discuss their views and provide feedback to members of the Water Bond Working Group regarding the 2014 Water Bond.



I hope you will join me and other Legislators from the region in attending this hearing to learn more about how the 2014 Water Bond will impact the San Gabriel Valley.

For more information please contact my office at (916) 319-2049.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ed Chau".

Ed Chau
Assemblymember, 49th District

California State Senate

STATE CAPITOL
ROOM 4085
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
TEL (916) 651-4024
FAX (916) 445-0485

DISTRICT OFFICE
100 S VINCENT AVENUE
SUITE 401
WEST COVINA, CA 91790
TEL (626) 430-2499
FAX (626) 445-2494

SENATOR
ED HERNANDEZ, O.D.
TWENTY-FOURTH SENATE DISTRICT

COMMITTEES
SENATE HEALTH COMMITTEE
CHAIR
BUSINESS, PROFESSIONS AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE
GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATION



Please Join

*Dr. Ed Hernandez, O.D.
California State Senator*

At an Awards Ceremony

2014 WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE 24TH SENATE DISTRICT

*March 14, 2014
2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.
Baldwin Park Women's Club
3817 Baldwin Park Blvd
Baldwin Park, California 91706*

Honoring distinguished women in salute to Women's History Month

*Please RSVP by March 11th to
Iso Nakasato at Iso.Nakasato@sen.ca.gov or (626) 430-2499*

Special Thanks To:
Baldwin Park Women's Club



Southern California Water Utilities Association
Established in 1932

Next Event: Thursday, March 20, 11:30 a.m.

The Carlsbad Desalination Project
A New, Drought-Proof Water Supply for the San Diego Region

Under development for more than 12 years, the Carlsbad Desalination Project recently passed its one-year anniversary of construction. When it is completed in early 2016, the Carlsbad project, located in North San Diego County, will produce 50 million gallons per day of desalinated drinking water for the San Diego region and will be the largest seawater desalination plant in the Western Hemisphere.

The project is the result of an innovative Water Purchase Agreement approved in November 2012 between the San Diego County Water Authority and Poseidon Water.

Presented by: Mr. Bob Yamada, P.E.

Mr. Yamada is the Water Resources Planning Manager for the San Diego County Water Authority. His current responsibilities include water facility planning and regional master planning. Mr. Yamada led the negotiation of the technical aspects of the Water Purchase Agreement for the Carlsbad Desalination Project and now oversees Water Purchase Agreement compliance for the design and construction of the desalination plant.



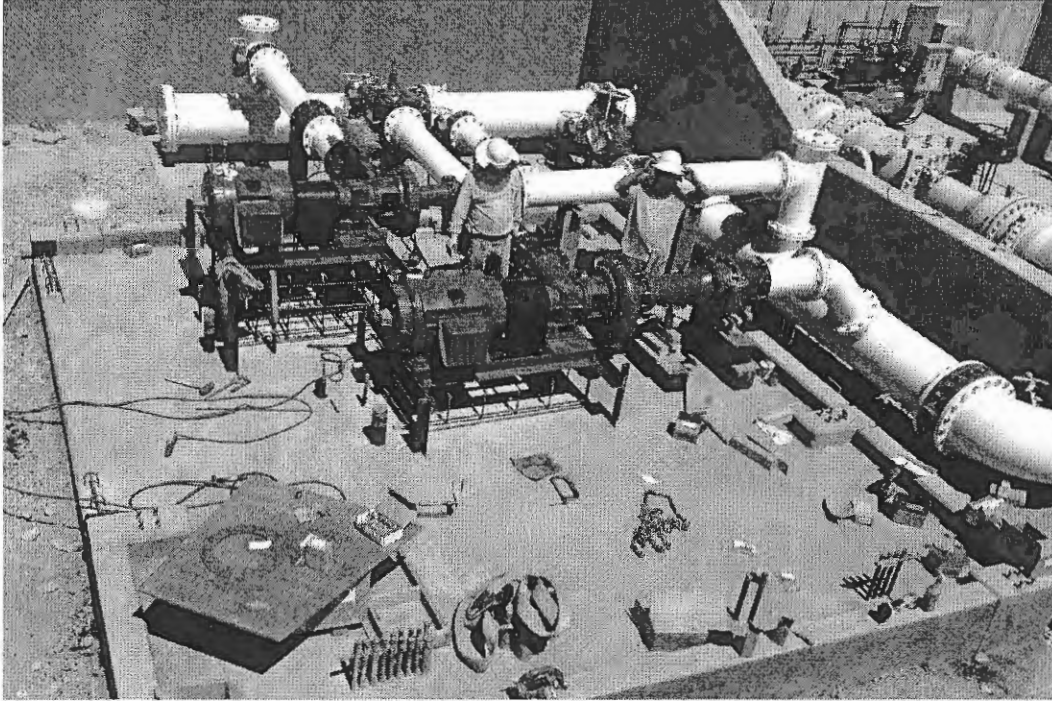
Mr. Yamada has been with the Authority since 1992. Prior to that, he worked as a civil engineering consultant for eight years. He holds bachelors and masters degrees in civil engineering from San Diego State University, and is a registered civil engineer in California. Mr. Yamada is an incoming Board member and a past president of the American Membrane Technology Association (AMTA).

Date:	Thursday, March 20, 2014	Time:	11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
Where:	Pomona Fairplex Sheraton 601 W McKinley Ave, Pomona	Cost:	\$25.00 – payable at the door
Three Ways to Register		RSVP:	By Monday, March 17

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|---|----------|--|
| 1 | Online:
www.scwua.org | 2 | Email:
reservations@scwua.org | 3 | Phone:
(909) 392-6598 |
|----------|--|----------|---|----------|--|

ACWA SMALL HYDRO WORKSHOP & TOUR

MARCH 21, 2014



EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOP:

8:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Cucamonga Valley Water District Frontier Project
10435 Ashford Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Attendance limited to first 50 registrants

Registration includes: Continental breakfast and box lunch

OPTIONAL FACILITY TOUR:

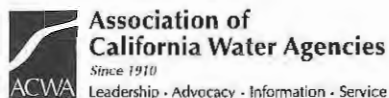
12:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Fontana Water Company Sandhill Small Hydro Facility
1482 W. Summit Street, Rialto, CA 92377

Attendance limited to first 40 registrants

Tour is included in registration fee

Questions? Please call Melanie Medina at 916.441.4545



REGISTRATION

Registration is available online at
WWW.ACWA.COM

Registration and cancellation
deadline is **March 14, 2014**

Registration Fee:

Advantage: \$89 per person

Standard: \$135 per person

To be eligible for "Advantage" Pricing you **MUST** be an
ACWA Public Agency member, Associate or Affiliate.



HOTEL

This event does not have
a room block reserved.

*Participants are responsible for their
own lodging or driving in on their own.*



WORKSHOP AGENDA

This workshop will include
programs such as:

- Small Hydro Site Selection –
Where to Start Looking
- Small Hydro Technologies –
How to Generate It
- Small Hydro Permitting –
How to Permit It
- Small Hydro Financing –
How to Pay for It (Tariffs,
Grants & Subsidies)
- Small Hydro Case Studies –
Who Has Done It

DETAILED AGENDA & TOUR SCHEDULE ON REVERSE



This workshop may qualify towards the Certified Energy Manager (CEM) continuing education credit in the amount of 4.0 hours, plus an additional 1.5 hours of credit for attending the water treatment plant tour.



22ND ANNUAL AWARDS & GALA

Thursday ♦ March 27, 2014 ♦ 5:00 – 8:30 p.m.
J.W. Marriott Los Angeles at L.A. Live
900 West Olympic Blvd. ♦ Los Angeles ♦ California



5:00-6:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.
7:30-8:30 p.m.

Registration Opens – Cocktail Reception
Dinner
Scholarship Awards
Special Awards to Volunteers
Recognition of Member Firms of the Year
Distinguished Owner Honorees
Project Achievement Awards



PREMIER SPONSOR — \$2,750

(Corporate Members only, Limit 10)
In addition to Table Sponsor benefits below,
your sponsorship will include a table-top
display during the reception (5:00-6:30 pm).
Front row seating at Gala!

TABLE SPONSOR

Your sponsorship will include a table for 10
guests to the Gala, a listing of your firm's
name on the CMAA Southern California
Chapter web site, in the Gala Program, and
prominently displayed on the Video screen.

TABLE SPONSOR RESERVATIONS

(Received before Friday, February 14, 2014)

- CMAA Members — **\$1,800**
- Non-Members — **\$2,250**

(Received after Friday, February 14, 2014)

- CMAA Members — **\$2,000**
- Non-Members — **\$2,500**

INDIVIDUAL RESERVATIONS

(Received before Friday, February 14, 2014)

- CMAA Members — **\$195**
- Non-Members — **\$245**

(Received after Friday, February 14, 2014)

- CMAA Members — **\$225**
- Non-Members — **\$275**

Proceeds from this Gala will benefit the CMAA Southern California Chapter
Foundation Scholarship Fund (a 501 (c) (3) organization)

To register, go to www.cmaasc.org

Connect with us on Twitter – #cmaasc

California Water Policy 23 Tangled Up In Blue

April 3 & 4, 2014
Claremont McKenna College, Claremont

Register Now!

www.cawaterpolicy.org

at 858-272-6804

SPONSORS INCLUDE:

- East Bay Municipal Utility District
- MWD of Southern California
- Santa Clara Valley Water District
- San Francisco PUC
- Marin Municipal Water District

California Water Policy Conference

4209 Huerfano Ave. • San Diego, CA 92117

Agenda highlights include 12 workshops on topics including fracking, investing in watersheds, nitrates in groundwater and stormwater as a new water source in addition to multiple plenary speakers including:

Dr. Jeffrey Mount, Senior Fellow, Public Policy Institute of California, Founding Director of the Center for Watershed Sciences, UC Davis

Tim Palmer, Author, *California Glaciers and Rivers of California*

Cynthia Koehler, Executive Director, WaterNow

Tina Swanson, Director of the Science Center at NRDC

The complete agenda is available online at www.cawaterpolicy.org

Location

Conference will be held at Claremont McKenna College in Claremont. Lodging has been arranged at the Claremont Doubletree Hilton, located just off campus. Reserve your room before March 1 to secure the conference rate of \$117. Phone 909-626-2411.



MOUNT



PALMER



KOEHLER



SWANSON

2014 WATER POLICY CONFERENCE

APRIL 6 - 9 • WASHINGTON DC

ASSOCIATION OF
METROPOLITAN
WATER AGENCIES

Conference Topics Signal Future Water Policy Environment

Register Now at AMWA.net

Today's water issues are destined to shape policy in years to come, and AMWA's 2014 Water Policy Conference features Washington leaders who will decide the how the future policy environment will look for water utilities. Hear what they have to say – and share your viewpoints – on these timely topics:

Countdown to November: The Year Ahead in Politics – Political analyst Charlie Cook

EPA Policy Priorities for the Water Sector in the Face of Climate Change – EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy (*invited*)

2014 Congressional Legislative Agenda (including water infrastructure financing, climate change and extreme weather adaptation, regulatory oversight and water facility security):

- Sen. Ben Cardin (D-Md.), Chairman, Water and Wildlife Subcommittee
- Sen. John Boozman (R-Ark.), Ranking Member, Senate Water and Wildlife
- John Shimkus (R-Ill.), Chairman, House Environment and the Economy Subcommittee
- Paul Tonko (D-N.Y.), Ranking Member, House Environment and the Economy Subcommittee
- Rep. Tim Bishop (D-N.Y.), Ranking Member, House Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee
- Rep. Randy Hultgren (R-Ill.), House Financial Services Committee

Water Supply, Climate Change & Western Water Issues – Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Michael Connor

Federal Initiatives to Protect Critical Infrastructure – Department of Homeland Security Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection Caitlin Durkovich (*invited*)

Water Enterprise Credit Ratings and Risks – Moody's Investor Service Senior Vice President Eric Hoffmann

Office of Water Programmatic Priorities – EPA Office of Water Acting Assistant Administrator Nancy Stoner

Weather and Climate: Insights and Resources – NOAA Climate Program Office Director
Wayne Higgins

Transforming the Corps: Civil Works Program – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Director of
Civil Works Steven L. Stockton

Drinking Water Regulatory Outlook – EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Director Peter Grevatt

Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives for Cities – U.S. Conference of Mayors Assistant
Executive Director Kevin McCarty

Working Together for Water (representatives of DC-based stakeholder groups on shared water
policy interests and opportunities for collaboration):

- Clean Water Action National Campaigns Director Lynn Thorpe
- Association of State Drinking Water Administrators Executive Director Jim Taft
- Environmental Council of the States Executive Director Alexandra Dunn

Don't be left out of these important water policy conversations. Register today at
www.amwa.net.

AMWA's 2014 Water Policy Conference
April 6 - 9 • The Liaison Capitol Hill • Washington, D.C.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

SUNDAY, APRIL 6

- 10:00 am **Registration**
- 11:00 – 1:00 **Executive Committee Meeting (officers)**
- 1:30 – 4:30 **Board of Directors Meeting (open)**
- 6:00 – 7:00 **Welcome Reception**
Art & Soul Restaurant
The Liaison Capitol Hill

MONDAY, APRIL 7

- 8:00 am **Registration and Continental Breakfast**
- 9:00 – 12:00 **General Session I**
- Countdown to November: The Year Ahead in Politics**
Charlie Cook
Editor and Publisher, *The Cook Political Report*
Columnist, *National Journal*
(confirmed)
- Keynote Address: EPA Policy Priorities for the Water Sector in the Face of Climate Change**
The Honorable Gina McCarthy
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(invited)
- Water Supply, Climate Change & Western Water Issues**
Michael Connor
Commissioner
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
(confirmed)
- Federal Initiatives to Protect Critical Infrastructure**
Caitlin Durkovich
Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection
Department of Homeland Security
(invited)

Office of Water Programmatic Priorities

Nancy Stoner
Acting Assistant Administrator
Office of Water
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(confirmed)

12:00 – 1:15

Luncheon

Weather and Climate: Insights and Resources

Wayne Higgins
Director
Climate Program Office
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
(confirmed)

1:30 – 3:30

General Session II

Transforming the Corps: Civil Works Program

Steven L. Stockton
Director of Civil Works
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
(confirmed)

Drinking Water Regulatory Outlook

Peter Grevatt
Director
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(confirmed)

Water Enterprise Credit Ratings and Risks

Eric Hoffmann
Senior Vice President
Moody's Investors Service
(confirmed)

6:00 – 7:30

Reception

The Flying Bridge
444 North Capitol St., NW

TUESDAY, APRIL 8

8:00 am

Registration and Continental Breakfast

9:00 – 12:00

General Session III

Some of Congress' leading policymakers on water and environmental issues will address the conference to discuss their legislative agendas for 2014. Among the topics to be covered are water infrastructure financing, climate change and extreme weather adaptation, regulatory oversight and water facility security.

The Honorable Rep. Paul Tonko (D-N.Y.)
Ranking Member
Environment and the Economy Subcommittee
U.S. House of Representatives
(confirmed)

The Honorable John Shimkus (R-III.)
Chairman
Environment and the Economy Subcommittee
U.S. House of Representatives
(confirmed)

The Honorable Tim Bishop (D-N.Y.)
Ranking Member
Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee
U.S. House of Representatives
(confirmed)

The Honorable John Boozman (R-Ark.)
Ranking Member
Water and Wildlife Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
(confirmed)

The Honorable Ben Cardin (D-Md.)
Chairman
Water and Wildlife Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
(confirmed)

12:00 – 1:15

Luncheon

The Honorable Randy Hultgren (R-III.)
Financial Services Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
(confirmed)

1:30 - 3:30

General Session IV

Working Together for Water: A Panel Discussion

Representatives of several DC-based stakeholder groups will engage in an interactive discussion about our shared water policy interests and opportunities for collaboration.

Lynn Thorpe
National Campaigns Director
Clean Water Action
(confirmed)

As of February 12, 2014

Jim Taft
Executive Director
Association of State Drinking Water Administrators
(confirmed)

Alexandra Dunn
Executive Director and General Counsel
Association of Clean Water Administrators
(confirmed)

5:30 – 7:30

Reception
101 Constitution Avenue, 9th Floor

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9

Capitol Hill Visits

Members are encouraged to make appointments with their congressional representatives and staff to discuss the 2014 policy priorities of AMWA and individual water systems.

AMWA's 2014 Water Policy Conference
April 6-9 • The Liaison Capitol Hill • Washington, D.C.

**MEETING
INFORMATION**

REGISTER ONLINE at www.amwa.net

Registration

The cost of the conference is \$696 for each member or non-member utility representative and \$895 for each subscriber representative.

Confirmation and Refunds

Registrations sent by FAX will be accepted but cannot be confirmed until the completed registration form is received with full payment. If you register for the AMWA meeting but cancel by March 31, there will be a \$100.00 fee. No refunds will be given after that date.

Hotel Reservations

A block of rooms has been set aside for the conference, and they must be reserved on a first-come, first-served basis by contacting The Liaison Capitol Hill directly at 866-233-4642 or online via the AMWA meeting website at www.amwa.net/cs/2014WPC. The special AMWA room rate of \$295 for a single or double room is available only until **March 14**. Be sure to indicate you are a registrant for the AMWA 2014 Water Policy Conference. Reservation code AMWA14.

There is a 14.5% sales tax. Check-in time is 3:00 PM and reservations cannot be held for late arrival unless guaranteed by a credit card (Visa, Master Card, American Express, Discover, Diners Club) or a check for one night's stay. Check-out time is 12:00 PM. *Cancelled must be received by the hotel 24 hours prior to the scheduled arrival date.*

The Liaison Capitol Hill is located at 415 New Jersey Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20001.

Ground Transportation

Reagan National Airport is a 15-minute cab ride to the hotel (approx. \$25.00). Dulles International Airport is a 45-minute cab ride to the hotel (approx. \$65).

Spouses/Partners

A spouse/partner program has not been planned for the Conference, but members are welcome to bring their spouses or partners to the evening receptions. Please complete the appropriate portion of the PDF registration form, available at www.amwa.net/cs/2014WPC.

More Information

For more information, please contact Eugenia Cadena at cadena@amwa.net or 202-331-2820.

Sea to Sierra Water Tour

April 10-11, 2014

Rolling Seminar on California Water Issues

Presented by



WATER EDUCATION
FOUNDATION

View California water and discuss key issues while you travel across the state on Amtrak's famed California Zephyr. Travel from the edge of sparkling San Francisco Bay, through the meandering channels of the Delta, past rich Central Valley farmland, growing cities, historic mining areas and into the snowy Sierra Nevada mountain range.

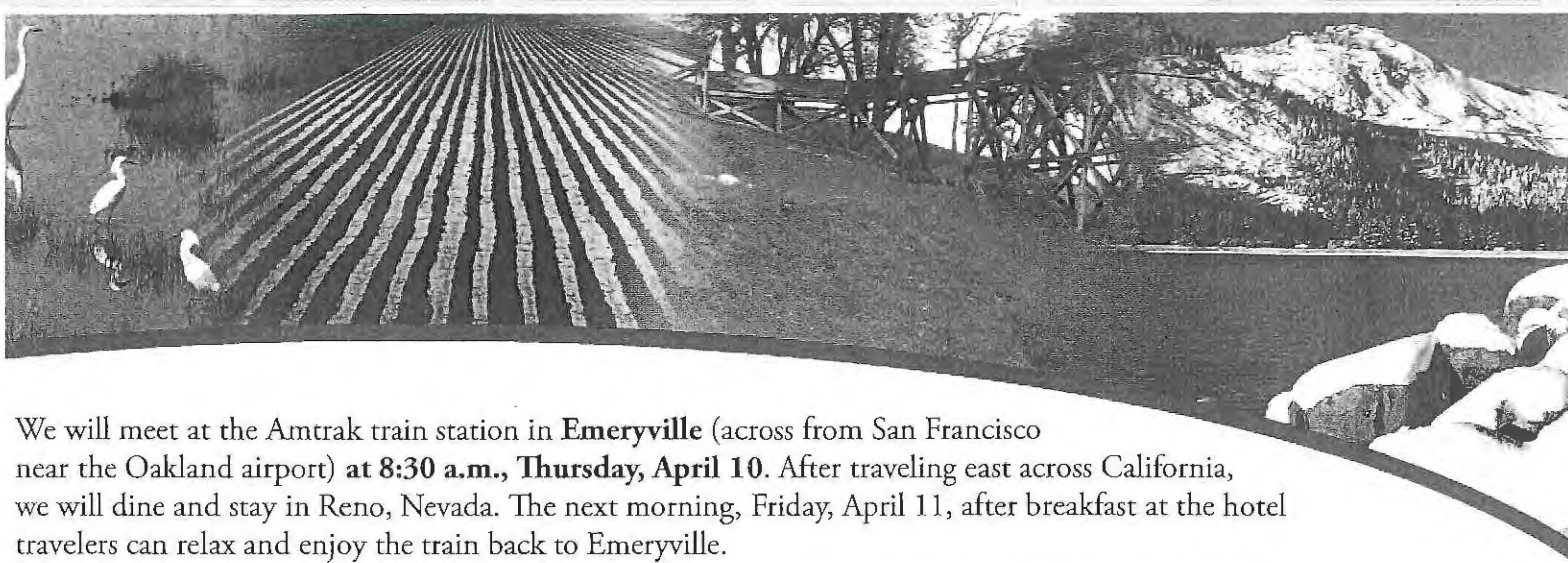
This privately reserved train car holds 65 people and will host this special tour traveling the state on April 10-11, 2014.

Speakers from stakeholder groups and governmental organizations will join the train and speak to the participants on the way from the Bay through the Sierras.

Some of the places you will see from the train: ➤ San Francisco Bay and tidelands ➤ San Pablo Bay and the Carquinez Strait shipping lane and the "Mothball Fleet" of World War II ships ➤ Suisun Marsh – where fresh and salt water mix in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ➤ Agriculture in the Sacramento Valley ➤ The Yolo Bypass flood control basin between Davis and Sacramento ➤ The confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers ➤ Gold Rush era flumes – some still in use today – built to transport water to the mines in the Sierra Nevada foothills ➤ Emigrant Gap, the American River Canyon and Mt. Judah, towering 7,000 feet above sea level, where the Chinese immigrants struggled to build the great rails ➤ Donner Lake where the Donner Party was stranded in the winter of 1846-1847 ➤ The Truckee River – long the focus of negotiations on water issues between California and Nevada

Enjoy a comfortable seat in the rail car, stretch your legs with a walk to the glass dome car and enjoy lunch in the lovely dining car.

Make your reservation today. Contact the Water Education Foundation, 916-444-6240.



We will meet at the Amtrak train station in **Emeryville** (across from San Francisco near the Oakland airport) at **8:30 a.m., Thursday, April 10**. After traveling east across California, we will dine and stay in Reno, Nevada. The next morning, Friday, April 11, after breakfast at the hotel travelers can relax and enjoy the train back to Emeryville.

Registration is \$545 per person, single occupancy room; \$475 each for two people sharing a room. Registration fee includes round trip train travel from Emeryville, Calif. to Reno, Nev., overnight hotel accommodations in Reno, and all meals on the tour. Overnight accommodations are at the lovely John Asquaga's Nugget.

To register, return form to the Foundation with payment; faxed reservations accepted with credit card or purchase orders. **All reservations are on a first-come, first-served basis.**

Deadline to cancel and receive a full refund is 5 p.m., Thursday, March 13 due to hotel, meal and transportation bookings. Refund request must be in writing. Substitutions can be made by April 1, 2014.

This activity has been approved for Minimum Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) credit by the State Bar of California. The tour also offers education credits for water plant or wastewater plant operator's licenses. There is an additional \$100 fee to register for these credits. Contact the Foundation for more information.

Additional information and an itinerary will be emailed approximately two weeks before the tour. Please notify the Foundation prior to the tour if you have a medical condition or other special need.

2014 Sea to Sierra Water Tour Registration

Name(s) _____

Job Title(s) _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____ Email _____

Driver's License/I.D. Card No.(s) _____ State _____ Exp. Date _____

Date(s) of Birth _____ *(necessary for security clearance at some facilities)*

Enclosed is my fee: \$545 each, single occupancy room; \$475 each for two people sharing a room

\$100 additional for credits ___CLE ___DPH Total enclosed \$ _____

For payment by: Visa MasterCard American Express P.O. No. _____

Credit Card No. _____ Exp. date. _____

Signature _____ *(must be signed to process credit card order)*



**WATER EDUCATION
FOUNDATION**

717 K Street, Suite 317
Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 444-6240

(916) 448-7699

www.watereducation.org

www.aquaforia.com

www.aquapedia.com

5 p.m. March 13 is the last day to cancel and receive a full refund. Refund request must be in writing. Substitutions may be made by April 1, 2014.



San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership
&
San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments



Present the
14th Annual Legislative Networking Reception

Wednesday, April 16, 2014

4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Citrus Valley Association of Realtors

504 E. Route 66, Glendora, 91740

The Annual Legislative Networking Reception provides an opportunity for you to meet the San Gabriel Valley's federal and state legislative delegation in an intimate and informal environment.

For individual tickets, register at www.14AnnualLNR.eventbrite.com

\$50 Members (SGVEP or SGVCOG) ~ \$60 Non-Members ~ \$65 at the door

\$2,000 Sponsor

As a sponsor you will receive:

- 1) Recognition at the event
- 2) Company/organization logo on all promotional materials, signage and program
- 3) Company/organization logo on Partnership website as a SPONSOR
- 4) Admission for 6 to the networking reception

Register your guests by April 19 at: www.14AnnualLNR.eventbrite.com

Please provide the following information & fax to (626) 856-5115 or email to ASavage@valleyconnect.com

Name: _____ Title: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____ City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

Payment Information

Payment must be made prior to date of event.

Tax ID # 95-4295520

Visa Credit Card Number: _____ Exp. Date: _____

MasterCard Amount: _____ 3-digit Security Code: _____

Check Cardholder Signature: _____ Date: _____

Cardholder Address: _____ City/State/Zip: _____

Checks payable and mailed to: SGVEP, 4900 Rivergrade Road, Suite B130, Irwindale, CA 91706

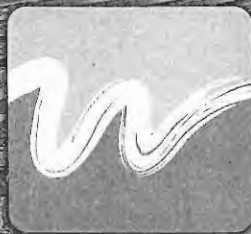
For more details, please call the Partnership office, (626) 856-3400.

Central Valley Water Tour

April 23-25, 2014

(Field Trip)

Presented by



WATER EDUCATION
FOUNDATION

The 2014 Central Valley Water Tour

Water helped transform California's great Central Valley into the most productive agricultural region in the world. But in this year of severe drought, the valley is changing. Water supplies, water quality, farmland conversion for urban growth and environmental restoration are some of the biggest challenges. Efforts to deal with these problems, which affect the economy and water needs of the rest of the state, are the focus of this tour.

The tour begins in Sacramento and travels down the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. The route then turns north, through the east side of the valley, including the San Joaquin River and returns to Sacramento. The tour is a must for water policymakers, water board managers and directors, locally elected officials, attorneys, consultants and anyone interested in Central Valley issues. The tour is cosponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region; California Department of Water Resources and Bowles Farming Company. Additional tour sponsors are GEI, ESA, Netafim USA, CH2M HILL, HDR, Jacobs, and Turlock Irrigation District.

Tentative stops: ► Cross Valley Canal ► Kern River ► Kern Water Bank ► Semitropic Water Storage District ► Terminus Dam and Lake Kaweah ► Kings River ► Friant Dam ► San Joaquin River ► San Luis Reservoir ► San Luis National Wildlife Refuge ► Westlands Water District ► Panoche Water District ► Tulare Lake Basin ► Mendota Pool ► Pine Flat Dam ► Sand Slough Diversion Structure

On this action-packed tour, you will learn about:



- Drought & water delivery issues from the State Water Project
- The Central Valley Project Improvement Act
- Agricultural drainage and soil salinity problems
- How Bay-Delta decisions affect the valley
- Groundwater management, recharge, banking and subsidence issues
- ESA, environmental restoration and protection
- Water marketing and transfers
- Drinking water contamination
- San Joaquin River Restoration Program

This fast-paced tour begins and ends at the Sacramento International Airport. Starting at 7:30 a.m., Wednesday, April 23 and ending at approximately 6 p.m., Friday, April 25.

Registration: \$745 per person, single occupancy room: \$645 each for two people sharing a room. Register four or more people for a discount – single occupancy rooms \$575.

Fee includes all meals, transportation and hotel accommodations, Harris Ranch (Wednesday) and Holiday Inn Visalia (Thursday), while on the tour. Participants are responsible for their own transportation to and from the Sacramento International Airport.

To register, return form to the Foundation with payment; faxed reservations accepted with credit card or purchase orders. Or, register securely on-line at www.watereducation.org/tours. All reservations are on a first-come, first-served basis.

Deadline to cancel and receive a full refund is 5 p.m. April 9 due to hotel, meal and transportation bookings. Refund request must be in writing. Substitutions must be made by April 18.

This activity has been approved for Minimum Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) credit by the State Bar of California. The tour also offers California Department of Health Services Continuing Education units for water plant or wastewater plant operator's licenses. There is an additional \$100 fee to register for these credits. Contact the Foundation for more details.

Additional information and an itinerary will be emailed approximately two weeks before the tour. Please notify the Foundation prior to the tour if you have a medical condition or other special need.

REGISTRATION - 2014 Central Valley Water Tour

Name(s) _____

Job Title(s) _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____ Email _____

Driver's License/I.D. Card No.(s) _____ State _____

Date of Birth(s) _____ (necessary for security clearance at some facilities)

Enclosed is my fee: \$745 each, single occupancy room; \$575 each, if 4 or more are registering

\$645 each for two people sharing a room \$100 additional for credits: CLE DPH

Total enclosed \$ _____

For payment by: Visa MasterCard American Express P.O. No. _____

Credit Card No. _____ Exp. date. _____

Signature _____ (must be signed to process credit card order)

5 p.m. April 9 is the last day to cancel and receive a full refund. Refund request must be in writing. Substitutions must be made by April 18.



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FOUNDATION

717 K Street, Suite 317
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 444-6240
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- Modrall Sperling
- Navajo Nation Department of Justice
- Sonosky, Chambers, Sachse, Endreson & Perry, LLP
- The Jacobson Law Group
- The University of Tulsa College of Law
- William Mitchell College of Law

April 28 & 29, 2014

Prior Lake, Minnesota

Mystic Lake Casino Hotel

Credits: MN 10.5 CLE (call about others)

Quick when/where: 8:30 a.m., 2400 Mystic Lake Blvd.

Tribal Employment Rights & Law Conference
 April 28 & 29, 2014 | Prior Lake, Minnesota
 Mystic Lake Casino Hotel

Yes! Please register me:

Name: _____

Email: _____

What type of credits do you need? _____

For which state(s)? _____

Register my colleague:

Name: _____

Email: _____

What type of credits do you need? _____

For which state(s)? _____

Firm: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

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8:30 Introduction & Overview

Dale L. Deitchler, Esq., Program Co-Chair
Littler Mendelson P.C. ~ Minneapolis, MN

Eric Lochen, Esq., Program Co-Chair
Lochen Law Offices, PLLC ~ Minneapolis, MN

8:45 Employment Law in Indian Country: A Case of Competing Sovereigns

Working through the complexity of three bodies of law: Tribal, federal and state

Vicki J. Limas, Esq., Professor of Law
The University of Tulsa College of Law ~ Tulsa, OK

Applying the law to three types of employers: Tribes as governments, "Tribal controlled" commercial enterprises and commercial enterprises operating on Tribal lands

Andrew Adams, III, Esq.
Hogen Adams PLLC ~ St. Paul, MN

10:15 Break

10:30 Indian Tribes, Labor Law Jurisdiction and Collective Bargaining

The National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) and Tribes; The National Labor Relations Board's assertions of authority over Tribal enterprises; case law update

Colette Routel, Esq., Assistant Professor of Law
William Mitchell College of Law ~ St. Paul, MN

Practical issues in collective bargaining in Indian country

Wendell Long, General Manager
Little River Casino Resort ~ Manistee, MI

12:00 Lunch (on your own)

Three Easy Ways to Register
Online: www.lawseminars.com
Phone: (206) 567-4490
Fax: (206) 567-5058

1:15 Indian Tribes and Discrimination Issues

Perspectives on reconciling Tribal hiring preferences vs. discrimination: Tips for structuring Indian-hire preference requirements for non-Tribal entities

Brian K. Nichols, Esq.
Modrall Sperling ~ Albuquerque, NM

Paul W. Spruhan, Esq., Assistant Attorney General
Navajo Nation Department of Justice ~ Window Rock, AZ

2:30 Break

2:45 Indian Tribes and the Alphabet Soup of Other Employment Laws

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA); Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA), Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA), Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA): New developments and issues that affect Tribal operations

David J. Goldstein, Esq.
Littler Mendelson P.C. ~ Minneapolis, MN

Practical tips for Tribal leaders in evaluating workplace rules and policies for compliance

Richard G. McGee, Esq.
Law Office of Richard G. McGee ~ Plymouth, MN

4:15 Unions In Indian Country

How unions are attempting to organize Tribal operations and what you need to do to be prepared

John W. Polley, Esq.
Littler Mendelson P.C. ~ Minneapolis, MN

5:00 Continue the Exchange of Ideas: Reception for Faculty and Attendees

Sponsored by Littler Mendelson P.C. and Lochen Law Offices, PLLC



About the Conference



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Hundreds of thousands of employees work in Indian Country for Tribes, Tribal governments, agencies, organizations and enterprises. The employment relationship is an important aspect of Tribal governance and reservation economies. Unfortunately, the law governing those relationships is complex, varied and uncertain. This conference will offer in-depth looks at a number of critical legal issues in employment law in Indian Country, including collective bargaining, the application of federal employment laws to Tribes, Tribal preference laws and policies and federal anti-discrimination laws, and the effects of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) for Tribal employees.

It will also consider the National Labor Relation Board's recent efforts to regulate union issues in Tribal enterprises and the practical effects of such efforts as well as best practices for personnel and dispute resolution in the Tribal workplace.

Tribal leaders, leading practitioners and academics will provide the latest insights on current topics with significant Tribal sovereignty implications in employment law.

Don't miss this excellent update on today's legal and policy developments, along with practical strategies and tips to assist attorneys, Tribal representatives, agency officials and businesses navigate these latest issues.

Program Co-Chairs: Dale L. Deitchler, Esq., Littler Mendelson P.C. and Eric Lochen, Esq., Lochen Law Offices, PLLC



8:30 Introduction & Overview
Dale L. Deitchler, Esq., Program Co-Chair
Eric Lochen, Esq., Program Co-Chair

8:45 Affordable Care Act Issues for Tribes as Employers
Tribes and Tribal organizations as employers under the Affordable Care Act (ACA): Benefits, burdens and interplay with the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA)
Samuel E. Ennis, Esq.
Sonosky, Chambers, Sachse, Endreson & Perry, LLP
San Diego, CA

9:30 Applicability and Enforceability of Contractual Obligations Relating to Tribal Employment
Memoranda of Understanding with other government entities and also other employment contracts
Sarah E. Crippen, Esq.
Best & Flanagan LLP ~ Minneapolis, MN
Eric Lochen, Esq., Program Co-Chair

11:00 Break

11:15 Potential Criminal Liability for Failure to Comply with State Substantive Laws
Case study of potential issues arising from the sale of native-brand cigarettes
Susan L. Allen, Esq.
The Jacobson Law Group ~ St. Paul, MN

12:00 Best Practices for Setting Up Personnel and Dispute Resolution Systems
Structuring the system: Essential elements for workable Tribal codes; selecting or creating effective grievance and dispute resolution bodies and processes; special considerations for partnering with non-Tribal entities for commercial enterprises
Shane Thin Elk, Esq.
Lochen Law Offices, PLLC ~ Onawa, IA
Waivers of sovereign immunity and insurance for employment claims
Aaron J. Harkins, Esq.
Faegre Baker Daniels LLP ~ Minneapolis, MN

1:00 Evaluations & Adjourn

Upcoming Seminars:
Table with 3 columns: Seminar Title, Date, Location. Includes seminars like Best Practices in Patent Monetization, Tribal Water in California, Tribal Online Gambling, etc.

See more at www.lawseminars.com



Registration & Other Conference Information

To Register:

Call us at: 206-567-4490
Fax the registration form to us at: 206-567-5058
Email us at: registrar@lawseminars.com
Online: www.lawseminars.com
Mail the registration form on the front page.
Walk-ins are welcome, subject to space availability.
Registration is complete when we receive payment or agree to later payment.

Tuition: Regular tuition for this program is \$895 with a group rate of \$670 each for two or more registrants from the same firm. For Tribes and other government employees, we offer a special rate of \$595. For students and people in their job for less than a year, our rate is \$447.50. All rates include admission to all seminar sessions, food and beverages at breaks, and all course materials. Make checks payable to Law Seminars International.

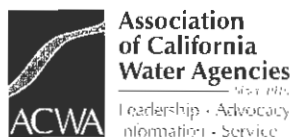
Substitution & Cancellation: You may substitute another person at any time. We will refund tuition, less a \$50 cancellation fee, if we receive your cancellation by 5:00 p.m. on

Tuesday, April 22, 2014. After that time, we will credit your tuition toward attendance at another program or the purchase of a Homestudy. There is a \$25 cancellation fee for Course Materials orders and \$50 for Homestudy orders.

Seminar Location: The conference will be held at Mystic Lake Casino Hotel, 2400 Mystic Lake Blvd. in Prior Lake, MN 55372. Call the hotel directly at (800) 813-7349 for reservations at the special negotiated rate of \$95 and mention that you are attending a Law Seminars International conference. Rooms are on a first come, first served basis.

Continuing Education Credits: Live credits: This program qualifies for 10.5 MN CLE credits. Upon request, we will apply for, or help you apply for, CLE credits in other states and other types of credits.

If You Cannot Attend: Our complete Homestudy Course, consisting of a DVD recording and the course materials, is available for \$905. The course materials alone are available for \$100. We will ship your Homestudy order via UPS ground within two weeks after the seminar or from the date we receive payment.



ACWA 2014 Spring Conference & Exhibition PRELIMINARY AGENDA

Portola & Marriott Hotels, Monterey



ACWA/JPIA - MONDAY, MAY 5

- 8:30 – 10:00 a.m.**
 - ACWA/JPIA Employee Benefits Program Committee
- 10:15 – 11:45 a.m.**
 - ACWA/JPIA Executive Committee
- 1:15 – 2:30 p.m.**
 - ACWA/JPIA Town Hall
- 3:00 – 5:00 p.m.**
 - ACWA/JPIA Board of Directors
- 5:00 – 6:00 p.m.**
 - ACWA/JPIA Reception

TUESDAY, MAY 6

- 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.**
 - Registration
- 8:30 – 10:00 a.m.**
 - ACWA/JPIA: Seminar I
- 10:00 – 11:45 a.m.**
 - Scholarship Subcommittee
 - Water Management Committee
 - Water Quality Committee
- 10:15 – 11:45 a.m.**
 - ACWA/JPIA: Seminar II
- 11:00 a.m. – Noon**
 - Outreach Task Force
- Noon – 2:00 p.m.**
 - ACWA 101 & Luncheon
 - Committee Lunch Break
- 1:00 – 2:15 p.m.**
 - ACWA/JPIA: Seminar III
- 1:00 – 2:45 p.m.**
 - Energy Committee
 - Finance Committee
 - Groundwater Committee
 - Social Media & Website Workgroup
- 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.**
 - SDLF Special District Administrator Certification Test
- 2:30 – 4:30 p.m.**
 - ACWA/JPIA: Sexual Harassment Prevention for Board Members & Managers (AB 1825)
- 3:00 – 4:45 p.m.**
 - Communications Committee
 - Federal Affairs Committee
 - Local Government Committee
 - Membership Committee
 - Personnel & Benefits Committee
- 5:00 – 6:30 p.m.**
 - Welcome Reception in the Exhibit Hall

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7

- 7:30 a.m. – 5 p.m.**
 - Registration
 - 8:00 – 9:45 a.m.**
 - Opening Breakfast
 - 9:00 a.m. – Noon & 1:30 – 5:00 p.m.**
 - Exhibit Hall
 - 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.**
 - Attorneys Program
 - Communications Committee Program
 - Exhibitor Technical Presentations
 - Finance Program
 - Human Resources Program
 - Region Issue Forum
 - Statewide Issue Forum
 - Water Industry Trends Program
 - 11:30 – 11:45 a.m.**
 - Prize Drawing in Exhibit Hall
 - 11:45 a.m. – 1:45 p.m.**
 - General Session & Luncheon
 - 2:00 – 3:15 p.m.**
 - Attorneys Program
 - Exhibitor Technical Presentation
 - Finance Program
 - Human Resources Program
 - Region Program
 - Town Hall
 - Water Industry Trends Program
 - 3:15 – 3:45 p.m.**
 - Cash Prize Drawing & Snack Break in Exhibit Hall
 - 3:45 – 5:00 p.m.**
 - Attorneys Program
 - Energy Committee Program
 - Exhibitor Technical Presentation
 - Statewide Issue Forum
 - Water Industry Trends Program
 - 4:00 – 6:00 p.m.**
 - Legal Affairs Committee
 - 5:30 – 7:00 p.m.**
 - CH2MHILL Hosted Reception
- ## THURSDAY, MAY 8
- 7:30 a.m. – 4 p.m.**
 - Registration
 - 8:00 a.m. – Noon**
 - Exhibit Hall
 - 8:00 – 9:15 a.m.**
 - Networking Continental Breakfast

9:30 – 11:00 a.m.

- Attorneys Program
- Exhibitor Technical Presentations
- Finance Program
- Human Resources Program
- Region Issue Forum
- Statewide Issue Forum
- Water Industry Trends Program

9:30 – 11:45 a.m.

- Ethics Training (AB 1234)

11:00 – 11:30 a.m.

- Prize Drawing in Exhibit Hall

11:45 a.m. – 1:45 p.m.

- General Session & Luncheon

2:00 – 3:15 p.m.

- Attorneys Program
- Exhibitor Technical Presentations
- Federal Issues Forum
- Statewide Issue Forum
- Water Industry Trends Program

3:30 – 5 p.m.

- Regions 1 – 10
Membership Meetings

6:00 – 7:00 p.m.

- New Water Professionals Reception

7:30 – 10:00 p.m.

- Dinner & Entertainment

FRIDAY, MAY 9

8:00 – 9:30 a.m.

- Registration

8:30 – 10 a.m.

- ACWA's Hans Doe Past Presidents' Breakfast in Partnership with ACWA/JPIA

OTHER EVENTS

THURSDAY, MAY 8

6:45 – 8:30 a.m.

- San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Water Committee

All conference programs are subject to change.

PRICING REFERENCE SHEET



ACWA 2014 Spring Conference & Exhibition REGISTRATION, MEALS & HOTEL PRICING

Portola & Marriott Hotels, Monterey

MAY
6-9
2014

Register online @ acwa.com

Regular registration and cancellation deadline is April 10, 2014 • 4:30 p.m. (PST)

REGISTRATION FEES & OPTIONS	REGULAR	ONSITE
Advantage (For ACWA public agency members, affiliates & associates ONLY)	(ends 4/10/14)	
Full Conference Registration & Meals Package	\$695	Not Avail.
Full Conference Registration Only (meals sold separately)	\$510	\$540
Partial Conference Registration Only (meals sold separately): Tues 5/6 & Wed 5/7 -OR- Thur 5/8 & Fri 5/9	\$275	\$300
Standard (Applies to non-members of ACWA)		
Full Conference Registration Only (meals sold separately)	\$765	\$795
Partial Conference Registration Only (meals sold separately): Tues 5/6 & Wed 5/7 -OR- Thur 5/8 & Fri 5/9	\$395	\$450
Guest (Guest registration is not available to anyone with a professional reason to attend.)		
Guest Conference Registration Only (meals sold separately)	\$45	\$45

MEAL FUNCTIONS	REGULAR	ONSITE
Wednesday – May 7		
Opening Breakfast	\$45	\$50
Wednesday Luncheon	\$50	\$55
Thursday – May 8		
Networking Continental Breakfast	\$35	\$40
Thursday Luncheon	\$50	\$55
Thursday Dinner	\$65	\$70
Friday – May 9		
Friday Breakfast	\$45	\$50

HOTEL INFORMATION

You must be registered for the ACWA conference in order to receive hotel reservation information and conference special room rate. Conference special rate is available February 24 – April 14, based on availability.

Special Hotel Rates

Portola Hotel & SpaSingle/Double \$209
Subject to 10.065% occupancy tax per room per night plus \$2 county tourism assessment fee.

Monterey Marriot HotelSingle/Double \$195
Subject to 10% occupancy tax per room per night plus \$2 county tourism assessment fee.

Hotel Pacific Junior Suite \$240
Subject to 10% occupancy tax per room per night plus \$1 county tourism assessment fee.

Important Dates:

For those **registering for conference prior to February 24**, hotel information will be provided via e-mail on February 24.

For those **registering for conference from February 24 to April 14**, your confirmation e-mail will include hotel reservation information and an opportunity to receive a conference special hotel rate.

Hotel Reservation Questions?

Email clientservices@seemonterey.com or call 831.657.6436 (ask for Ellin)

PAYMENT METHODS FOR CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

- Check payable to ACWA – 910 K Street, Ste. 100 • Sacramento, CA 95814
- Bill me
- Charge credit card: MasterCard or Visa

If you select check or bill me payment option, to expedite the check-in process onsite, ACWA must receive payment two weeks prior to the event.

Questions? Contact us at 916.441.4545, toll free 888.666.2292.

Conference terms and conditions available at acwa.com in the event section.



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- Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton LLP
- Stoel Rives LLP
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
- United Auburn Indian Community

A Comprehensive Conference on

Tribal Environmental Quality Protection

New and emerging environmental regulation, litigation, compliance and sovereignty issues for Tribes

May 12 & 13, 2014

Cabazon, California

Morongo Casino Resort & Spa

Credits: 11.75 CA MCLE (call about others)
Quick when/where: 8:30 a.m., 49500 Seminole Drive

Tribal Environmental Quality Protection Conference
May 12 & 13, 2014 | Cabazon, California
Morongo Casino Resort & Spa

Yes! Please register me:

Name: _____

Email: _____

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For which state(s)? _____

Register my colleague:

Name: _____

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Firm: _____

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Monday, May 12, 2014

Tribal Environmental Quality Protection Conference

8:00 Registration Opens
8:30 Introduction and Overview
John E. Ponder, Esq., Program Co-Chair
Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton LLP ~ San Diego, CA
Jennifer Wade, Program Co-Chair, Managing Associate
Environmental Science Associates ~ Sacramento, CA

8:45 Tribal Sovereignty as It Applies To Environmental Regulation and Tribal Land Use
Tribes as "domestic dependent nations" and how that plays out with respect to federal and state environmental regulations; tribal authority to establish regulations related to compliance; ability to enact regulations more stringent than federal ones
William C. Scott, Esq.
Modrall Sperleng ~ Albuquerque, NM

How it plays out for land use planning on Tribal lands and Tribal operations off Tribal lands: Court cases leading to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), which also addresses land use impacts; and implements the concept of Tribal/state compacts
John E. Ponder, Esq., Program Co-Chair

10:00 Break
10:15 Detailed Analysis of the Applicability of Specific Federal Environmental Laws to Tribal Lands
Clean Air Act: Provisions and current issues of primary concern for Tribes; national standards, general conformity and major source permits
John L. Clancy, Esq.
Godfrey & Kahn S.C. ~ Milwaukee, WI

Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act: 401 certification; EPA issues 401; ability for Tribes to be delegated 401 certification
Thomas Keegan, Environmental Director
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians ~ Geyserville, CA
Endangered Species Act: Triggered by presence of listed species or habitat in project area; advantages of USFWS approved habitat plan; Secretarial Order 3206 on designation of critical habitat
Robert D. Thornton, Esq.
Nossaman LLP ~ Irvine, CA

National Historic Preservation Act and Tribal cultural preservation issues
Marcos Guerrero, Cultural Resources Manager
United Auburn Indian Community ~ Auburn, CA

12:15 Lunch (on your own)
1:30 Detailed Analysis of Requirements for Environmental Impact Review for Projects on Tribal Lands or Tribal Projects Off Tribal Lands

Applicability of the environmental assessment and impact statement requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): Federal actions requiring compliance with NEPA. Litigation and legal defensibility of NEPA documents affecting Tribal lands
Nicholas C. Yost, Esq.
Dentons ~ San Francisco, CA

Tribal State Compacts: Typical Compact requirements for Off-Reservation Impact Analysis, triggers, case study. Similarities/differences to NEPA.
Erich Fischer, Vice President and California Practice Leader
Environmental Science Associates ~ Sacramento, CA

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) triggers for Tribal projects outside of Tribal lands: Circumstances under which involvement by non-Tribal entities for projects on Tribal lands may trigger the need to comply with state laws
Jennifer L. Hernandez, Esq.
Holland & Knight LLP ~ San Francisco, CA

3:30 Break
3:45 Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Tips
Identifying and taking advantage of categorical exclusions under federal and state law
Jennifer Wade, Program Co-Chair, Managing Associate
Consultation requirements and how to identify the appropriate agencies
Carey Fernandes, Principal
Dudek ~ Encinitas, CA

5:00 Continue the Exchange of Ideas: Reception for Faculty and Attendees
Sponsored by Environmental Science Associates and Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton LLP



About the Conference

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There are approximately 56.2 million acres in the United States held in trust for Indian Tribes and individuals, which range in size from just over an acre to the 16 million acre Navajo Nation Reservation. The amount of Tribal lands continues to grow as the federal government reviews and approves trust applications each year. In addition, the U.S. Department of Interior Buy-Back Program (created in response to the Cobell vs Salazar Settlement) intends to add millions of acres of Tribal trust lands. The application of environmental law to these lands is unique in comparison to private fee land due to the extreme shifts in federal policy regarding Tribal sovereignty over the past 200 years. Federal environmental laws are applicable to Tribal lands but State and local laws do not apply in most cases unless the impacts of actions spill over to non-Tribal lands.
This informative conference provides a foundational understanding of Tribal sovereignty and the applicability of environmental laws to Tribal lands, insight into the relationship between Tribes and federal/state agencies, practical tips for preparing/reviewing environmental impact documentation and resource management plans.

~ Program Co-Chairs: **John E. Ponder, Esq.** of Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton LLP and **Jennifer Wade** of Environmental Science Associates



8:30 Introduction and Overview
John E. Ponder, Esq., Program Co-Chair
Jennifer Wade, Program Co-Chair, Managing Associate

8:45 Roles of the Key Federal Agencies
 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): Administration and management of Indian Lands including environmental review and permitting, processing fee-to-trust applications, and lease/easement approvals
Chad Broussard, Esq., Environmental Protection Specialist
 U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
 Sacramento, CA

Bureau of Land Management (BLM): BLM involvement in projects requiring no other federal approvals; right of way approval issues
Laura Godfrey Zagar, Esq.
 Latham & Watkins LLP ~ San Diego, CA

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Primary administrative and enforcement authority for environmental issues related to water, air and hazards
Richard G. McAllister, Esq.
 Hobbs, Straus, Dean & Walker, LLP ~ Portland, OR

10:15 Break

10:30 Case Study: Development on Tribal Lands
 Application of regulations for energy development activities on Tribal lands
Alice L. Harron, Chief Executive Officer
 Harron, LLC ~ Oakland, CA

Bringing peace to the process: Voluntary multi-party agreements regarding Tribal development impacts and pitfalls for the unwary. Insights into how non-Tribal entities can participate alongside Tribes toward a better end result for all
Timothy M. Taylor, Esq.
 Stoel Rives LLP ~ Sacramento, CA

Tips for taking advantage of the Helping Expedite And Advance Responsible Tribal Home Ownership (HEARTH Act)
Darcie L. Houck, Esq.
 Fredericks Peebles & Morgan LLP ~ Sacramento, CA

12:00 Lunch (on your own)

1:15 Developing Compliance Strategies for Tribal Environmental Policies and Acts

Key elements of Tribal environmental ordinances, policies and resource management plans
Theodore J. Griswold, Esq.
 Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch LLP ~ San Diego, CA
 Special considerations for Tribal habitat conservation plans
Donald Baur, Esq.
 Perkins Coie ~ Washington, DC

2:30 Remedies
 Procedural issues and what to expect when cases go on appeal: Compact requirement for binding arbitration; influencing what happens pending an appeal
Thomas Bunton, Esq., Senior Deputy County Counsel
 County of San Diego, The Office of County Counsel
 San Diego, CA

3:00 Evaluations and Adjourn

Upcoming Seminars:

Deployment of Wireless Telecommunications Facilities	February 3-4, 2014	Los Angeles, CA
Natural Resource Damages	February 6-7, 2014	Washington, DC
Tribal Energy Development in the Great Lakes	February 20-21, 2014	Milwaukee, WI
Best Practices in Patent Monetization	March 6-7, 2014	San Francisco, CA
Tribal Water in California	March 17-18, 2014	Cabazon, CA
Commercial Real Estate Leases	March 27-28, 2014	Salt Lake City, UT
Tribal Online Gambling	April 3-4, 2014	Scottsdale, AZ

See more at www.lawseminars.com



Registration & Other Conference Information

To Register:

Call us at: 206-567-4490
 Fax the registration form to us at: 206-567-5058
 Email us at: registrar@lawseminars.com
 Online: www.lawseminars.com
 Mail the registration form on the front page.
 Walk-ins are welcome, subject to space availability.
 Registration is complete when we receive payment or agree to later payment.

Tuition: Regular tuition for this program is \$895 with a group rate of \$670 each for two or more registrants from the same firm. For Tribal and other government employees, we offer a special rate of \$595. For students and people in their job for less than a year, our rate is \$447.50. All rates include admission to all seminar sessions, food and beverages at breaks, and all course materials. Make checks payable to Law Seminars International.

Substitution & Cancellation: You may substitute another person at any time. We will refund tuition, less a \$50 cancellation fee, if we receive your cancellation by 5:00

p.m. on Tuesday, May 6, 2014. After that time, we will credit your tuition toward attendance at another program or the purchase of a Homestudy. There is a \$25 cancellation fee for Course Materials orders and \$50 for Homestudy orders.

Seminar Location: The conference will be held at the Morongo Casino Resort & Spa at 49500 Seminole Drive in Cabazon, CA 92230. Call the hotel directly at (951) 849-3080 for reservations at the special negotiated rate of \$115 and mention that you are attending a Law Seminars International conference. Rooms are on a first come, first served basis.

Continuing Education Credits: Live credits: Law Seminars International is a State Bar of California approved MCLE provider. This program qualifies for 11.75 California MCLE credits. Upon request, we will apply for, or help you apply for, CLE credits in other states and other types of credits.

If You Cannot Attend: Our complete Homestudy Course, consisting of a DVD recording and the course materials, is available for \$905. The course materials alone are available for \$100. We will ship your Homestudy order via UPS ground within two weeks after the seminar or from the date we receive payment.

BOND... WATER BOND



OC WATER SUMMIT

May 16, 2014

7:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Grand Californian Hotel, at the Disneyland Resort, Anaheim, California

California's \$1.9 trillion economy is at risk. We are in the midst of the driest period on record and in addition, pumping restrictions are still in place - limiting the amount of water we can move throughout the state to keep our economy growing. Business, agriculture, urban populations and the environment are all dependent on reliable water supplies.

Southern California is weathering these conditions better than other regions because of the billions of dollars invested in water reliability projects. Yesterday's investments are paying off and now we need to make additional investments to ensure water reliability tomorrow. What are the impacts of not addressing the issues with the Sacramento Bay Delta? Is now the time for a Water Bond? Are local projects "Pork" or part of the critical answer to long term, water supply reliability? How will your business be impacted? What can be done? To find out more. Save-The-Date for the 7th Annual Orange County Water Summit on Friday, May 16, 2014 at the Grand Californian Hotel at the Disneyland Resort.

INDIVIDUAL TICKET - \$120*

*TICKET PRICE WILL INCREASE TO \$140 BEGINNING MAY 6, 2014

Ticket includes continental breakfast, lunch, self-parking and summit materials.

To sponsor, register or learn more, please

visit www.OCWaterSummit.com or contact:

Darcy Burke (714) 593-5014 - dburke@mwdoc.com

Eleanor Torres (714) 378-3268 - etorres@ocwd.com

Gina Ayala (714) 378-3323 - gayala@ocwd.com (Media Inquiries)



Hosted By
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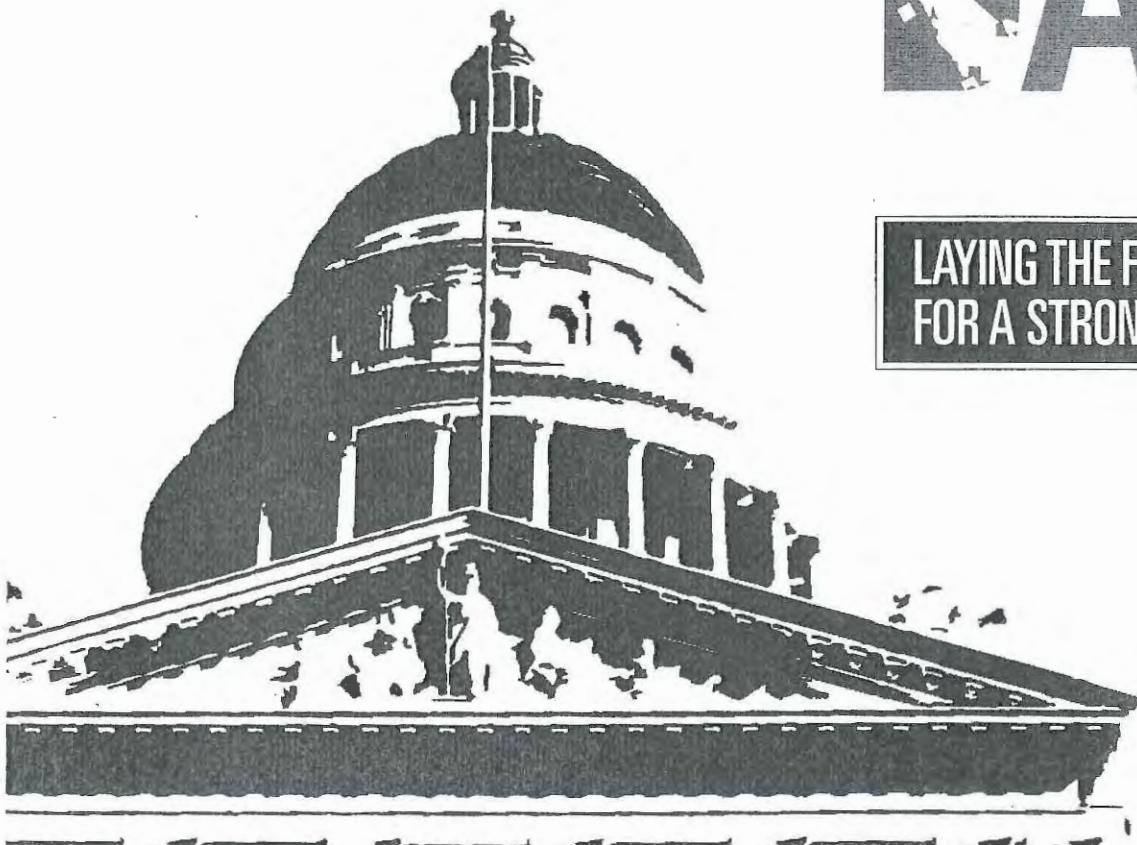
May 20-21, 2014
SACRAMENTO CONVENTION CENTER



California Special
Districts Association
Districts Stronger Together

SPECIAL DISTRICTS LEGISLATIVE DAYS

LAYING THE FOUNDATION
FOR A STRONGER ECONOMY



SPECIAL DISTRICTS LEGISLATIVE DAYS

LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR A STRONGER ECONOMY

Gain insights on policy changes impacting your agency and take advantage of this opportunity to meet with legislators, key issue experts, and California's policy leaders:

- Exchange ideas with your legislators & discuss priority legislation at pre-arranged visits.
- Hear directly from state leadership on hot topics affecting local services and infrastructure.
- Explore how decisions are really made in the Capitol and how you can influence outcomes.
- Get answers to your questions at issue-focused, industry-specific roundtable sessions.

A dynamic two-day conference, Special Districts Legislative Days (SDLD) provides attendees the opportunity to hear from and interact with statewide policymakers and legislators, as well as network and discuss district challenges. SDLD includes keynotes from California's highest office-holders, moderated panel discussions with the state's leading experts and issue-specific roundtable conversations covering the most pertinent issues facing each type of special district.

Your engagement is an essential component of CSDA's advocacy efforts in Sacramento to defend special district finances and educate policymakers on the effective service delivery provided by special districts.

What you can do:

- Visit CSDA's Grassroots Action Center at www.csdanet.org/grassroots to read about the most significant proposals impacting special districts, and find out how you can take action now.
- Register for SDLD today to hear first-hand about the latest revenue proposals directly affecting special districts. You will also have the chance to communicate how new revenue opportunities can strengthen the core services your district provides and share examples of how they would add value to your local communities.
- Spread the word! Let other special districts know about this exciting conference.

Thank you to our Partners and Roundtable Hosts



ACHD
ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA
HEALTHCARE DISTRICTS



**Association
of California
Water Agencies**
ACWA
Local • State • Advocacy
Infrastructure • Service



@specialdistrict



facebook.com/specialdistrict

Tuesday, May 20

8:00 a.m.

Registration Starts

Continental Breakfast and Networking Opportunities

8:30 – 10:00 a.m.

Welcome Remarks: CSDA Executive Director Neil McCormick

Opening Remarks: CSDA President Noelle Mattock

CSDA Legislative Overview by Advocacy & Public Affairs Staff

10:00 – 10:45 a.m.

Tax Reform and Infrastructure Panel

Panelists will address proposed policy and ballot measures aiming to bring tax reform and their impact on local and state infrastructure.

- **Kelly Salt** (*Moderator*), Best Best & Krieger LLP
- **Lenny Goldberg**, California Tax Reform Association
- **Jim Earp**, California Alliance for Jobs
- **John Fairbank**, Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin, Metz Associates, Inc.
- **Fred Silva**, California Forward

10:45 – 11:45 a.m.

Local Government Panel



Katcho Achadjian



Mark Levine



Stephen Knight

A moderated discussion will focus on how to bridge local and state policy. Panelist will discuss current proposals that impact the delivery of core local services and how special districts can engage in current policy proposals.

- **John Myer** (*Moderator*), News 10's Political Editor
- **The Honorable Katcho Achadjian (R-San Luis Obispo)** – Chair of the Assembly Local Government Committee, Assembly Member Achadjian represents Assembly District 35. Prior to his election to the Legislature, Katcho served for three terms as an elected member of the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors.
- **The Honorable Mark Levine (D- San Rafael)** – Vice-Chair of the Assembly Local Government Committee, Assembly Member Levine represents Assembly District 10. A former San Rafael City Councilmember, Levine has held leadership posts throughout his career helping to develop innovative solutions at the local, state, national and international levels.
- **The Honorable Stephen Knight (R- Palmdale)** – Vice-Chair of the Senate Governance & Finance Committee, Senator Knight represents Senate District 21. Prior to his election to the Assembly, Knight was elected to the Palmdale City Council in 2005. Upon assuming office in the state Legislature, Knight left his 18-year career as a sworn police officer in the Los Angeles Police Department.

11:45 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.

Networking Break and Meet and Greet with Local Government Panel



12:15 – 1:30 p.m. - *Lunch*

Keynote Speaker: California State Legislative Analyst Mac Taylor

The Legislative Analyst serves as “eyes and ears” for the Legislature to ensure that the executive branch is implementing legislative policy in a cost efficient and effective manner. The Legislative Analyst carries out this legislative oversight function by reviewing and analyzing the operations and finances of state government.

1:30 – 2:00 p.m.

Legislative Visits Briefing with CSDA Advocacy & Public Affairs Staff

2:00 – 5:00 p.m.

Legislative Visits

Pre-arranged meetings with Legislators and staff in their Capitol Offices. Please register by April 25 to guarantee your spot in these visits.

5:00 – 6:30 p.m.

Chops Legislative Reception

1117 11th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

Sponsored by Special District Risk Management Authority (SDRMA)

Wednesday, May 21

8:00 a.m. – *Continental Breakfast and Networking*

8:30 – 9:00 a.m.

Keynote Speaker: To Be Announced

9:00 – 9:45 a.m.

Workforce Roadmap Panel

Panelists will discuss policies affecting the recruitment, retention and training of a 21st century workforce and how special districts can help prepare the next generation.

- **Bobbi Palmer** (*Moderator*), Los Medanos Community Healthcare District CEO
- **Amy Brown**, Public Retirement Journal
- **Nancy Pryor**, Foundation for California Community Colleges
- Other panelist to be announced

9:45 – 11:45 a.m.

Roundtable Discussions

Choose two roundtable topics for an informative 45-minute session

- Association of California Healthcare Districts
- Association of California Water Agencies
- California Association of Local Agency Formation Commissions
- California Association of Public Cemeteries
- California Association of Recreation and Park Districts
- California Association of Resource Conservation Districts
- California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
- California Public Employees' Retirement System
- Covered California
- Workers' Compensation Action Network

11:45 a.m. – *Closing Remarks:* CSDA President Noelle Mattock



SPECIAL DISTRICTS LEGISLATIVE DAYS

LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR
A STRONGER ECONOMY

NEW PRICING FOR 2014 OFFERS MORE SAVINGS FOR EARLY REGISTRANTS - ON OR BEFORE APRIL 18, 2014

CSDA Member - \$175 Early Registration / \$225 Regular Registration

Non-Member - \$275 Early Registration / \$325 Regular Registration

Three Ways to Register

- *For fast service*, register online by visiting the Special Districts Legislative Days website at csda.net/conferences. Find the "register" button at the top of the page.
- *Fax number*: 916.520.2465. All faxed forms must include credit card payment.
- *Mail*: CSDA, 1112 I Street, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95814. Please include registration form and payment. Checks should be made payable to: California Special Districts Association.

Who qualifies for "member" rates?

All California Special Districts Association and Special District Risk Management Authority members. Not sure if you are a member? Contact the CSDA offices to find out if you are already a member. It's not too late to become a CSDA member. Simply contact Cathrine Lemaire at cathrine@csda.net or call toll-free at 877-924-2732.

Registration fees include the evening reception on May 20, legislative visits arranged by CSDA, as well as all written materials and meals as indicated in the agenda. Payment must accompany registration in order to process.

CSDA Member: \$175/EARLY BIRD

Non-Member: \$275/EARLY BIRD

CSDA Member: \$225/AFTER APRIL 18

Non-Member: \$325/AFTER APRIL 18

Total \$:

Name/Title:

District:

Address:

City:

State:

ZIP:

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

LEGISLATIVE VISITS

CSDA will make every attempt to schedule meetings with your region's legislative representatives or staff.

Yes, I want to participate in prearranged meetings in the Capitol

No, I do not want to participate in prearranged meetings in the Capitol

PAYMENT

Check Visa MasterCard Discover American Express

Acct. name:

Acct. Number:

Expiration date:

Authorized Signature:

SPECIAL NEEDS

Vegetarian Other:

CANCELLATION POLICY: Cancellations must be made IN WRITING and received via fax or mail three days prior to event. All cancellations made within the specified time will be refunded less a \$75 processing fee. NO EXCEPTIONS.



**California Special
Districts Association**
Districts Stronger Together

SPECIAL DISTRICTS LEGISLATIVE DAYS

LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR
A STRONGER ECONOMY

Top 5 Reasons Why You Should Attend:

1. Efforts underway in Sacramento could significantly impact special district revenue sources, including **property tax allocations**, voter thresholds for **special taxes** and **new funding opportunities** for local projects and programs.
2. Governor Brown has expressed interest in reforming California's infrastructure financing districts, potentially leading to **major changes in how local agencies build infrastructure**.
3. Hear directly from California Legislative Analyst Mac Taylor on the latest **State Budget proposals** and **forecasts of state revenues and expenditures**.
4. Interactive roundtable discussions with our partners and experts will allow you to hear about industry-specific issues—such as implementation of the Affordable Care Act and changes to **public employee pensions**.
5. **Pre-arranged legislative visits** and a hosted reception enable you to build relationships with your state legislators and their Capitol staff.



Legislative visits in the Capitol arranged by CSDA!

Let your senator and assembly member know about the core services your district provides in their legislative district and how each dollar invested in your district benefits your shared constituents and adds significant value at the local level!

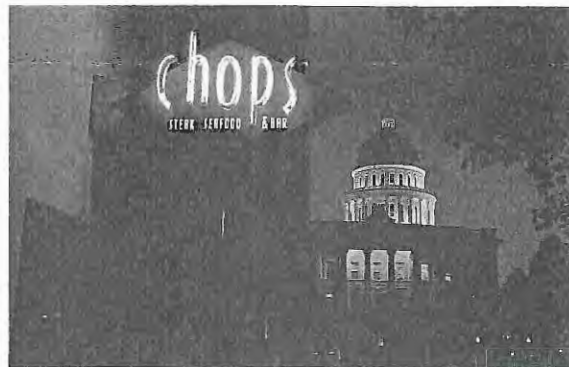
In order to reserve enough time for scheduling, please register at csda.net/conferences by April 25 to guarantee your spot in these visits.

Sponsor opportunity

CSDA Business Affiliates have the opportunity to showcase their products and services as sponsors at SDLD! Space is limited. Questions? Contact Megan Hemming at meganh@csda.net.

For all the latest information, go to our website

Visit the SDLD website for the latest updates at csda.net/conferences. You will find the most current schedule, speaker bios, a list of our partners, how to find a hotel and more. Most importantly, you can register for SDLD directly on the website!



Hosted legislative reception sponsored by SDRMA

Network with legislators and Capitol staff at SDLD's legislative reception held at Chops. This award winning restaurant and bar across the street from the Capitol is a favorite amongst the Capitol community.





**9. (a)
ACTION**

DATE: March 24, 2014
TO: Water Policy Committee
FROM: General Manager
SUBJECT: Authorize the General Manager to use an agreement template to pass through conservation program funds from Metropolitan Water District to producers.

Recommendation

Authorize the General Manager to use an agreement template to pass through conservation program funds from Metropolitan Water District to producers.

Background

Each fiscal year Metropolitan allocates a specific funding amount called the Member Agency Allocation (\$291,000 for FY 2013/14) to be used for eligible agency administered residential or CII (Commercial, Industrial, Institutional) device-based programs such as high efficiency toilet distribution programs, high efficiency nozzle voucher programs, landscape surveys, controller retrofits, etc. With the member agency's agreement, funding can also be passed through to its producers who implement water efficient device-based programs. The ability to pass through some of the funds enables Upper District to effectively and efficiently utilize all of its MA Allocation funding for water efficient programs conducted within the Upper District's area. MA Allocation funding is in addition to the other regional conservation rebates administered by Metropolitan through the socialwatersmart.com website.

The MA Allocation may not be used to pay supplemental incentives under Metropolitan's regional CII or residential rebate programs, administrative fees when using Metropolitan's vendor, or member agency staffing costs. Metropolitan funds are paid upon submission of invoices and supporting documentation from the member agency for specific eligible device incentives up to the total amount of the MA Allocation for that fiscal year.

The MA allocation has most recently been used to support the direct distribution of high-efficiency toilets (FY2013/14 \$221,250) and the large landscape survey and retrofit program (FY2013/14 \$69,750).

Any projects using MA Allocation funds must be pre-approved by the Upper District and Metropolitan. Programs or projects and their respective invoices must comply with Metropolitan's eligibility and reporting requirements.

Description of Agreement Template

The proposed agreement template has been reviewed by District Counsel and will enable device-based water efficient programs to be implemented by Upper District's water producers and MA Allocation funding passed through in an expeditious manner.

The proposed program agreement template is attached for review.

Attachment

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
DEVICE TYPE PROGRAM

THIS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (“AGREEMENT”) is made and entered into this _____ day of Month Year by and between the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, hereinafter referred to as "DISTRICT", and Producer Name, herein referred to as “PRODUCER”. For purposes of this AGREEMENT, DISTRICT and PRODUCER may be referred to collectively by the capitalized term “PARTIES.” The capitalized term “PARTY” may refer to either DISTRICT or PRODUCER interchangeably.

RECITALS

- A. DISTRICT, a municipal water district organized under the California Water Code (Water Code Section 71000 et seq.).
- B. PRODUCER is Description of Producer, that will implement a Type of Device Program (hereinafter referred to as "PROGRAM").
- C. DISTRICT will provide co-funding for those qualifying PROGRAM participants that are within DISTRICT boundaries.
- D. The PARTIES desire by this AGREEMENT to establish the terms by which DISTRICT will provide co-funding for PROGRAM participants that are PRODUCER customers.

THEREFORE, DISTRICT and PRODUCER mutually agree as follows:

SECTION 1. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The PROGRAM Description is attached and incorporated hereto as **Exhibit A**.

SECTION 2. CONSIDERATION

- A. At the completion of the PROGRAM, the PRODUCER shall submit a PROGRAM participant database and provide an electronic copy of it to DISTRICT regarding all of the PROGRAM participants. The report shall contain at least all of the information as outlined in the spreadsheet template found in **Exhibit B**. Co-funding from the DISTRICT will not be disbursed prior to the submittal of a completed program database.
- B. The PRODUCER shall invoice DISTRICT up to a total PROGRAM cost amount not to exceed \$ for Device Type distributed to participating PRODUCER customers. Customers must meet the eligibility requirements stated in **Exhibit C**.
- C. All invoices and reports must be completed and submitted to DISTRICT by Date.

SECTION 3. TERM AND TERMINATION

- A. This AGREEMENT term will commence Date , and remain in effect until Date .
- B. PRODUCER has the right to terminate this AGREEMENT at any time without cause.
- C. In the event either PARTY fails to perform, or adhere to, any applicable duty or obligation set forth under this AGREEMENT (or fails to perform or adhere to any such duty, obligation or standard of conduct at the time, place or manner set forth in this AGREEMENT), an event of default (hereinafter, "Event of Default") shall have occurred. Except as otherwise provided in this AGREEMENT, if an Event of Default remains uncured by the defaulting PARTY for a period in excess of thirty (30) calendar days from the date upon which the non-defaulting PARTY issues notice of default (hereinafter, a "Default Notice") to the defaulting PARTY, then the default shall constitute a breach of this AGREEMENT. If a PARTY is in breach of this AGREEMENT, the non-breaching PARTY may pursue any and all remedies available to it at law or in equity and may also terminate this AGREEMENT.

SECTION 4. ASSIGNMENT

Except in the case of a transfer to an affiliate or a subsidiary, a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of PRODUCER, a merger, consolidation or transfer of 50% or more of the stock of PRODUCER, PRODUCER shall not assign, or transfer this AGREEMENT or any rights under or interest in this AGREEMENT without the prior written consent of DISTRICT, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, delayed or denied.

SECTION 5. INDEMNIFICATION

Both PARTIES agree to defend, indemnify, and hold the other PARTY and their respective affiliates harmless from and against any and all losses, cause, damage or expense including, without limitation, reasonable attorney's fees and expenses incurred by the indemnified PARTY arising out of any breach of this AGREEMENT by the indemnifying PARTY or the fact that any representation made herein by the indemnifying PARTY was false when made.

SECTION 6. ATTORNEYS' FEES

The prevailing PARTY in any action, claim or lawsuit brought pursuant to this AGREEMENT is entitled to payment of all attorneys' fees and costs expended by such prevailing PARTY in association with such action, claim or lawsuit.

SECTION 7. GOVERNING LAW

This AGREEMENT and any other documents referred to herein shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of California, without regard to conflicts of law principles.

SECTION 8. FORCE MAJEURE

Neither PARTY shall be deemed to be in default if performance of the obligations required by this AGREEMENT are delayed, disrupted, or become impossible because of any act of God, war, earthquake, fire, strike, accident, civil commotion, epidemic, act of government, its agencies or offices, terrorist attack, or any other cause beyond the control of the PARTIES. Upon occurrence of any such event, neither PARTY shall be responsible for damages, fines, penalties, or claims resulting therefrom.

SECTION 9. NOTICE

Any notice required or permitted by this AGREEMENT shall be in writing and shall be delivered as follows with notice deemed given as indicated: (i) by electronic communications; (ii) by overnight courier upon written verification of receipt; or (iii) by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to the following:

IF TO DISTRICT:

Upper San Gabriel Valley
Municipal Water District
602 E. Huntington Dr., Suite B
Monrovia, CA 91016
Email: Elena@usgvmwd.org
Telephone: (626) 443-2297
Attn.: Elena Layugan,
Conservation Coordinator or successor

IF TO PRODUCER:

Producer Name
Producer Postal Mail Address
E-mail:
Telephone:
Attn: Contact Person
Title, or successor

SECTION 9. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This AGREEMENT, including all attached exhibits, constitutes the entire, complete, final and exclusive expression of the PARTIES with respect to the matters addressed herein and supersedes all other agreements or understandings, whether oral or written, or entered into between DISTRICT and PRODUCER prior to the execution of this AGREEMENT. No statements, representations or other agreements, whether oral or written, made by any PARTY which are not embodied herein shall be valid or binding. No amendment, modification or supplement to this AGREEMENT shall be valid and binding unless in writing and duly executed by the PARTIES.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the PARTIES hereto have caused this AGREEMENT to be executed as of the date first above written..

PURVEYOR NAME

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

By: _____

Name,

Title

By: _____

Shane Chapman,
General Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM

APPROVED AS TO FORM

By: _____

By: _____

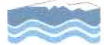
Scope of Work

Participant Data Spreadsheet Template

Participant's Eligibility

MEMORANDUM

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT



9. (b) ACTION

DATE: March 26, 2014
TO: Water Policy Committee
FROM: General Manager
SUBJECT: Approve agreement with Tetra Tech, Inc. to provide On-Call Retrofit Design Support Services for another two years for a not-to-exceed amount of \$150,000.

Recommendation

Approve a professional services agreement for On-Call Retrofit and Pipeline Engineering Design Support Services with Tetra Tech, Inc. for two years for a not-to-exceed amount of \$150,000.

Background

In 2011, Tetra Tech submitted a proposal to provide professional engineering services for Upper District's City of Industry Phase IIB Recycled Water Project, On-Call Engineering Support Services for the Package 3 and 4 Customer Retrofits. Tetra Tech was selected by Upper District to perform these services via a competitive process that Upper District's stakeholders participated and assisted with. Tetra Tech started work on this project in December 2011. Tetra Tech has worked effectively with the local water retailers and cities to complete the last 22 retrofits for Package 3 & 4, all within budget and time constraints.

In January 2014, the Governor declared a state wide drought emergency. The Legislature has since passed Drought legislation that appropriates \$472 million to the IRWM Program. A total of \$200 million from that program will be available for drought-related projects that demonstrate readiness to construct. In order for Upper District to quickly prepare the next wave of direct reuse projects, staff recommends entering into an On-Call Retrofit Design Support Services Agreement with Tetra Tech. This agreement provides engineering services to plan and design projects that expand the purple pipe recycled water system by adding additional customers or extending the existing distribution system.

Additionally, Metropolitan Water District has announced an On-Site Retrofit Pilot Program that will be administered on a first come basis. With several potential retrofit projects still outstanding, Tetra Tech will assist Upper District in the following areas to prepare projects for funding consideration that expand the District's recycled water system including:

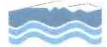
- Rose Hills Permitting Support
- City of Industry Retrofit Design and Permitting Support

- In-field studies in El Monte, South El Monte, and Rosemead to investigate options to further expand the direct reuse system
- Other as needed services to help increase reuse in Upper District's service area
- Preparation of grant applications with MWD's new retrofit incentive program for new customers and the Governor's Drought legislation

This agreement will be in effect until December 31, 2015.

MEMORANDUM

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT



9. (c) ACTION

DATE: March 26, 2014
TO: Water Policy Committee
FROM: General Manager
SUBJECT: Authorize an Agreement for the Preparation of the Indirect Reuse Replenishment Project Permit Engineering Report.

Recommendation

Authorize an agreement with Trussell Technologies for a Not-to-Exceed amount of \$100,000 to provide technical advisory support for preparation of the Engineering Report.

Background

In December 2011, the Board adopted the Indirect Reuse Action Plan to fully develop a detailed understanding of how to permit, construct, operate, and pay for the Indirect Reuse Replenishment Project (IRRP). The Indirect Reuse Action Plan (IRAP) includes the following tasks:

- Task 1 Agency Coordination
- Task 2 Land and Right of Way Requirements
- Task 3 Regulatory Compliance (CDPH)
- Task 4 Optimization of Treatment Technologies
- Task 5 Project Cost Estimate
- Task 6 Funding Plan
- Task 7 Preliminary Project Report
- Task 8 Public Outreach
- Task 9 Finalize Funding Plan
- Task 10 Environmental Documentation (CEQA/NEPA)
- Task 11 CDPH/RWQCB Approval (Engineering Report)
- Task 12 Obtain Right of Way
- Task 13 Preliminary Design
- Task 14 Final Design
- Task 15 Construction
- Task 16 Operations

The Board directed staff to perform Tasks 1 through 7. As reported in January 2015 to the Board, Tasks 1 through 7 will conclude later this year. Next month the Committee will be presented with a budget and schedule to consider moving forward with Tasks 8-14.

To respond to the extreme drought conditions, every effort is being considered to accelerate the delivery of this project.

In order to more rapidly obtain permit approval, staff would like to accelerate the delivery of the Engineering Report required by CDPH and the Regional Water Quality Board under Task 11. The Engineering Report serves as the basis for CDPH's recommendations to the Regional Board regarding approval of the Project Permit.

The Engineering Report for the IRRP will be prepared pursuant to CDPH's Guidelines that include:

- Detailed descriptions of the project
- Project participants
- Rules and regulations imposed by Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
- Raw water quality characteristics
- Treatment processes with loading rates
- Contact times filtration design criteria
- Chemicals used
- Reliability features such as alarms and notification procedures
- Supplemental water supplies
- Monitoring and reporting
- Contingency planning assuring untreated wastewater will not be delivered to the project area
- Transmission and distribution systems
- Types of land uses and government entities with regulatory jurisdiction
- Inspection programs and personnel
- Employee training and frequency

The Engineering Report will be based on the work completed under IRAP Tasks 1 through 7 by Upper District expert team that includes staff, the District Engineer (Stetson Engineering), and Trussell Technologies. Under Tasks 1 through 7 the team conducted modeling studies, identified right of way requirements, developed a project boundary, completed assimilative capacity analysis, prepared costs estimates, completed extensive piloting and comprehensive advanced treatment research for the IRRP. The Engineering Report can be most efficiently and expeditiously prepared by this same team.

The Agreement with Trussell Technologies is to provide technical support for the preparation of the Engineering Report. The balance of the effort to prepare the Engineering Report will be conducted by staff and Stetson Engineers.

**9. (d)
ACTION**

DATE: March 26, 2014
TO: Water Policy Committee
FROM: General Manager
SUBJECT: Approve funding and award of contract for a joint research project under Metropolitan Water District's Foundational Actions Funding Program on lower cost alternative treatment technologies for the Indirect Reuse Replenishment Project.

Recommendation

Authorize funding of \$150,000 as a matching contribution to funds available from the Metropolitan Water District's Foundational Actions Funding Program (MWD FAF) and approve a contract with Trussell Technologies for a Not-to-Exceed amount of \$300,000 to rent pilot treatment equipment and conduct the research. MWD will provide matching funds of \$150,000, for a total of \$300,000 toward research to lower cost alternative treatment technologies for recycled water for groundwater recharge.

Background

Upper District has been working on a research project with the WaterReuse Research Foundation (WaterReuse) and the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD) to pilot and test advanced treatment technologies for treating recycled water. This research is focused on comparing the use of various combinations and configurations of ozone, biologically activated carbon (BAC), ultra-violet light (UV) and soil aquifer treatment (SAT) to Full Advanced Treatment (FAT) of MF/RO. So far the results are promising and the Ozone-BAC-UV-SAT treatment train costs are significantly less than FAT costs.

Upper District received funding through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Foundational Action Funding (FAF) Program for further pilot testing of the ozone-BAC-SAT treatment train to produce additional data that can be used in the permit process as needed and to refine cost estimates for the potential use of ozone-BAC-SAT for the IRRP. Of the \$300,000 budgeted for this pilot, approximately \$107,000 will be used to pay for renting pilot treatment equipment through Trussell Technologies' contract. The specific focus of this additional effort is to optimize the configuration of the BAC cells to determine size and flow capacity that achieves the highest level of TOC removal.

Upper District selected Trussell Technologies via a competitive solicitation process to manage all regulatory compliance for the Indirect Reuse Replenishment Project (IRRP). Trussell Technologies is the research lead for both the WaterReuse Advanced Treatment Technologies and the SAT Pilot Testing. The LACSD has agreed to continue to facilitate the research effort.

These research efforts have provided valuable data for development of IRRP indicating that a treatment train of ozone and biological activated carbon (BAC) with SAT may provide substantial reductions in Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and contaminants of emerging concern at less cost than conventional advanced treatment trains utilizing micro filtration, reverse osmosis, ultra violet light, and advanced oxidation. Reducing the TOC concentration of the recycled water increases the amount of recycled water that water that can be recharged and reduces the amount of required blending with stormwater and imported water. The amount of recycled water that can be recharged into the groundwater is regulated by the TOC concentration in the recycled water. In addition, the ozone-BAC treatment train does not produce a concentrated brine waste stream that is expensive to dispose of and which can potentially have adverse environmental impacts. This research project will be completed by March 2015.

This action will bring Upper District's total investment in research to \$390,000 in Task 3 of the IRAP (Regulatory Compliance) out of a total \$1.73 million research effort largely funded through grants and in-kind services.



The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

NEWS RELEASE

P. O. Box 54153, Los Angeles, California 90054-0153 • (213) 217-6485 • www.mwdh2o.com

Note to editors: A digital photograph of John V. Foley is available upon request.

Contact: Bob Muir, (213) 217-6930; (213) 324-5213, mobile

March 24, 2014

JOHN V. FOLEY, TWO-TIME CHAIRMAN OF METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS, RESPECTED WATER LEADER, PASSES AWAY

John V. "Jack" Foley, an admired Orange County water leader who served two separate turns as chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, has died.

Foley, the 17th board chairman in Metropolitan's 86-year history and retired U.S. Army colonel, was surrounded by family members when he passed away Friday at his Laguna Niguel home after a battle with cancer. He was 83.

At the time of his death, Foley was serving his second two-year term as Metropolitan's chairman. He also previously presided as chairman from December 1993 through 1998. One of the longest tenured Metropolitan directors, he represented the Municipal Water District of Orange County since August 1989.

"The water community has lost a wise and thoughtful voice of reason that will be sorely missed in the coming years as we make decisions that will shape water policy for future generations," said Metropolitan General Manager Jeffrey Kightlinger, who directed the Metropolitan flag to be flown at half-staff at all district facilities in Foley's honor.

"Jack was a consummate gentleman who knew how to bring people together to solve big problems and advance real solutions," he said. "We extend our heartfelt sympathies to his wife, Mary Jane, and his family."

Kightlinger noted Foley was first elected chairman in the wake of the 1987-92 drought, which in 1991 triggered shortages and rationing throughout the Southland for the first time in district history.

"Water managers at that time expected imported supplies from Northern California and the Colorado River to meet two-thirds of all our regional demands, regardless of the weather. The drought, however, served as the necessary wake-up call for change," Kightlinger said.

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Under Foley's leadership, Metropolitan's board initiated a public process that spanned more than two-and-a-half years of workshops and meetings, culminating in 1996 with the adoption of Metropolitan's Integrated Resources Plan.

"Jack always thought the IRP was a genuine breakthrough for the water industry," Kightlinger said. "Instead of relying primarily on imported water, through the IRP, Metropolitan chose to expand conservation and diversify its water supply portfolio with local resource investments like water recycling, groundwater recovery and expanded storage, which allowed more water to be captured in wet years for use during dry years."

The investment in storage was highlighted in 1995 when the district, under Foley's leadership, broke ground on construction of Diamond Valley Lake in southwest Riverside County, the largest reservoir in Southern California.

The importance of storage has been evident in Foley's latest turn as chair. Despite current unprecedented drought conditions, Metropolitan is meeting all regional imported water demands in 2014 by tapping its stored reserves and avoiding mandatory cutbacks.

"Everyone in Southern California owes Jack Foley a large measure of gratitude for the leadership and wisdom he provided, and also the incredible grace and unpretentious character he demonstrated in leading this agency to new levels of supply reliability," Kightlinger said.

Foley retired as general manager of the Moulton Niguel Water District, serving all or part of five cities in south Orange County, in 2008. He previously served as general manager of the Aliso Water Management Agency, from 1976 to 1979.

A key figure in water and sanitation matters at local, regional and state levels, he was appointed a member of the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board by then-Gov. George Deukmejian in 1986 and chaired the board for two years. In February 1994, he was appointed by then-Gov. Pete Wilson to serve on the Bay/Delta Oversight Council and was subsequently appointed by the U.S. Secretary of Interior to serve on the Bay Delta Advisory Council.

During his Metropolitan tenure, Foley represented the district on the Colorado River Board of California. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He also was past president of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Society of American Military Engineers.

A U.S. Army veteran of two wars, Foley's last military assignment was as district engineer in five southwestern states for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers until his retirement in 1976.

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Earlier, he commanded a company during the Korean War and a battalion in Thailand during the Vietnam conflict. He also served in the office of the chief of staff and as chief of public affairs for the Army chief of engineers in Washington, D.C.

He earned a bachelor's degree in engineering from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, a master's in civil engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a second master's in mathematics from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He served as an assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He also graduated from the Army Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Naval War College.

Foley is survived by his wife, Mary Jane Forster-Foley; a son, John V. Foley III of Sun Valley, Idaho; a daughter, Ann Ziegler of Laguna Niguel; two stepdaughters, Christa Brown of Houston, Texas and Alicia Eddy of Torrance; a stepson, Carlos Forster of San Francisco; and five step-grandchildren.

In acknowledgement of his military service, Foley will be interred at West Point. A celebration of life event is planned at a date to be determined.

In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to the West Point Association of Graduates at 698 Mills Road, West Point, N.Y 10996 or <http://www.westpointforusall.org/waystogive.html>.

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The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is a cooperative of 26 cities and water agencies serving nearly 19 million people in six counties. The district imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California to supplement local supplies, and helps its members to develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other resource-management programs.



The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

NEWS RELEASE

P. O. Box 54153, Los Angeles, California 90054-0153 • (213) 217-6485 • www.mwdh2o.com

Contact: Bob Muir, (213) 217-6930; (213) 324-5213, mobile

March 11, 2014

**METROPOLITAN BOARD AUTHORIZES OUTREACH, ADVERTISING
CAMPAIGN IN RESPONSE TO STATE'S DROUGHT EMERGENCY
Metropolitan board approves up to \$5.5 million for regional communications
campaign to promote water awareness, encourage conservation**

Responding to California's statewide drought emergency and its own recent Water Supply Alert declaration, Metropolitan Water District's Board of Directors today approved a regional communications, outreach and advertising campaign aimed at promoting greater water awareness and encouraging additional conservation.

Metropolitan's board authorized up to \$5.5 million annually for a three-year multi-pronged, multimedia campaign that will employ radio, television, print, on-line and outdoor advertising, along with an extensive media and community relations effort. The campaign will focus on the value of water, the need to conserve and the importance of investing now in water-use efficiency to prepare for the future.

"While there are no supply restrictions planned in Southern California this year, the unprecedented dry conditions throughout the state serve as a stark reminder that we all have a responsibility to do more with less," said Metropolitan General Manager Jeffrey Kightlinger.

"Southern Californians have stepped up to the plate and made extensive regional investments over the past 20 years to diversify supplies and solidify water reliability, but there is no doubt the current drought is a call to re-double our conservation efforts," Kightlinger added. "The drought has drawn the public's attention to the fact that we live in a semi-arid climate that requires us to continue to make gains in water awareness and conservation practices."

In response to Gov. Brown's drought emergency declaration in January, Metropolitan's board last month established a Water Supply Alert calling for increased awareness of supply conditions and extraordinary conservation throughout the district's 5,200-square-mile service area.

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Last month, the board also increased Metropolitan's annual conservation and outreach budget by \$20 million, of which \$5.5 million was identified for the regional communication and outreach campaign.

Today's board action authorizes an agreement with Fraser Communications to work with Metropolitan and the district's member agencies to initiate a focused, strategic campaign. Funding for outreach in subsequent years would require board authorization.

Since 2008, Fraser has developed several multi-ethnic outreach and advertising campaigns for Metropolitan, with ads appearing on television, cable networks, radio, print and websites. As part of those past efforts, Fraser helped develop Metropolitan's *bewaterwise.com*® and *California Friendly*® programs.

"Our past campaigns demonstrate a multimedia outreach effort can be highly effective in raising consumer awareness and improving the public's understanding of the value of water, ways to conserve and the need to reinvest in our water systems to maintain and increase reliability," Kightlinger said. "We expect a seamless start-up for this new campaign, which will allow for a rapid rollout that leads to immediate water savings."

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The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

NEWS RELEASE

P. O. Box 54153, Los Angeles, California 90054-0153 • (213) 217-6485 • www.mwdh2o.com

Note to editors: Digital photographs of the new Metropolitan directors are available upon request.

Contact: Bob Muir, (213) 217-6930; (213) 324-5213, mobile

March 11, 2014

TWO NEW DIRECTORS REPRESENTING CITY OF COMPTON, CALLEGUAS MWD JOIN METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

Compton City Council member Yvonne Arceneaux and general engineering contractor Steve Blois were seated today as new members of the Metropolitan Water District's Board of Directors.

Arceneaux returns to Metropolitan's 37-member board, where she represented the city of Compton from April 2009 to September 2010. She replaces Dianne Sanchez, who succeeded her in September 2010.

Blois follows Gail L. Pringle as Calleguas Municipal Water District's representative on the Metropolitan board. Pringle served on the board since December 2012.

Elected to the Compton City Council in 1993, Arceneaux is currently serving her sixth council term. In 2002, she retired after 26 years with the Compton Unified School District.

Arceneaux chairs the Compton Creek Task Force, a partnership of city, county, state and federal government agencies and non-profit organizations. The task force has developed a master plan for the Compton Creek Regional Garden Park, a multi-million dollar project that includes new open space for the city and improvements to the creek and surrounding neighborhoods.

During her council tenure, she also helped establish the Compton Crime Task Force, the city's Father of the Year Award and Seniors are Compton's Sweethearts Award. She is a director for the Compton Creek Mosquito Abatement District and is an active member of the Holy Chapel Missionary Baptist Church of Compton.

Long-time Compton residents, Arceneaux and her husband, Herbert, have three children.

Blois was appointed to Calleguas's Board of Directors in January, representing portions of the cities of Oxnard and Camarillo.

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At Metropolitan, Blois was named to the board's Engineering and Operations Committee and Finance and Insurance Committee.

A licensed general engineering contractor, he managed Blois Construction for 20 years, retiring in 2003. He maintains a consulting practice serving the construction industry.

In 2008, Blois was appointed by Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, where he served a four-year term. He also was a board member and secretary of Crestview Mutual Water Company from 1996 to 2014.

A management trustee for the Laborers of Southern California Health & Welfare Trust Fund, Blois also serves on the advisory board of the Camarillo Boys & Girls Club. He is past president of the Ventura County Contractors Association and the Associated General Contractors of California, where he remains a member.

Blois served as a member of California State University, Channel Islands' Foundation Board from 2003 to 2012, serving as board chair from 2009 to 2011. In 2013, he received CSUCI's Robert J. Lagomarsino Award for his contribution to and support for the university. He continues to oversee CSUCI's Courtyard Committee, which manages the restoration of many of the university's courtyards.

Born in Phoenix, Ariz., Blois earned a bachelor's degree in industrial engineering from California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo.

Director Blois and his wife, Barbara, live in Camarillo. They have two adult daughters.

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BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News – 3/21/14

Sen. Barbara Boxer at water symposium: 'Water wars have got to end'

While in Palm Springs, Senator urges stakeholders to work together to better deal with drier future



Democratic Sen. Barbara Boxer of Rancho Mirage delivers the symposium's keynote speech. / Michael Snyder/the desert sun

PALM SPRINGS — Sen. Barbara Boxer called for the West to set aside legal fights over water and adapt to drier times by moving more quickly to expand water recycling and adopt new water-saving technologies.

Speaking during a symposium on drought and water scarcity on Thursday, Boxer announced that she is preparing new legislation that would provide incentives for efficiency and conservation, promote drought preparedness and provide financing for wastewater recycling and other projects.

"Now with 38 million people in California, continued growth in the Colorado River basin and with climate change, we must reset water policy for the future," Boxer told an audience of about 300 people at the Palm Springs Art Museum's Annenberg Theater. "And the devastating drought we are facing has forced us to do it sooner rather than later. We must now confront a series of challenges: over-tapped aquifers, increasing risk of floods from aging levees, threats to our Bay Delta ecosystem and to our fisheries, and perhaps most significantly of all, the threats to all of our stakeholders."

She said that too often in recent years progress on water issues has been blocked "by a culture of conflict" pitting one stakeholder against another and regularly ending up in courtrooms.

"I reject that policy. All stakeholders must figure this out together," Boxer said. "The water wars have got to end, or we are not going to resolve the challenges facing us."

She said there has been progress in moving toward better management of groundwater in California, which accounts for roughly 40 percent of the water used in the state. She said there have been improvements in monitoring and management of the Coachella Valley's aquifer, which has seen declining water levels despite imported flows from the Colorado River.

"But some of our aquifers are being depleted to the extent that the ground is actually sinking beneath our feet," Boxer said. "We need to do much, much more."

Boxer, the Rancho Mirage Democrat who leads the U.S. Senate's Environment and Public Works Committee, said she is preparing legislation that she calls "W-21," standing for water in the 21st century.

The bill would strengthen the Environmental Protection Agency's Water Sense program, which promotes water conservation in consumer appliances and other products through information and rebates, she said.

Boxer added that her bill will also propose a tax credit for urban and agricultural water efficiency systems.

"Not unlike solar roofs, we should incentivize rainwater capture and gray-water systems that reuse water for outside the home, and drip irrigation and other water efficiency systems for our farmers," Boxer said.

Another piece of the legislation will provide financing for water recycling and storage programs supported by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers. That financing, she said, should help accelerate the completion of water recycling projects.

Boxer said the bill will be ready to introduce in a few weeks. She said it will also include support for water-related research and data gathering, and will direct the EPA to lead a federal effort to develop "national drought resilience guidelines" to help water agencies and state and local governments make investments to better prepare for droughts.

Boxer delivered the keynote speech of the two-day symposium, titled Running Dry, which was co-sponsored by The Desert Sun, the Annenberg Retreat at Sunnylands and Harold Matzner, executive vice president of the Palm Springs Art Museum Board, with the participation of Coachella Valley water districts.

Jeanine Jones, deputy drought manager for the California Department of Water Resources, explained how the state is responding to a drought that is one of the most severe in the state's history. She said that includes being prepared for the possibility of yet another dry year.

"What if we're in for four years of drought? We know that various interest groups are experiencing pain now, so we need to think about being very cautious and conserving what we can to keep in mind that possibility that 2015 could also be dry," Jones said.

Jones said that while the drought can be called a crisis, it's also an opportunity to adjust approaches.

"A drought is the opportunity to take advantage of the teachable moment that's been presented to us," she said.

The forum also featured panel discussions focusing on drought and water scarcity, as well as the problems of the Salton Sea.

Hydrologist Jay Famiglietti, director of the UC Center for Hydrologic Modeling at UC Irvine, presented charts showing sharp declines in the amounts of groundwater in the Central Valley, and said the state needs to look at better management of its aquifers.

"We're poised for an epic decline in groundwater," Famiglietti said. "Can we really keep going forward with mostly unmanaged groundwater withdrawals?"

Buzz Thompson, director of Stanford University's Woods Institute for the Environment, suggested that in order to move toward a more sustainable water system, California needs to diversify its water supplies, adopt new technologies to improve water efficiency and turn to more water recycling.

Thompson noted that about 14 percent of the state's wastewater is being recycled and reused. He drew applause when he suggested that decisions about land use planning and development should be based on how much water is available.

Thompson, an expert in water law and water policy, also suggested that water rates can send a strong signal to encourage conservation.

"We need to charge people the full cost of their water," Thompson said.

The Coachella Valley would benefit from a long-term water conservation plan on a 100-year timescale, said Tom Davis, Chief Planning and Development Officer for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Davis displayed a bar chart showing how per-capita water usage in the area by far surpasses water use in other desert cities such as Las Vegas and Phoenix. He expressed concern about declining water levels in the aquifer and called for tiered rates with stricter water budgets.

"Elimination of turf grass is one thing we really do have to take a look at," Davis said. In managing groundwater, he said, the area faces central questions: "Do you keep on mining? Or do you want to sustain?"

John Powell, Jr., president of the Coachella Valley Water District, touted the agency's efforts to combat groundwater "overdraft," in which more water is pumped out than is put back into the aquifer. He also said improving efficiency is a priority.

Gary Wockner, the coordinator for the Save The Colorado River Campaign, showed the audience a photograph of dry and cracked mud in the Colorado River Delta.

"We're all having impacts on this river, and we also all have a big opportunity and I think a challenge to try to get some life back into the river," Wockner said. He said that with reservoirs on the river low and falling, "the bottom line is that something is going to have to change."

Famiglietti agreed, saying recent research shows vast quantities of groundwater depletion in the Colorado River basin.

"We should all expect that the basin will no longer be able to meet its allocations and there will be pressure to rethink those allocations under the new reality," Famiglietti said.

While presenting the audience with stark facts about shrinking water supplies, Famiglietti said that although the situation is dire, it's encouraging to see people getting engaged.

"Here's the bright spot," he said. "Look at how many people are here."

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News – 3/20/14

Water Returns to Arid Colorado River Delta

A U.S.-Mexico agreement is paving the way for a rare environmental test

By Alexandra Witze and Nature magazine



Water diversions in two countries mean that the mighty Colorado River peters out before it reaches Mexico's Gulf of California.

Credit: Pete McBride, U.S. Geological Survey

One of North America's most iconic rivers is about to undergo an unprecedented experiment in ecological engineering.

On 23 March, operators at the Morelos Dam along the US-Mexico border near Yuma, Arizona, will open the gates and begin releasing water downstream. The goal is to dampen broad swathes of the arid Colorado River delta for the first

time in decades, allowing new cottonwood and willow trees to germinate and restore small patches of riparian habitat.

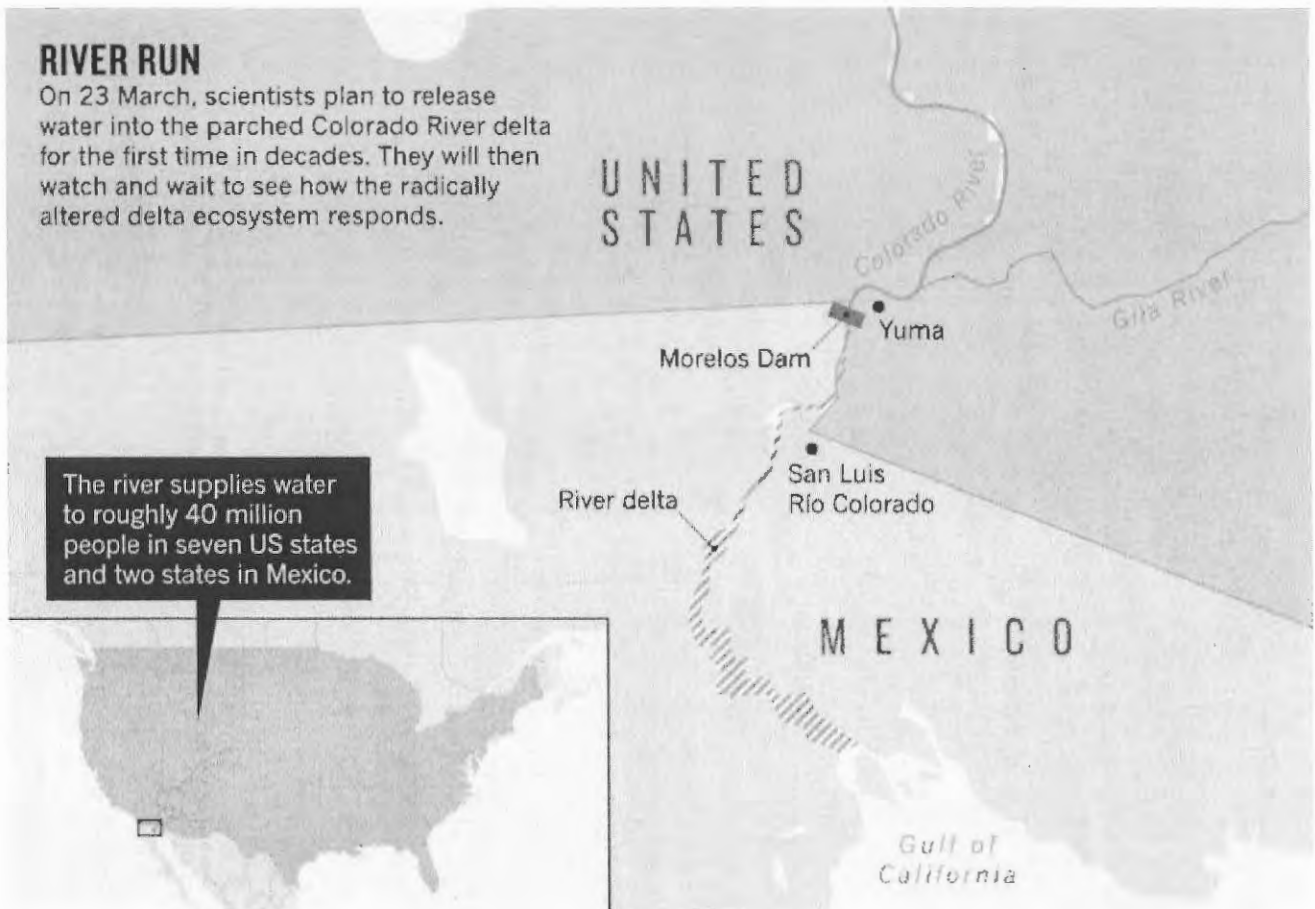
The move, which follows bitter international battles over water rights, will mark the first time that the United States and Mexico have put water back into the parched riverbed for environmental purposes. It is both a practical and a symbolic victory for conservationists who have fought to restore what was once 800,000 hectares of lush wetlands, as well as a rare opportunity for ecologists worldwide to watch what happens.

The mighty Colorado rises on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains and drains seven US and two Mexican states along its 2,300-kilometer course (see 'River run'). Before the 1930s, when dams began to throttle the river, its water ran unfettered into the Gulf of California. But most was soon diverted to slake the thirst and agricultural fields of millions of people in the American Southwest. A 1944 international treaty granted Mexico just 10% of the river's original flow; vast delta wetlands shrivelled to patches of vegetation clinging to sandy plains.

RIVER RUN

On 23 March, scientists plan to release water into the parched Colorado River delta for the first time in decades. They will then watch and wait to see how the radically altered delta ecosystem responds.

The river supplies water to roughly 40 million people in seven US states and two states in Mexico.



Credit: Nature magazine

In 2012, officials drew up an addendum to the original water treaty. Known as Minute 319, the agreement lays out how the United States and Mexico will share water surpluses and shortages until the end of 2017. But it also mandates the experimental release of what it calls "water for the environment".

That was the call to action for a group of researchers from universities, government agencies and non-governmental organizations who had been working for years on delta conservation (E. P. Glenn, K. W. Flessa and J. Pitt *Ecol. Eng.* **59**, 1-6; 2013). They calculated how much water should be released, and over what period of time. As a result of their recommendations, over nearly eight weeks, dam operators will allow some 130 million cubic meters of water to travel downstream.

That is less than 1% of the river's average annual flow, but it is still significant, says Francisco Zamora Arroyo, director of the Colorado River Delta Legacy Program at the Sonoran Institute in Tucson, Arizona. "It's going to allow us to learn from this event and better determine the water needs for the delta in the future," he says.

Most of the flow will come in a three-day pulse, from 27 to 29 March, which is meant to mimic a small-scale spring flood (K. W. Flessa *et al.* *Eos* **94**, 485-486; 2013). "It's structured so that we hopefully get a big pulse crossing over into places that have a lot of restoration potential," says team co-leader Karl Flessa, a geoscientist at the University of Arizona in Tucson. "And we hope that the groundwater doesn't recede too quickly after that."

In the days and weeks after the water pulse, monitoring teams will descend on the delta, because no one is entirely sure how long the water will last or what its exact course will be. Hydrologists will gather data on changes in surface water and groundwater; ecologists will count saplings and determine whether that new habitat is attracting birds.

The experiment could benefit the almost 400 bird species that live in the delta, says Osvel Hinojosa Huerta, an ecologist with Pronatura Noroeste, a conservation group with offices in San Luis Río Colorado, Mexico. Every year, about 400,000 migratory waterbirds also pass through the region, an important stop on their flyway along the Americas.

In recent decades, invasive saltcedar trees have crowded out much of the native habitat. The water pulse is designed to create broad expanses of moist sand in which native cottonwoods and willows can germinate, says Patrick Shafroth, a plant ecologist with the US Geological Survey in Fort Collins, Colorado.

The challenge will be to keep those newborn trees alive. Shafroth helped to lead related experiments on a Colorado River tributary, the Bill Williams River in Arizona, in 2005 and 2006. He says that timing is critical for getting seeds distributed to sites where they can take root and grow quickly enough to survive. Thanks in part to such lessons, the delta pulse flow is designed to try to keep the water table from dropping by more than 2.5 centimeters per day, the rate at which cottonwood roots can keep up.

In addition to the eight-week pulse flow, dam operators will also release a 'base flow' of 65 million cubic meters, on a schedule that is yet to be determined. The idea is to try to nourish and maintain any new growth that appears this spring.

Team leaders acknowledge that plenty of things could go wrong. Water might vanish into unexpected places, seeping deep underground where it does little good. Trees might not germinate if their seeds do not spread properly. And many saplings could perish if the summer is particularly brutal. But a successful experiment could build support for future releases to the delta, although only one is provided for by the Minute 319 agreement.

Whatever happens during the experiment will almost certainly come as a surprise, says John Schmidt, an ecologist at Utah State University in Logan, who also heads the US Geological Survey's Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center in Flagstaff, Arizona. In 1996, Schmidt helped to lead some larger engineered floods much higher up the Colorado. The goal was to restore sandbars and beaches in areas such as Grand Canyon National Park, but early attempts failed because the newborn beaches quickly eroded (see *Nature* **420**, 356–358; 2002).

"We don't really know what's going to happen," says Flessa. "If we did, we wouldn't be doing the experiment."

This article is reproduced with permission from the magazine *Nature*. The article was first published on March 18, 2014.

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News

- 3/20/14

Congressmen seek momentum to build new reservoir north of Sac



Reps John Garamendi, Doug LaMalfa hold news conference to announce bill

Sites Reservoir

Michael Rhinehart/KCRA

MAXWELL, Calif. —Two members of California's congressional delegation on Wednesday called for building a new reservoir north of Sacramento, displaying bipartisan agreement on one potential solution to California's long-term water problems.

Democratic Rep. John Garamendi and Republican Rep. Doug LaMalfa held a news conference near the location of the proposed reservoir to announce their bill. It calls for accelerating an existing federal feasibility study to authorize construction of the Sites Reservoir in a valley near Maxwell, about an hour's drive north of the state capital. They hope construction can start by 2015.

The announcement came the same day a congressional committee gathered in Fresno to address California's short-term and long-term water needs in the wake of a historic drought gripping the state.

Sites, considered for decades and studied since the 1990s, is the largest of the proposed reservoir projects being discussed for California, drawing Sacramento River water through canals instead of disrupting the river flow outright. With a storage capacity of 1.9 million acre feet, it would be about the same size as the San Luis Reservoir near Los Banos.

The congressmen said that in times of drought, the reservoir could be tapped for more than 1 million acre feet of water. That would be enough to supply San Francisco's population 10 times over, according to the Pacific Institute, an Oakland-based nonprofit that focuses on water and environmental research. But earlier estimates from the state and federal government are much lower, ranging from about 200,000 to 600,000 acre feet.

In order to avoid congressional opposition to earmarks, the bill will not guarantee federal funding for the reservoir, which the lawmakers say will cost between \$2 billion and \$3 billion, although they said federal money could be available later. Likely sources of money are local water districts that will benefit from the reservoir and a state bond that is being negotiated for the November ballot.

Garamendi and LaMalfa said such water-storage projects are crucial for supplying California's farms and its growing population, now at 38 million people.

"There's a world of hurt in these fields and in the orchards around us because we failed in the past to prepare for the inevitable drought," Garamendi said, gesturing toward parched ground and empty fields.

Asked what responsibility Gov. Jerry Brown, governor from 1975 to 1983 and since 2011, bears for water storage in California, both congressmen criticized Brown for prioritizing expensive infrastructure projects instead, including \$25 billion freeway-size water tunnels beneath the Northern California delta.

"I hope he'll see beyond the high-speed rail nonsense and beyond the Delta tubes and into the importance of building storage," LaMalfa said.

While attending the annual agricultural expo outside the state Capitol on Wednesday, Brown did not respond to a question from a reporter asking for a response to the reservoir proposal. Instead, he offered brief comments about the drought to those attending the farm fair that did not include creating new reservoirs.

"We're doing everything we can to respond to the drought. We're going to emphasize water conservation and water recycling and managing the water below the ground and above the ground," he said. "So that's the big topic today. We're in the middle of March, and it feels like July. And so we know what our work is."

Other water-storage projects under consideration include raising the Shasta Dam to increase California's largest reservoir's capacity and building a new dam on the San Joaquin River above Fresno, known as the Temperance Flats project.

Some groups question the value of costly reservoir projects that redirect water from fish and other wildlife. Peter Gleick, director of the Pacific Institute, said such an approach "worked fine when there was new water to be had and when we didn't care about the environment. But those days are over."

He called on government to focus resources on water conservation, wastewater recycling and improving existing water-storage projects.

"We waste a tremendous amount of water that we already collect at great expense," Gleick said.

Associated Press writer Juliet Williams in Sacramento contributed to this report.

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News – 3/19/14



Farmworker Fernando Huerta of Madera, right, listens with other protesters during the water rally Tuesday afternoon that drew hundreds to Firebaugh.

John Walker, The Fresno Bee

California farms to get some drought relief

By Matt Weiser, Sacramento Bee

California and federal water officials say there is enough runoff in the Delta from recent storms to begin delivering some water to farms, potentially offering at least temporary drought relief.

On Feb. 1, the State Water Resources Control Board approved a temporary order exempting the California Department of Water Resources and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation from some water quality standards in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to help retain water stored in upstream reservoirs. The exemption was approved on the condition that the agencies jointly divert no more than 1,500 cubic feet per second, and only for public health and safety purposes, which generally means urban uses.

Now, thanks to relatively abundant February rains, DWR and Reclamation have asked for a change to that order so they can send some of this diverted water to farms. They're also asking the water board to relax a standard for Delta freshwater outflow that increases at the end of March, which will allow them to continue holding back water stored in reservoirs. The standard normally requires outflow of 11,000 cfs, but will be reduced to 7,100 cfs.

"We're growing more comfortable that ... we'll be able to meet all essential public health and safety needs," said DWR director Mark Cowin.

Tom Howard, executive director of the water board, said he expected to approve the request by the end of the day Tuesday.

Officials cautioned that the announcement does not change the forecast for "zero" water allocations for farms made by DWR and Reclamation last month. Those allocations are a forecast of future deliveries during the dry summer months. An update to that forecast is expected about April 1, but it's not expected to change significantly because snowpack throughout the state remains unusually low. That means farmers still have to plan for a dry summer.

"The hydrology is such that there's an awful long way to go to meet the demands we have," said Pablo Arroyave, Reclamation deputy regional director.

The rule amendments also allow DWR and Reclamation to divert more than 1,500 cfs during storm runoff events as long as they satisfy other Delta water quality standards. As a result, they've been pumping water out of the Delta at well above 4,000 cfs during most of March.

Wildlife advocates fear such high diversion rates during the drought, along with loosening of Delta outflow requirements, will harm endangered fish species. As of Sunday, the two diversion systems had killed an estimated 246 endangered winter- and spring-run salmon during March.

"We get population changes in times like this that ripple forward for decades," said Bill Jennings, executive director of the California Sportfishing Protection Alliance. "This is going to be a horrible year."

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News – 3/18/14

Water wars take fearful turn

AG GROUPS WORRY THAT WATER RIGHTS COULD BE SUSPENDED BY EMERGENCY ORDER

World Ag Expo

**Agricultural water
World Ag Expo
The concern is that a
from the Sacramento-
delta will be extended
Fonseca/The Sentinel)**



Water Summit

**experts speaking at a
summit in January.
zero percent allocation
San Joaquin River
into 2015. (Apolinar**

Seth Nidever, Hanover Sentinel

HANFORD — Is this spigot for agricultural water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River delta going to be turned off until 2015?

That's what anxious agricultural leaders in Kings County and up and down the Central Valley are wondering as the state considers unprecedented measures to conserve what little water is available for health and safety.

At issue is something called a Temporary Urgency Change Petition issued Jan. 31 by the State Water Resources Control Board to reduce pumping from the delta down to 1,500 cubic feet per second — a level deemed necessary to meet the minimum health and safety needs of municipal and industrial users who rely solely on delta exports.

The TUCP is intended keep just enough water flowing into San Francisco Bay to prevent saltwater intrusion and ensure that fisheries survive through the end of the summer. If drought continues into next winter, it's likely that the TUCP would be extended.

The TUCP came about as a result of the statewide drought emergency declared by Gov. Jerry Brown on Jan. 17. Pursuant to that declaration, the state water board has the power to curtail water rights if it decides there isn't enough water available.

That's raising fears that no farm water users — not even senior water rights holders on the San Joaquin River whose riparian rights date to 1871 — will get water deliveries from the delta. Zip, nada, none.

"The board is proposing to re-prioritize water deliveries throughout the state," said Diane Friend, Kings County Farm Bureau executive director.

How widespread is the concern? Enough that four Democrats — Sen. Dianne Feinstein, Sen. Barbara Boxer, Congressman Jim Costa and Rep. John Garamendi — fired off a March 5 letter to the state water board asking them to consider delaying implementation of the TUCP until Friday.

"We are deeply troubled by the difficulties that face California agriculture, and do not wish to see the situation worsen," the letter states.

The letter triggered parallel reactions all over the agricultural community.

"They are telling the board, 'You can't do this,'" Friend said. "They are urging the board to slow down. Don't make rash decisions and don't leave agriculture out of it."

On March 6, the Kings County Farm Bureau devoted half its Feb. 24 online newsletter to the issue, asking people to bombard legislators with letters and sound the alarm. On March 7, Rep. David Valadao announced that the House Natural Resources Committee would be holding a drought field hearing in Fresno. Also on March 7, state Sen. Andy Vidak fired off a letter to asking for the TUCP to be delayed.

So why didn't all this protest happen on Feb. 1, the day after the TUCP was issued? It's because February turned out to be a lot wetter than regulators anticipated, according to George Kostyrko, spokesman for the state board.

As a result, the TUCP was temporarily modified to allow the delta pumps to send at least some water to agriculture. Now that the rains have stopped, and the state is back in a dry pattern, the board is considering reverting to the original TUCP requirement of only 1,500 cubic feet per second pumped out of the delta for minimum health and safety reasons.

"The rains have really pushed the decision out," Kostyrko said. "We're all meeting on a daily basis to talk about real-time management of the water that's available."

In March 10 response to the congressional letter, state water board Executive Director Thomas Howard agreed to delay making any changes to the TUCP until "on or about March 21."

Several agricultural leaders, including San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Water Authority Executive Director Steve Chedester, are asking for a full-blown evidentiary hearing first. The exchange contractors are some of the oldest agricultural water rights holders in California.

The state board has received multiple petitions for reconsideration of the TUCP, Kostyrko said. The board has a full 90 days to act on hearing requests.

Because it's an emergency measure, the TUCP doesn't require a public hearing before changes can be made. They can be done administratively. That leaves agricultural groups pushing hard with a political campaign outside bureaucratic channels. A rally is scheduled Tuesday in Firebaugh — the heart of the exchange contractors' territory.

The rally will attack the notion that the TUCP can define municipal water rights as superior to riparian agricultural rights that predated it, according to a press release from the Latino Water Coalition.

"Municipal supplies ... in urban California are junior to the San Joaquin River's water rights," the release stated. "Now, even more Valley farmers are threatened with losing their irrigation supplies, which in turn would create severe economic losses to farmers, farm workers, related businesses and Valley communities."

The issue is also expected to be hashed out at the House Natural Resources Committee drought hearing Wednesday in Fresno City Council chambers. Agricultural water supporters plan to rally outside the chambers before the hearing.

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News – 3/17/14

Landowners celebrate ruling on Delta tunnels, but delays not likely, state says

By Matt Weiser, Sacramento Bee

Property owners in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta are celebrating a legal victory involving a controversial proposal to build two giant water diversion tunnels, though state officials say the ruling is unlikely to delay the project significantly.

A California appellate court in Sacramento ruled Thursday that the California Constitution bars the state from entering private land to do environmental studies unless it first condemns the affected land through its powers of eminent domain, and pays landowners accordingly. The court also upheld an earlier ruling in the same case that requires eminent domain before engaging in soil testing studies.

The case originally was brought by about 150 landowners in Sacramento, San Joaquin, Yolo, Solano and Contra Costa counties, who opposed efforts by the California Department of Water Resources to build two giant tunnels to divert a portion of the Sacramento River's flow out of the Delta. Although a final decision on the tunnels is months away, property owners consider Thursday's ruling a major victory.

"This, to me, is another brick in the wall toward stopping this project – a pretty significant one," said Daniel Wilson, a Delta farmer and plaintiff in the case who has fought efforts to survey his land. "I'm glad, and I'm very happy that it happened this way. Our family feels quite relieved."

Officials at the Department of Water Resources say they do not expect the ruling to cause significant delays. The state already has been heeding a 2011 lower court ruling that required the use of eminent domain for soil testing studies, which are ongoing. The existing project budget and schedule take this process into account, said DWR spokeswoman Nancy Vogel.

And because environmental studies – surveying for endangered species, for example – are complete for now, the latest court ruling is expected to have little immediate effect, Vogel said.

However, if the project proceeds to construction, she said, additional environmental surveys may be required. "That will be an added process, but not enough to change the schedule significantly," Vogel said. "We think a couple months, maybe."

The case addresses a disputed area of law involving so-called "taking" of land by the government. The court concluded that even temporary access to survey private property is considered a taking that requires compensation, said J. David Breemer, an attorney specializing in eminent domain at the Pacific Legal Foundation, a nonprofit law firm based in Sacramento that focuses on property rights issues.

In this regard, Breemer said, the case can be considered precedent-setting. He noted that some of the access DWR sought involved as many as eight people at a time surveying private property for as many as 66 days a year. Many property owners considered this to be invasive.

"It is one of a handful of decisions that recognize that even short invasions of property by the government for investigatory purposes can be considered a taking," said Breemer. "Most property owners can relate to that on a visceral level. Owning property isn't just about money, it's about privacy."

The case could be appealed to the state Supreme Court; Vogel said DWR hasn't decided yet whether to do that.

Breemer said the decision is likely to increase costs and cause delays in a variety of situations in which government seeks to survey private land, adding that he believes such constraints are justified.

"That is exactly what the Constitution was intended to do when it required payment of just compensation before government takes property," he said.

Others say the ramifications are less certain, and will depend on the degree of access sought by government.

"It certainly remains to be seen," said Matthew Hinks, a land-use attorney who practices in Los Angeles. "It's also a fair assessment to say that property owners may look to this opinion and try to expand its reach."

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News – 3/14/14



H₂outlook



Ops: Surviving the 1977 Drought

March 13, 2014

By General Manager Jeffrey Kightlinger

The year 1976 was the fourth-driest (for the record books then) in California history. Then came 1977, the driest ever to date. The sparse rains in the spring of 1977 set the stage for a parched summer and the possibility of some severe shortages in Northern California.

The dry cycle of 2013 and 2014 at the moment is on pace to be drier than the 1976-77 drought. But in the water world these days, there is a lot of comparing then to now. For Metropolitan's operations team, known here by the shorthand of Ops, 1977 was a year of some remarkable maneuvers to maintain reliability here while helping out some communities hundreds of miles away.

Metropolitan imports water from Northern California and from its own aqueduct system on the Colorado River. Then as now, Metropolitan had adequate supplies from the Colorado River. Northern California, another story. This year Metropolitan has been told by the Department of Water Resources to expect zero water from Northern California (that may change if significant storms arrive). In 1977 Met ended up with a 20 percent allocation from Northern California. Back then, Met gave up just about every drop of its percent to help out some communities in Northern California, the East Bay and Marin County.

The State Water Project that delivers northern supplies to Southern California does not normally serve Marin County. But Nicasio Reservoir, which supplies about half of Marin's demand, was going to be empty by the middle of 1977. So Metropolitan left water in a Northern California reservoir that otherwise would have gone to the Southland. And a new pipeline was constructed atop the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge on an emergency basis to deliver up to 9 million gallons per day to Marin. Deliveries through the emergency pipeline lasted from June 7, 1977 through January of 1978.

Without this northern supply, Met had to maximize deliveries from its Colorado River Aqueduct. Eight pumps, maximum capacity, worked around the clock lifting water from the river starting in March of 1977. All routine service shutdowns were deferred. A severe rainstorm interrupted pumping on Sept. 10. Ops had the system back up and running in a week.

This year Met is exploring similar ways to help out Northern California communities, although it is too soon to tell the precise maneuvers. First a clever idea will come together in concept, then on paper. But the real magic happens thanks to Ops.

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News – 3/13/14

Capitol Hearing Explores Sustainable Groundwater Management

Submitted by Pamela Martineau on Tue, 03/11/2014 - 4:01pm
in ACWA



Groundwater management should remain under the purview of local agencies and the state should step in only as a “back stop” when local efforts aren’t proving sufficient.

That was the overarching message from state officials Tuesday during a joint legislative hearing on improving management of the state’s groundwater resources. Several local and state officials addressed the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee which met jointly with Assembly Budget Committee #3 on Resources and Transportation..

Speakers described the overdraft of the state’s groundwater, saying that the drought only exacerbates the problem. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) estimates that California is overdrafting its groundwater at a rate of 1.5 million acre-feet a year. NASA estimates that groundwater overdraft in the state may be closer to 4.4 million acre-feet.

Steve Moore, a member of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), updated lawmakers on the state’s efforts to build a support system for local entities to help them monitor and maintain sustainable groundwater management programs. Moore said groundwater is best monitored locally.

“It requires local knowledge and local management,” Moore said.

Moore added that in October 2013 the State Board released a concept paper in which it outlined five key areas where the state may be of assistance in helping local, regional and, if needed, state entities manage groundwater. Those areas are: establishing sustainable thresholds, monitoring and assessment, governance, funding, and oversight and enforcement.

Also, Moore said, expanding groundwater storage capacity and improving groundwater management is a major objective of the Brown Administration’s California Water Action Plan (CWAP).

Local officials also described their agencies’ efforts in managing groundwater resources. Michael R. Markus, general manager of the Orange County Water District, said his board sets rates for groundwater pumping. If landowners or other entities exceed a certain threshold for pumping, they must pay a higher rate to pump.

“So there is an economic incentive not to (over pump),” said Markus.

Markus added that his agency purchases untreated water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to use to recharge its aquifers.

Joan Maher, deputy operating officer for Santa Clara Valley Water District, said that “successful groundwater management is really about successful water management.” Promoting sustainability in all areas of water management – surface and below ground – helps to protect the resource, she said.

Maher added that her county has been doing conjunctive use water management for years.

Whitnie Wiley, senior legislative advocate for ACWA, told lawmakers that ACWA published a groundwater framework in 2011 that outlines recommendations that local and state agencies can take for groundwater sustainability. She said ACWA Past President Randy Record last year established a groundwater sustainability task force that will release its recommendations in mid-April.

Wiley said ACWA believes strongly that groundwater should be managed at the local level.

"Local and regional agencies are the most knowledgeable about local issues and challenges," said Wiley.

"We do recognize that the state may need to act as a back stop," she added.

Wiley said ACWA and its members stand ready to collaborate further with other entities on developing groundwater sustainability guidelines.

The meeting agenda, a report from the Legislative Analyst's Office and other background materials are available [here](#).

SGV TRIBUNE – Opinion – 3/16/14

Rational water policies are likely out of reach: Tim Rutten

By Tim Rutten, Columnist, The San Gabriel Valley Tribune

Think California's recent rain storms solved the state's water crisis?

Well, they didn't, and to understand why, you have to go beyond the uncertainties of our state's climate and into our unique — often confounding — economic and political history.

When American astronauts stood on the moon and looked back toward Earth, there were only two works of man that they could glimpse with the naked eye: One was the Great Wall of China and the other was the California Aqueduct.

The Romans constructed aqueducts, many still standing, to the dry-land cities they built along the Mediterranean's coast, but there has never been a society as vast, as creative and as affluent as the one Southern California has created with imported water, nor a network of water transportation on anything like this scale.

In 1968, as the existing state water project approached completion, a report from the California Department of Water resources put the matter aptly: "California is in the midst of constructing an unprecedented water project for one essential reason — the state has no alternative. Nature has not provided the right amount of water in the right places at the right times. Eighty percent of the people in California live in metropolitan areas from Sacramento to the Mexican border; however, 70 percent of the state's water supply originates north of the latitude of San Francisco."

All of this has given rise to a popular mindset that envisions Los Angeles and Southern California as an insatiably greedy sponge, sucking the water from the verdant mountain and northern river watersheds, despoiling fisheries and farmsteads for the sake of its lawns and croquet pitches.

When it comes to water, Los Angeles is every casual environmentalist's rhetorical piñata but consider this: L.A. has a population of 3.8 million and uses 600,000 acre-feet of water every year. (One acre-foot of water equals 325,851 gallons.) Just to the north, Kern County, which is almost entirely agricultural consumes 2.7 million acre feet of water annually. If Los Angeles used water at that rate, it could support a population nearly five times as large as it does now. Taken together, California's golf courses and parks consume more water each year than Los Angeles does — 700,000 acre-feet.

In fact, all of urban California — north and south — consumes just under 20 percent of the state's water resources. Agriculture uses another 40 percent as do environmental commitments, like keeping the rivers flowing and the fish swimming. But there's more to consider than a simple urban versus rural dichotomy. Kern County, for example, provides jobs for 60,000 farmworkers, many of them employed in the area's almond orchards. Those nuts have become one of California's biggest export earners; we now produce 80 percent of all the world's almonds and earn more than \$6 billion annually in the process. Fresno County's Westlands Water District is now almost entirely planted in almond trees and consumes right around 300,000 acre-feet of water each year, or about half what all of Los Angeles uses.

Almonds are a delicious and healthful product, but do we really want to devote this much of our precious water supply to growing them? The obvious answer is that we easily could dispense with almonds, pistachios, rice and cotton — some other water-intensive, but marginal crops — and let

them be grown somewhere else. Once again, though, a simple “no” doesn’t quite do justice to the situation.

Farming is by far the largest employer in the state’s most economically depressed areas, the Central, Coachella and Imperial valleys. Moreover, for every 100 jobs directly generated by agriculture, 92 other positions are created in ancillary and service occupations. The Great Recession has lingered on in California’s farming regions, however, and in Fresno — by far the nation’s most productive agricultural county — unemployment stubbornly remains around 38 percent.

Further cuts in the share of water allocated to agriculture could push that jobless rate as high as 50 percent. Replicate that across the west Central, Coachella and Imperial valleys and the misery index — already high in those economically lagging regions — rockets off the charts.

While it’s true that every acre-foot of water that goes to California’s cities generates far more economic benefit — in jobs, income and wealth creation — than a similar amount consumed by agriculture, it’s also the case that the nation as a whole benefits from our food production. Moreover, nobody with a conscience wants to create mass unemployment in our agricultural counties. So, why not begin to encourage farmers to adopt water-conserving technologies, like drip irrigation? The answer is that, despite the water crisis, there’s just no incentive for them to do that.

Why?

Start with the fact that water is too cheap for all Californians, whether they make their livings in high-rises or on the land. There is, however, no political will to ask voters to accept the pain of paying a rational sum for the water they use. In the case of the farmers, particularly those with “water rights” that guarantee them a certain amount of water each year — as opposed to “water contracts,” where you pay for a certain annual allotment — they simply lose the economic value of any water they don’t use. Currently, there exists no way for them to sell their excess to another user willing to pay for it. So why spend money on conservation? The same is true for the cities; there is no mechanism that would allow them to sell, say, parts of their guaranteed water deliveries from the Colorado River to other users.

Though expensive, the urban areas, which are mainly on the coast, could build desalinization plants, but environmentalists resist that tooth and nail, partly because it’s an energy-intensive process and partly because they don’t want to see the growth an increase in the overall water supply might trigger. Similarly, we should — but may not — approve the bond issue that would build the multibillion-dollar pipelines we need to keep water flowing through a healthy Sacramento Delta. Once again, environmentalists demur, even though the Delta as it currently exists is almost wholly the product not of nature, but of 19th century development and its fish species are mainly invasive rather than native.

The over-arching problem is that California’s water politics are held at an impasse by the fact that the urban, agricultural and environmental constituencies all bring mutually exclusive interests to the table. Worse, as the focus of our politics has relentlessly narrowed to the short term, our water problems require long-term solutions.

If we really wanted to be serious about a crisis that’s likely to worsen with each passing year, we ought to sweep the board clean and do three things: charge a rational amount for water, whether it flows into a San Francisco bathtub or is pumped from an Imperial Valley irrigation ditch; abolish all priority water rights so that water allocations can more closely conform to current economic reality; allow a regulated system of water marketing to develop so that it’s possible for water to move where the needs — and economic value — are greatest.

Those things would be the basis for the rational water policies California needs, but unless extended drought creates enough social and economic pain to overcome our self-satisfied political inertia, they’ll probably remain out of reach.

Underground lakes provide drought protection



Stetson Engineer Inc. Tuan Nguyen measures the depth of the key well of the San Gabriel Basin in Baldwin Park on Friday, Feb. 21, 2014. The table has been declining since 2010 due to the severe drought affecting Southern California. Watchara Phomicinda/Staff Photographer

By Steve Scauzillo, San Gabriel Valley Tribune



If water managers wielded a divining rod, the forked end would not point toward the heavens nor the Sierra Nevada. It would bend toward a major water source hundreds of feet beneath the Earth's crust.

Indeed, with zero percent allocation from the State Water Project and a state mired in the third year of drought, even recent rainstorms can't bring the familiar sources — aqueducts carrying water from Northern California — back to normal.

Instead, managers must find salvation in vast, underground lakes holding billions of gallons of fresh water stretching from the San Fernando to the San Gabriel Valley, from Southeast L.A. County to the West Basin and the Santa Ana River into the Inland Empire.

Once the man-made reservoirs run low — say by this time next year — water managers will depend on their last resort, the basins.

In short, water managers say they have enough supplies to get us through a third year of drought and a dusty summer without pressing the crisis button. But "Drought 2015" will become a game of aquifers and attitudes.

Winners and losers

For example, jumping ahead a year, the city of Los Angeles may be in the worst shape.

Thirty years ago, Los Angeles received 70 percent of its water from the Los Angeles Aqueduct and 15 percent from both ground water aquifers and imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Today, the numbers have changed dramatically to 40 percent from the L.A. Aqueduct, 10 percent from ground water and 50 percent from MWD, said Marty Adams, head of water operations at the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

Relying more and more on state water imported from Northern California is not a secure formula. This year, the agency celebrated the 100th anniversary of the L.A. Aqueduct. Hidden amid the fanfare was this statistic: the lowest amount of water came down the concrete channel in its history, Adams said.

In its heyday, the L.A. Aqueduct, which once turned Mono Lake into a salt flat, yielded 460,000 acre-feet of water. This year, it yielded 60,000 acre-feet, he said. An acre-foot of water is one acre of land covered in water 1 foot deep or about enough water for two families for a year.

In 2015, the LADWP will be forced to buy between 70 percent and 75 percent of its supplies from MWD, Adams said. The MWD reserves — stored since 2009, the year the last drought ended — are available at near 100 percent capacity at Pyramid Lake, Castaic Lake and Diamond Valley Lake in Hemet.

The only problem may be getting that water to the people in the San Fernando Valley, Adams said. "Their (MWD's) biggest pool of water is not physically accessible to the San Fernando Valley but we can shift. We can make it work," he said.

One of the angles is to clean up the ground water basin in the Valley, buy supplemental water from MWD, blend it with the aqueduct water and deliver it to customers. LADWP can also buy water from East Los Angeles that originated in the Colorado River and pump it through an underground pipeline beneath the Santa Monica Mountains to the west San Fernando Valley, he said.

Of course, Adams is concerned about using up all the reserves.

"Metropolitan has said they have enough storage for this year. The question is, how much do we use from those reservoirs? You want to use them very judiciously," Adams said.

The biggest losers will be farmers that do not have contracts for water from the State Water Project or the federal Central Valley Project. Both have decided not to release water to any users not signed up. Also, allocations will be drastically reduced.

"I can't impress enough how serious the situation is, particularly for agriculture in the state," said Shane Chapman, general manager of the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, a wholesale water agency whose district includes about 1 million people.

About 1.5 million acres of land could be fallowed in the agriculture-rich San Joaquin Valley, he said. Farmers will not plant some crops in order to maximize high-profit crops, such as almonds and pistachios, he said.

Of basins and rain

The recent torrential rainstorms dumped 4 inches in downtown Los Angeles and brought the season total to 5.72 inches, about 49 percent of the average, said Bill Patzert, meteorologist from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in La Cañada Flintridge.

"We are still 50 percent down. It is still a dry year," he said

Rainfall in the San Gabriel and Santa Monica Mountains was higher, but the runoff didn't reach the underground aquifers.

"This recent storm resulted in no water reaching the spreading grounds" where captured storm water filters back into the water table, said Steve Johnson, an expert on California water basins or aquifers and an engineer with Stetson Engineers in Covina.

The parched hills soaked up much of the rain, leaving little water to flow into the spreading grounds. When water did flow down the Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers, it mostly went to the ocean, Patzert said.

"It didn't help the drought at all. It is like trying to catch water in a champagne glass when someone is shooting a firehose at you. Most of it ends up in the ocean," he said.

Rainfall in L.A. doesn't help the LADWP much. About half of the rainfall flowing down the Los Angeles River in a typical storm is lost to the ocean, according to the Water Augmentation Study from the Council for Watershed Health, a L.A.-based environmental organization.

Adams would rather see the snow build up in Mammoth and the Eastern Sierra. But it will take close to 40 feet of snow there to return water supplies to normal, he said. "Rain cleans the city up. It is a good thing but in terms of water supply it is really that snow up north that makes a difference," Adams said.

The Los Angeles County Flood Control District experts say they've been able to capture 100 percent of the water from the San Gabriel River during a normal year. That's because the San Gabriel and Rio Hondo rivers are mostly soft-bottomed, meaning they allow water to seep into the ground. Most of the L.A. River is concrete and impervious.

Water is captured in spreading grounds — areas of rock and gravel and berms — that like a sponge soak water into the underground aquifer. The most important aspect, aside from protecting homes from floods, is recharging the ground water, said Adam Walden, senior engineer with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Unfortunately, Southern California's basins are over pumped and abused. San Gabriel and San Fernando are peppered with contamination from years of dumping by the aerospace industry going back to the 1950s, rendering some wells inoperative.

"Ground water ... is a diminishing resource as it is being pumped at rates that exceed current rates of natural recharge, leading to challenges related to saltwater intrusion, basin salinity, and increased need for imported water," according to the Council for Watershed Health's report on the Central and West basins.

The report concluded that local water agencies need to do a better job protecting the ground water basins, thereby strengthening the region's water security.

In the vast San Gabriel Basin, which holds 9 million acre-feet, agencies have recharged it with 60,000 acre-feet since October — 88 percent comes from purchased water from the Colorado River or Northern California, Walden said.

This drought is not as bad as 2009, when MWD would not allow replenishment water. "At least right now we can buy water and we are going that," he said.

The largest basin also shares water with Central and West basins, basically all of L.A. County except the city of Los Angeles. If it does not pass along water to Torrance, Long Beach and Carson, for example, basin managers in the San Gabriel Valley and Whittier areas will have to pay hefty fines.

Even with a pipe rushing water from Northern California into the basin at the base of the San Gabriel Mountain foothills, Chapman expects to reach record basin lows next year.

"It is going to be drawn down to record low levels," he said.

When that happens, some wells will go dry. And some retail water producers will spend more electricity pumping water from greater depths. Those energy and labor costs will get passed to customers, he said.

Water contamination will become more concentrated, said Adan Ortega, a state water commissioner and water expert.

Politically, the lowered reservoir and basin levels will boost the governor's plan to build twin concrete tunnels at the San Joaquin-Sacramento River Delta. And to pass another water bond in 2016.

"It will be perfect timing for pro-water-bond users. It will tilt the dialogue," Patzert said. "Sure the drought affects everybody, if not this year, than a year from now."

Water conservation plans offer incentives first, penalties later

By [Steve Scauzillo](#), San Gabriel Valley Tribune

The biggest problem envisioned by [drought-weary Southern California](#) water suppliers was not how to get more water, but rather how to convince a skeptical and jaded public the drought is real.

At a recent meeting of the San Gabriel Valley Water Association, water managers and directors were concerned that the public would see the recent rains as a drought buster, when nothing could be further from the truth.

Hence, local agencies and cities, worried about a zero allocation from the State Water Project, are busy implementing water conservation plans that will reduce overall consumption by 20 percent. Some have imposed mandatory restrictions but most are soft-selling conservation for fear of customer backlash. They're offering rebates for water efficient appliances and lawn removal. But if the carrot approach doesn't get results, they'll bring out the stick.

"You will see a lot more of that from us, reminding people," said Marty Adams, director of water operations for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

If conservation doesn't reach 20 percent by the end of summer, more controls could be coming.

"We could next year go to Phase 3: Watering only one day a week and only allowing you to wash your car at an approved carwash where the water is recycled. If people pay attention, hopefully we won't have to go there next year," Adams said.

Planning for drought

JPL Meteorologist Bill Patzert said the recent storms dropped 4 inches of rain in downtown Los Angeles bringing the region to about 49 percent of average, meaning Southern California only received half its normal rainfall.

"We're still dry," he said.

This past weekend's high temperatures foreshadow more severe drought conditions come 2015. By summer, every water agency south of the Tehachapis will be dusting off drought plans from 2009 in an effort to cajole a complacent populace into using 20 percent less water, also the governor's goal.

On March 1, the governor signed a drought relief bill allocating \$687.4 million to help workers and farmers in the Central Valley impacted by the drought and to fund water supply projects. The state will release an additional \$500 million to water agencies for water conservation plans, storm-water capture projects and pipelines carrying recycled water to cemeteries and ball fields.

Gov. Jerry Brown has communicated a monastic message popular in the 1960s and 1970s, asking Californians to take shorter showers and only run dishwashers and washing machines when full. Residents of the Golden State ought to take stock in the old saying, "if it's yellow let it mellow, if it's brown flush it down," according to Brad Alexander, chief of media relations at the state Office of Emergency Services.

Pockets of the state — mostly in small towns in Northern California — have already acted.

St. Helena, a town in Napa County, began mandatory rationing in February. Each household will be limited to 65 gallons a person per day, about one-third the state average. After first-offense warnings, fines could reach \$374 or even higher for multiple offenses.

Beverly Hills and Los Angeles restrict outdoor watering to three days a week. Outdoor irrigation accounts for 40 percent of the water used in the city of Los Angeles, said Michelle Vargas, spokeswoman for LADWP.

Outdoor watering is restricted to eight minutes maximum and prohibited during the daytime. Washing down your sidewalk or driveway is expressly verboten.

But there's little to no enforcement of these rules. They are more like suggestions, at least for now.

Even with conservation, Los Angeles is projecting that 75 percent of its water next year will have to come from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California in the form of imported water from Northern California and the Colorado River, Adams said.

Santa Monica's goal is to reduce each person's water consumption from 134 gallons a day to 123 by 2020. To get there, the city is offering up to \$5,000 in rebates for everything from runoff-capturing rain barrels to drip irrigation.

In April, San Gabriel Valley agencies will launch an Olympics-style conservation effort, with gold, silver and bronze medals, or \$50,000, \$25,000 and \$10,000 grants respectively, awarded to cities whose residents save the most water. Cities will use the grants to build storm-water capture basins beneath parking lots, for example, or require bioswales for each new development. Bioswales are landscape elements that can help remove silt and pollution from runoff water.

Target: grass

One popular incentive running through all these plans is to get people to remove lawns and plant drought-tolerant plants. Homeowners can earn thousands of dollars to have a cactus garden or native ceanothus growing in their front yard.

Water-saving nozzles for lawn sprinklers, sprinkler system control boxes that receive the weather report via GPS, low-flush toilets and low-flow shower heads will be given away for free or with customer rebates by many of the MWD's 26 member agencies.

Those who would like to get rid of their lawns will get \$2 for each living square foot of lawn removed, Adams said. Long Beach has topped that by offering \$3 per square foot.

LADWP said they've had about 900 applicants since launching the turf-removal program in December.

California native plants are being sold at Lowe's, Home Depot and Armstrong Nursery, as more Californians turn to water-stingy landscaping, said Brian Scott, a professor of horticulture at Mt. San Antonio College in Walnut.

"Six of seven years ago, you couldn't find any types of succulents. Now, there are many varieties out there," Scott said. "Even Lowe's and Home Depot are starting to sell a greater variety of water-conserving, succulent-type plants. They have whole sections dedicated to ocotillos, cacti and agave," he said.

Some say it will take more than small measures for Southern California to live with prolonged water shortages. It will take a paradigm shift.

"California is a port of entry for so many people that they bring with them their landscaping habits," said Celeste Cantu, general manager of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority in the Inland Empire. "We need to do climate appropriate landscaping for where we live now, where there is not much water and where there will never be much water."

Her agency is working on a conservation plan not for a year or two but for a generation.

"It comes down to the homeowner or the water consumer. We can save 35 percent of all of our water overnight if we took out half of our grass. Grass is our biggest water guzzler. It doesn't belong in Southern California," she said.

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT MEMBER AGENCIES

SERVICE AREA	WATER CONSERVATION MANDATORY/VOLUNTARY	WATERING DAYS	OTHER RESTRICTIONS	REBATES MWDW REBATE PROGRAM: WWW.SOCALWATERSMART.COM
City of Beverly Hills: Serves residents of Beverly Hills	Mandatory	No watering between 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; alternate days; banned on Sundays	None	None
City of Burbank Serves residents of Burbank	Mandatory	No watering between 9 a.m.-6 p.m.; limited to 3 days/week; 15 minutes	No watering of driveways.	Turf removal \$2 per square foot (residents), \$1 for businesses
Callagunas Municipal Water District: Serves Southeast Ventura County	None	None	None	None
Central Basin Municipal Water District: Serves more than 2 million people living within 24 cities in southeast Los Angeles County as well as unincorporated County areas (227 square miles)	Voluntary	None	None	High efficiency clothes washers, toilets, rain barrels, turf removal (\$1 per square foot)
City of Compton: Serves 97,559 residents	Voluntary	None	None	MWD rebate program
Eastern Municipal Water District: Serves Hemet, Menifee, Moreno Valley, Murrieta, Perris, San Jacinto, Temecula	Voluntary	None	None	MWD rebate program; free rain gauges as part of water recycling kit; up to \$450 for sprinkler controllers
Foothill Municipal Water District: Serves an area of 88,000 through 7 agencies for La Canada-Flintridge, portions of Glendale and unincorporated areas of Altadena, Montrose and La Crescenta	Voluntary	None	None	None
City of Fullerton: Serves 138,574 residents	Voluntary	None	Prohibits filling fountains (unless recirculating); wash car with a bucket or hand-held hose with shut-off nozzle	MWD rebate program
City of Glendale: Serves 33,500 customers in the 30.6 square miles of Glendale	Voluntary	None	None	None
Inland Empire Utilities Agency: 650,000 residents in Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland	Voluntary	None	None	MWD rebate program
La Mirada: Served by Suburban Water Systems	Voluntary	Bans hosing paved surfaces. No watering between 10 a.m.-5 p.m.	None	None
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District: 20,354 customers in Agoura, Calabasas, Hidden Hills and Westlake Village as well as unincorporated areas of Agoura, Chatsworth, Lake Manor, Monte Nido and West Hills.	Voluntary	None	None	None
City of Long Beach: Serves residents of Long Beach	Mandatory	No watering between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.; alternate days.	Water provided by request at restaurants; must wash cars w/ shut-off nozzles	Turf removal (\$3 per square foot, up to \$3,000 per account); high-efficiency washing machines (\$175); see www.Socalwatersmart.com
City of Los Angeles (LADWP): Serves residents of Los Angeles	Mandatory	No watering between 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; alternate days	Must wash cars with shut-off nozzles	Low flush toilets, shower heads, nozzles; turf removal (\$2 per square foot)
City of Pasadena: Pasadena Water and Power	Voluntary	No watering between 9 a.m.-6 p.m. except with a hand-held container or hose with a shut-off nozzle.	Bans hosing paved surfaces; no watering in the rain; must wash vehicle with hand-held bucket; must fix leaks within 7 days	Rebates for turf removal, rain barrel, soil moisture sensor system, high efficiency washers and toilets, rotating hose nozzle, weather based Irrigation
City of Pico Rivera: Serves more than 9,000 customers in city	Voluntary	No watering between 10 a.m.-4p.m.; 15 minutes	No hosing paved surfaces, must wash vehicles with hand-held bucket or hose.	N/A
City of San Fernando: Serves 5,025 customers within the 2.37 square miles of San Fernando	Voluntary	None	N/A	N/A
City of San Marino: Serves 13,269 residents and area	Voluntary	No watering between 9 a.m.-5 p.m. daily	Illegal to waste water on paved surfaces	Contingent on mandatory water conservation and other rules
City of Santa Monica: Serves 91,812 residents	Voluntary	None	134 gallons a day to 123 by 2020	Up to \$5,000 in rebates per resident; turf removal (\$1.50 per square foot); rain barrels (\$200); large cisterns (up to \$2,000); rotary sprinkler nozzles; MWD rebate program
Three Valleys Municipal Water District: Serves Glendora, San Dimas, La Verne, Walnut, Claremont, Pomona, Rowland Heights, Diamond Bar	None	None	None	Rain barrels (\$75); soil moisture monitor sensors (\$80); low-flush toilets (\$50); turf removal; MWD rebate program
City of Torrance: Serves most of the city except for west end, which is served by California Water Service Company	City Council voting Tuesday on conservation steps.	Proposed: No watering between 9 a.m.-5 p.m., limited to three days a week.	Proposed: All leaks must be fixed in 7 days.	N/A
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District: 950,000 residents (Bradbury, Monrovia, Duarte, Arcadia, Glendora, Irwindale, Covina, West Covina, Temple City, San Gabriel, South Pasadena, Rosemead, Baldwin Park, El Monte, South El Monte, Industry, Bassett, Valinda, La Puente, Hacienda Heights)	Voluntary	None	N/A	Rain barrels (\$75); low-flush toilets, free or \$50 rebate; soil sensors (\$80); new programs begin April 1; commercial rebates offered; turf removal rebates
West Basin Municipal Water District: A million people in 17 cities and unincorporated areas: Carson, Culver City, El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Lawndale, Lomita, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, West Hollywood.	None	N/A	N/A	Provides free rain barrels, high-efficiency toilets, and weather-based Irrigation controllers to help reduce water use along with free landscape
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District*: Serves Alhambra, Monterey Park, Azusa, Sierra Madre	Voluntary	None	N/A	Rain barrels (\$75); low-flush toilets, free or \$50 rebate; soil sensors (\$80); new programs begin April 1; commercial rebates offered; turf removal rebates
Walnut Valley Water District*: 100,000 residents in six communities	Voluntary	N/A	20% reduction by all customers	Rain barrels (\$75); soil moisture monitor sensors (\$80); low-flush toilets (\$50); turf removal MWD rebate program
San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District*: Serves a population of about 600,000 and includes the cities and communities of San Bernardino, Colton, Loma Linda, Redlands, Rialto, Bloomington, Highland, East Highland, Mentone, Grand Terrace, and Yucaipa	Voluntary	None	None	Provides 25% subsidies for some programs.

Source: Metropolitan Water District

* not a member of MWD

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News

– 3/12/14

Exploiting California's Drought

Mark Bittman, New York Times

The San Joaquin Valley in California can be stunningly beautiful: On a visit two weeks ago, I saw billions of pink almond blossoms peaking, with the Sierra Nevada towering over all. It can also be a hideous place, the air choked with microparticles of unpleasant origins (dried cow dung, sprayed chemicals, blowing over-fertilized soil), its cities like Fresno and Bakersfield sprawling incoherently and its small towns suffering from poverty, populated by immigrants from places as near as Baja, Mexico, and as far as Punjab, India.

This year, much of its land is a dull, dusty brown rather than the bright green that's "normal" here, even if "normal" is more desire than reality. With water, this is the best agricultural land in the world. Without it, not so much.

If you have a good well you can pump groundwater at will; atypically, that's not managed by the state, so you pay only for drilling and electricity. Until, of course, you draw down the water table (or your neighbor does, by drilling a deeper well). This race to the bottom is not sustainable, and wells are going dry as a result. You may have a large or small water supply contract from one of hundreds of water districts, granted when population was small, water was plentiful and environmental concerns ignored. These contracts have boosted the economy at great cost to the environment, and they're ludicrously unfair: Some pay \$7 per acre-foot (roughly 326,000 gallons), others \$200; some have to buy on the open market, and cities generally pay over \$1,000. Even then, supply may be inconsistent.

This is an issue that falls to the state government, which has begun to slowly do its work, passing a package of water policy bills in 2009 that mandate a start to measuring water use and a pricing system based in part on the amount of water used. "The regs don't say that you have to use less water, but that you have to use it more efficiently," Doug Obegi, a staff attorney at the Natural Resources Defense Council, explained to me.

Efficiency is imperative: The amount of water available is not going to increase. This drought may or may not be a result of climate change, but the area is likely to become warmer and drier as the effects of global warming increase.

But there is enough water to farm here while providing water for 40 million people (with more coming) to drink, bathe and wash. Some of that will be "gray" (recycled) water, especially for lawns, the single biggest use of residential water. And, according to Obegi, it could be that not every one of the current eight million irrigated acres will be planted.

This year, about 500,000 of those acres will lay fallow, and although that may not have a national impact — mass-produced food is a global commodity, and California's drought is not a global tragedy — it's a crisis locally. Many farmers are receiving 0 percent (as in none) of their federal water allocation, and some are pulling out their trees or crops or not bothering to plant at all. The more squarely the state faces the necessary changes now, the more drought-resistant California can be in the years to come.

For a consistently reliable water supply, one of two things must happen: Crop selection must be modified or water delivery and use must be more rational. But trying to persuade politicians, farmers and even water conservation advocates to think about determining what's grown may be nearly impossible.

Still: The most water-thirsty “crops” are industrially produced meat and dairy and the food needed to sustain them. Livestock guzzle water and produce a double-digit percentage of our greenhouse gases. Other crops, like almonds (California grows 82 percent of the world’s supply), are mostly exported.

But the state can’t dictate what landowners grow. (We can help by eating fewer animal products.) It can, however, price water more fairly and make profligate water use unprofitable.

Some argue that more dams would solve the problem, but as the Sierra’s snowpack shrinks, this might be a recipe for expensive and dry reservoirs. Less expensive and more effective solutions would essentially overhaul the water delivery system to provide metered water on demand (now it’s often “use it or lose it”), which in turn would encourage more farmers to install drip irrigation, which quickly pays for itself. The state should not just monitor but also manage groundwater usage, and mandate treatment and recycling plants; these may be expensive, but they’re far less so than building new dams and shipping water hundreds of miles. Furthermore, if farmers were encouraged to build soil health by rotating crops, planting cover crops and integrating more organic matter, the land itself would become more drought-resistant.

The current drought is a crisis worth exploiting. Because rainfall cannot be relied upon but California agriculture is of critical importance nationally (the state provides around 50 percent of our fruits, vegetables and nuts), these kinds of changes are needed to begin to shift an arcane and antiquated system.

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News

- 3/12/14

'Nobody's going to get the amount of water they are hoping for,' says secretary of the interior as she tours south Delta export pumps in S.J.



U.S. Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell visits the south Delta export pumps Tuesday in Tracy. CRAIG SANDERS/The Record

By **Alex Breitler**, Record Staff Writer

TRACY - President Barack Obama's lead adviser on water and wildlife toured the enormous south Delta export pumps Tuesday, examining the roaring, 22,500-horsepower pumps before cautioning that no one would receive all the water they need this year.

U.S. Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell told reporters that state and federal governments will have to be flexible to make the best use of a limited amount of water.

"Mother Nature has created this drought," she said. "This drought is not created by the Bureau of Reclamation or the state of California. Working together, we can put as much flexibility in place as possible to satisfy as many users as possible, recognizing that nobody's going to get the amount of water they are hoping for."

Events of the past week, however, show how difficult it might be to manage the state's vast water infrastructure in the coming months.

Recent storms temporarily boosted the amount of water flowing through the Delta, west of Stockton. But by the middle of last week, San Joaquin Valley farmers had grown frustrated because most of that water was not being pumped their way. Instead, it was left in rivers flowing toward the ocean.

"I ask you, is this the balance that you anticipated?" Dan Nelson, general manager of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority, asked a state water official at a drought workshop in Merced last week. "Is this the balance you anticipated? I don't think so."

By last weekend, exports from the state and federal pumps near Tracy had increased to more than 7,000 cubic feet per second combined. That's enough water to fill an Olympic-size swimming pool in 12 seconds.

The farmers down south were getting more water. But now the additional pumping was beginning to harm fish.

As the pumps cranked up, Delta streams began running backward toward the pumps at a higher rate. Endangered winter-run Chinook salmon were sucked into the pumps - a total of 121 juvenile salmon in the past week, according to government records.

More than two dozen steelhead and a few splittail and longfin smelt also began to show up at the pumps.

"It's crucial that pumping be restrained while baby salmon that have so far survived the drought pass through and around the Delta," said John McManus, director of the Golden Gate Salmon Association.

The numbers aren't high enough to trigger emergency actions to save the fish, but the week's events show how quickly the pendulum can swing as officials attempt to find the "flexibility" that Jewell touted Tuesday.

California Natural Resources Secretary John Laird said after her remarks that officials are still trying to find an appropriate balance.

And there's nothing new about that. But the drought is turning a microscope on daily or even hourly management decisions once considered more routine.

"(Water supplies) have just never been so low that the day-to-day (operations) are so dramatic," Laird said.

Jewell said she came Tuesday to hear perspectives of people suffering from the drought. That discussion was aimed mostly toward Central Valley Project users who benefit from increased Delta exports. But, asked if she would have similar conversations with Delta interests, Jewell said it's important to hear from a range of perspectives and said this wouldn't be her last trip to California.

She called Gov. Jerry Brown's proposed twin tunnels an "important potential solution for people to consider seriously," though she said there were many unanswered questions including the size of the tunnels.

"We are riding on an infrastructure that we built many decades ago," Jewell said. "We are putting more demands on that infrastructure than it was intended to serve."

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News – 3/11/14

San Diego Diversifies Water Supplies, But Increases Reliance On Colorado River

Tuesday, March 11, 2014

By Susan Murphy, KPBS

By Nicholas Mcvicker

The majority of San Diego County's water supply comes from the Colorado River. It keeps our faucets running and landscapes green and it makes quite a trek to get here.

San Diego Diversifies Water Supplies, Lessens Reliance On Imported Supplies

Aired 3/11/14

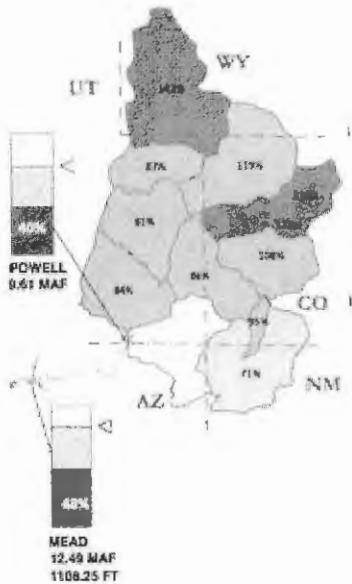
The majority of San Diego County's water supply comes from the Colorado River. It keeps our faucets running and landscapes green and it makes quite a trek to get here.

"It starts as snow in the Colorado Rockies," explained Dennis Cushman, assistant general manager for the San Diego County Water Authority. "The water runoff, when it melts, goes into Lake Powell,"



Scripps Institution of Oceanography

The Colorado River stretches from the Rockies across the Southwest and supplies water to 40 million people in eight states.



Metropolitan Water District Southern California

Colorado snowpack remains above normal for this time of year at 114 percent, and runoff is currently projected to be 101 percent of normal for the water year. Still, Lake Mead and Lake Powell reservoirs are less than half of their capacity, as of March 2014.

From Lake Powell, water flows down the Colorado River to Lake Mead.

"And from Lake Mead, it travels down even farther to Lake Havasu near the Arizona border with California," Cushman said.

From there, the river water continues 242 more miles before connecting to nine San Diego reservoirs, Cushman said.

The faraway river is San Diego's closest large body of water, and a vital supply to 40 million people and seven other western states.

San Diego County gets two sources of supply from the river: one comes via the Metropolitan Water District in Los Angeles.

"But separately, a little over 10 years ago, the Water Authority struck independent Colorado River water supply deals with the Imperial Irrigation District," Cushman said, "And we invested our ratepayer money in canal lining projects out in the Imperial Valley desert."

This year, San Diego County is getting 180,000 acre feet of Colorado River water from the independent supply.

"By 2021, it will be 280,000 acre feet of water per year under those transfers," explained Cushman.

But just like the record-dry Northern California Sierra, where up until this year San Diego got 20 percent of its supply, the Colorado River is also under sustained pressure from drought and demand.

Lake Mead and Lake Powell reservoirs are less than half their capacity. Bathtub rings of white mineral deposits provide the only evidence of the once flourishing body of water.

"I think California is right on the cusp of having a very serious water crisis with water rationing and everything else," said Tim Barnett, marine physicist emeritus at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Barnett's extensive studies of the Colorado River and particularly Lake Mead, led him to warn five years ago there's a 50 percent chance Lake Mead will run dry within a couple of decades if climate changes as expected and future water usage is not curtailed.

"If you don't like the global warming explanation, you've got Mother Nature, and she's offering a very harsh lesson," said Barnett, who said he came out of retirement for his grandchildren's sake.

Barnett, and his colleague Dave Pierce, found that demand, evaporation and human-induced climate change are creating a yearly deficit of nearly 1 million acre-feet from the Colorado River system.

He said water managers should reassess their drought contingency plans with a worst-case scenario approach that includes human-induced climate change.

"Because it will be really different if you know, water and rain are going to come back differently, say, in two years," said Barnett. "Your management approach would be entirely different than if you say, 'well, whatever we've got now is the most we're ever going to have again.'"

Dennis Cushman assures that San Diego has little risk of shortages from its Colorado River supplies because of the region's high priority in the water rights system.

"If shortages ever hit California, those shortages start at the lowest of the priority system," Cushman said. "And those are supply cuts that could come to Metropolitan Water district, so we could be impacted by supply cuts to Metropolitan if shortages were imposed in California, but it would take a while for those shortages to impact Imperial Irrigation District supplies.

Cushman said despite 14 years of drought, the Colorado River over the long term is a very healthy system.

"This year, the supply conditions in terms of precipitation are at about normal — a little bit above normal right now," said Cushman. "So it's having a pretty good year this year."

Looking ahead, Cushman said San Diego County will rely less on imported water because of investments in local water supply diversification, such as the desalination plant in Carlsbad.

The San Diego County Water Authority is also increasing storage at local reservoirs, such as San Vicente in Lakeside, where the newly reconstructed dam is 117 feet higher than the old one, doubling its capacity.

Still, Cushman said, the historic dry conditions are concerning.

"We're out there right now, given the unprecedented drought conditions in California, asking the public — thanking them for conserving the water they've conserved — and asking everyone to do more."

Tamara Sheldon, a researcher of environmental and energy economics at UC San Diego, said getting people to conserve more may have to come with a price tag.

"Water is a scarce resource in San Diego, but it's not priced as if it were a scarce resource," Sheldon said. "When there's a shortage of gasoline, then the price goes up, and when the price goes up, consumers respond by cutting back on their gasoline use to save money," Sheldon added.

San Diego County has enough water in storage to get through this year and into next without mandatory cutbacks, Cushman said. He said they'll continue to monitor conditions and take action as needed.

The headline on this story has been updated to reflect San Diego County's lesser reliance on imported water supplies.

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News

- 3/11/14

Court Ruling Could Help Delta and Fish

Joaquin Palomino, East Bay Express

After decades of litigation, a court ruling this week could help save the fragile Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and protect endangered fish. A Sacramento County Superior Court judge ruled that the state Department of Water Resources didn't adequately analyze the environmental impacts of the Kern Water Bank — the largest underground water-banking operation in the country — before privatizing the agency in 1994 under a deal known as the Monterey Agreement.

Water banks store excess water during wet years for use in dry years. While the practice makes California's water system more flexible, environmentalists argue that the Kern Water Bank has hastened environmental deterioration in the delta by pumping additional water from the fragile estuary. The bank can readily store about 1.5 million acre-feet of water. "By pumping so much water, the smelt, salmon, and other fish species have crashed," said Carolee Krieger, president of the California Water Impact Network



The court ruling could help the fragile delta.

The water bank was meant to be a public asset, but in 1994 the state ceded control of the agency to a number of private interests. Today, Stewart Resnick, a billionaire farmer who lives in Beverly Hills, has majority control of the water bank. Resnick, who is also a top donor to California politicians, has used the water to vastly expand his empire of almonds, pistachios, and pomegranates in the southern San Joaquin Valley. "He's growing a lot of it on poisoned, selenium-laced land in the Kern and Tulare basin," Krieger said, referring to the fact that parts of the San Joaquin Valley are plagued by poor drainage and high levels of toxic minerals in the soil.

The bank has also allowed Resnick and other farmers to make hefty profits selling subsidized water meant for agriculture to Southern California city dwellers.

Environmentalists view the ruling as a victory, and some are calling for a temporary closure of the Kern Water Bank while it prepares a new Environmental Impact Report. "It's an important victory for the public and for California's wildlife," said Adam Keats, senior counsel with the Center for Biological Diversity in a press release. "We now have a chance to shine light on the murky operation of the Kern Water Bank, including its role in the destruction of the Bay Delta ecosystem and unsustainable agribusiness practices like growing nut trees in Kern County."

A court will hold a hearing to determine the next step in the case soon.

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News – 3/10/14

Severe drought plan would move California salmon by truck

By Matt Weiser, Sacramento Bee



Millions of young California salmon may be moved by truck to the ocean starting next month. CRAIG KOHLRUSS — Fresno Bee Staff Photo

Starting next month, millions of young California salmon could be migrating to the ocean in tanker trucks instead of swimming downstream in the Sacramento River.

On Monday, state and federal wildlife officials announced a plan to move

hatchery-raised salmon by truck in the event the state's ongoing drought makes the Sacramento River and its tributaries inhospitable for the fish.

They fear the rivers could become too shallow and warm to sustain salmon trying to migrate to sea on their own.

Shrunk habitat could deplete food supply for the young fish, and make them easier prey for predators. It also would make the water warmer, which can be lethal to salmon.

"The conditions may be so poor as to produce unacceptable levels of mortality for the out-migrating juveniles," said Bob Clarke, fisheries program supervisor at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Clarke's agency operates Coleman National Fish Hatchery on Battle Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River near Red Bluff. It is the largest salmon hatchery in the state, producing about 12 million fall-run Chinook salmon. The hatchery was built to atone for habitat losses caused by construction of Shasta Dam.

Coleman hatchery salmon usually are released into Battle Creek in April and May. Fishery experts prefer to release young fish into rivers so they imprint on the location as "home" and are better able to migrate back from the ocean for spawning three to four years later.

Fall-run Chinook salmon from the Sacramento River and its tributaries compose the bulk of the wild-caught salmon available in California markets and restaurants, and also feed a lucrative sport-fishing industry. In total, these fish represent a multibillion-dollar slice of the state's economy each year.

California is experiencing one of its driest winters on record. Despite the recent storms, the Sierra snowpack that the state relies on to replenish its reservoirs remains depleted.

Without an unusually wet March — and the long-term forecast calls for predominantly dry weather — officials fear rivers may be so diminished in April and May that young salmon will not survive their migration to the ocean.

They also are concerned that water diversions from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta during a low-water year could slaughter many of these young salmon, which measure about 6 inches long. Water pumped out of the Delta by state and federal agencies serves 25 million people from Napa to San Diego.

The trucking plan, devised by the state and federal fisheries agencies, includes a series of triggers, based on river and water supply conditions, that would launch a massive operation to haul the salmon in tanker trucks on a nearly three-hour drive from Red Bluff to San Pablo Bay near Vallejo. There, the salmon would be released into floating net pens to acclimate to new salinity and temperature conditions, then set free to swim for the ocean.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife is adopting similar plans for its hatcheries on the Feather, American and Mokelumne rivers. Each produces several million young salmon every year.

Historically, the state hatcheries have trucked a significant share of their salmon, even in normal water years, to protect them from pollution, predators and water diversions.

More recently, the state began shifting some salmon to in-river releases following evidence that trucked fish are more prone to "stray" into the wrong river when they return to spawn as adults. This harms the unique genetic traits of each river's salmon species.

The department is in the midst of a multiyear study to evaluate the effectiveness of trucking versus in-river releases on salmon survival and migration. It also includes use of a barge to transport hatchery salmon.

Aboard the barge, salmon are protected from predators and water diversions but experience the gradual changes in water temperature and chemistry that occur with a self-powered migration.

With trucking, by comparison, the salmon experience a kind of shock when suddenly released into the bay, which can make them more vulnerable to predators.

This year's salmon trucking plan is similar to one carried out in the drought of 1991-92. Officials view it as a one-time program to protect salmon during severe drought, not a change in hatchery policy.

They're prepared to scrap the plan if the coming weeks bring significant rain.

"We don't want to truck them down if conditions aren't going to be as bad as we think they're going to be," Clarke said.

Officials developed the plan in consultation with the fishing industry, which has been pressing for the trucking plan for weeks.

"What this means is we'll likely have a much better salmon fishing season in 2016, when these fish reach adulthood, than we would have otherwise gotten," said John McManus, executive director of the Golden Gate Salmon Association.

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News - 3/10/14

Metropolitan Special Committee on the Bay Delta hears an update on the BDCP's cost allocation discussions

by Maven



At the February 25 meeting of Metropolitan Water District's Special Committee on the Bay-Delta, Program Manager Randall Neudeck gave a brief overview of the discussions currently underway regarding cost allocations for the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP).

He began by stating that the discussions so far are just initial and that any change to either a state or federal water contract involves an open public process, but there's still much more to be settled.

He then gave some background information on the project. The BDCP is broken up into two major elements, he said: Conveyance facilities and mitigation, which would be paid for by the state and federal water contractors, and ecosystem restoration/other stressors reduction, for which the two major funding entities would be the State of California and the federal government.

The State Water Project is made up of 29 contractors, of which 23 are urban contractors and 6 are agricultural contractors. State Water Project water purveyors have contracted for 4.1 MAF, from which 3 MAF flows primarily to urban centers in the Bay Area and Southern California, and about 1.17 MAF is used for agriculture in the Central Valley, he said.

The Central Valley Project is made up of 100+ various contractors. The project delivers about 7MAF of water, with about 5 MAF used for agriculture, about 1.2 MAF used for CVPIA requirements and refuges, with the remainder going to urban uses. CVP contractors are distributed throughout the Central Valley, along both the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers; and from Shasta in the north to the Kern County in the south.

The cost information for the BDCP really has not changed, Mr. Neudeck said. He cited costs from chapter 8 of the recent public draft of the BDCP, with capital costs of \$14.57 billion for the conveyance facilities and \$5.28 billion for ecosystem restoration and other stressors, for a total just under \$20 billion for those two components. Adding O&M costs adds another \$5 billion to the costs, for total costs just under \$25 billion, he said.

	SWP	CVP
No Action Alternative	54%	46%
Alt 4 Low Outflow Scenario	56%	44%
Alt 4 High Outflow Scenario	52%	48%

Mr. Neudeck then presented a chart of the amount of water that the State Water Project and Central Valley Project would receive from the No Action Alternative, as well as both the Low Outflow Scenario and High Outflow Scenario for Alternative 4 of the BDCP, noting that this information came from the EIR documents. *"With a no action alternative, SWP gets about 54% of the water, and under the two preferred alternatives, either the low flow or the high flow outflow scenario, the state again gets about 52 - 56%,"* he said.

The criteria for the cost allocation is that it be an equitable and reasonable reflection of water supply benefits received by each of the projects, as well as transparent, stable and easily administered, he said. *"For the State Water Project, the cost allocation criteria that we're using is that clearly there has to be an agreement among all contractors, it must be simple to implement, and equitable as well."*

There are three initial cost allocation alternatives, Mr. Neudecker explained. *"The first option is to base the State Project split among contractors based on Table A,"* he said. *"The benefit of that is that it's a 'cost follows the water' approach but also it allows the contractors in any given year to manage costs, because they could sell water they might not want to use during the year to another one of the state contractors."*

The second approach is what Mr. Neudecker described as *"some of the contractors have been wanting an opt-in alternatives with fair share."* [Note: He gave no further details, instead rolling onto the third approach, and no Director asked for more information.]

"The last approach is the follow the water, which is based on water delivered to the contractors in any given year," he said. *"What they would have to do is in the beginning of the year, they would have to estimate how much a contractor is going to get and at the end of the year, DWR would have to true-up approach to get the actual billing."*

"What we're really trying to do is find an approach mutually agreed to based on water supply benefits received. You're going to hear a lot more about this ... We have a way to go," concluded Mr. Neudecker.

Discussion highlights

Director Lewinger asked what the difference was between the first option (Table A Allocation) and the last option (Costs follow water)?

"They are fairly close," Mr. Neudecker responded. *"They are both based on a follow-the-water approach. The last one, how they would implement that is at the beginning of the year, a contractor would say they want x amount of water delivered, and then depending on how much is taken, at the end of the year, DWR would true up that amount with the actual billing. The first one is based on your entitlement to that water, so you would pay based on the entitlement. Metropolitan gets the full entitlement to the water, but during any part of the year, we could sell that water to another contractor to manage costs, so there are benefits to both of these approaches."*

"None of these approaches have been agreed upon," Mr. Neudecker reminded. *"These are the initial discussion between the state contractors, and any changes in our contract would be a public document."*

"Under the third alternative, doesn't that open itself up for fixing the game?," Director Lewinger asked. *"In years when there's a very low supply such as this year, the unit cost is going to be extremely high and so some agencies could say, we don't want the water this year? And so that puts a very high unit cost on the agencies that are taking the water?"*

"There are many issues that we are looking at and that is clearly one of them," replied Mr. Neudecker.

"In most cases the analysis has shown both approaches end up usually about in the same spot," added Jeff Kightlinger, General Manager. *"If Met's going to pay out on Table A, we work out close to 25% and usually in most years, we're going to get about 25% of the water, so they work out pretty close. ... On the 'costs follow the water' approach, one of the issues would be that issue you brought up ... could you opt out in those high unit cost years, so you'd have to have some provisions to address that,"* noting that most people seem to be leaning towards the Table A approach as something they are comfortable with and because historically that how it's been done. *"For 'costs follow the water', we'd have to have a new set of rules to deal with the odd years – the really high flow years and the really low flow years – but for the rest of the years, it shakes out pretty close."*

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News

– 3/10/14

Our Voice: Federal boost could help the Salton Sea

Written by **The Desert Sun Editorial Board**

The fact that the Salton Sea is getting some national attention is encouraging. Promising developments in the past week include:

- A congressional hearing on the Salton Sea where officials discussed the promise of renewable energy projects that could create a revenue stream to pay for mitigation projects.
- Department of the Interior officials signing a memorandum of understanding with the Salton Sea Authority.
- The Obama administration asking Congress for \$500,000 to support Salton Sea projects by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers.

Anne Castle, the department's assistant secretary for water and science, said at the hearing that California's \$8.9 billion restoration plan developed in 2007 created a paralysis. The state is the lead agency in the restoration effort, but the Legislature never voted on the plan.

"That's just not going to happen," she said, "certainly not now and arguably not ever."

Several speakers talked about incremental and affordable projects that could preserve parts of California's largest lake, which has become a critical stop for migratory birds along the Pacific Flyway, and protect public health.

Castle cited the Red Hill Bay Project in the southeast corner of the sea. A joint project of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Imperial Irrigation District (IID), it will create shallow wetlands to protect bird habitat and prevent a portion of the lake bed — or playa — from being exposed. Electrical connections are being installed for pumps to circulate the water. The project should be complete next year.

"Those kinds of projects can co-exist with geothermal development," she said.

Kevin Kelley, general manager of IID, expressed his frustration that 10 years after approval of the largest agriculture-to-urban water transfer in the nation's history no resolution of what to do at the Salton Sea is in sight. But he expressed optimism that the development of renewable resources — primarily geothermal — could support an essential revenue stream.

"There's up to 2,000 megawatts that have been identified but are untapped," he said at the hearing. "The full spectrum of renewable resources could not only provide a funding stream but could serve as mitigation for the exposed playa."

Already, 11 geothermal plants operate around the sea. A study commissioned by IID estimated that renewable energy projects could generate \$4.1 billion over the next three decades. Included in that figure is \$1.5 billion from the extraction of minerals such as lithium, which is used in batteries that power everything from digital devices to electric cars.

A demonstration project at the Featherstone plant is developing ways to extract minerals from brine used in the geothermal process. Simbol Materials, which operates the lab, hopes to increase its capacity from 6 gallons a minute to 6,000 with a goal to producing 15,000 metric tons of high-grade lithium a year. The Department of Energy estimates demand for lithium will increase 60 percent by 2017. The U.S. imports most of its lithium from Chile and Argentina. It would be great to see the Salton Sea feed that demand, keep those investments at home and help fund restoration.

Of course there's no guarantee that Congress will approve President Obama's \$500,000 request. But more important would be the resolution of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act, which would free up \$30 million in Salton Sea funding. The Senate approved its version of the bill 83-14 in May and the House approved its version 417-3 in October.

Those healthy approval numbers give us hope. Maybe hearings like the one organized by Sen. Barbara Boxer will encourage Congress to act.

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News – 3/10/14

Can Water Under the Mojave Desert Help Quench California?

By Peter Waldman, Bloomberg Business Week



Photograph by John Francis Peters

Irrigation sprinklers at Cadiz Ranch in the Mojave Desert for a planned lemon grove. They will use water from an underground aquifer

California is parched. The state's worst drought in decades has left its reservoirs half-naked, if not skeletal. Officials say 17 communities could run out of drinking water this summer; some are considering mandatory rationing; and 500,000 acres in the state may be left fallow. For the first time in its 54-year history, the California State Water Project—the world's biggest plumbing network and the way millions of state residents get hundreds of billions of gallons of water—is essentially shutting down. In 2012 the project moved 815 billion gallons of fresh water from Northern California's rivers to 25 million people and a million acres of farmland in the arid central and southern parts of the state. Last year, the driest on record, the system delivered 490 billion gallons, down 40 percent. This year, the planned water distribution is zero.

Two-thirds of California's 38 million people and most of its \$45 billion farm products depend on snowmelt from the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountain watersheds, imported via thousands of miles of pipelines, canals, and the Colorado River. Although snowfall is up this winter in the Rockies, precipitation in both mountain watersheds has been going down over the last 14 years, raising scary questions for the nation's most populous state: What if drought is the new normal? Where will California find the water it needs?

Scott Slater is convinced the solution lies underneath the Mojave Desert. His company, Cadiz ([CDZI](#)), wants to tap an aquifer beneath 34,000 acres of the eastern Mojave and sell the water to suburbs and subdivisions in the Los Angeles Basin. Cadiz, whose only mission is to sell the desert water, has teamed up with a public water agency in southern Orange County in an audacious proposal to pump 16.3 billion gallons a year toward the coast. Some of it will flow 200 miles from the aquifer. The water will travel through a 43-mile pipeline that Cadiz wants to build along a railroad spur, then merge into the Colorado River Aqueduct into Los Angeles.

Several politicians, ranchers, and environmentalists call Cadiz's proposal ludicrous. "How can a private company come out here and drain an entire basin of its groundwater for L.A.?" asks Ruth Musser-Lopez, an archaeologist in the Mojave town of Needles, Calif., 60 miles east of Cadiz's land. "That took thousands of years to seep down from the mountains. Water is just way too precious in the desert to let them take it away." Some potential beneficiaries of the plan are skeptical, too. "To take that water from the desert and use it to fill Mission Viejo's lakes? It's absurd," says Debbie Cook, the former mayor of Huntington Beach, Calif.

"We call these 'zombie water projects.' ... These things just don't die"

Yet things have gotten dire enough that some Californians are ready to listen. During the week Governor Jerry Brown declared a drought emergency on Jan. 17, Cadiz's stock price jumped 23

percent, closing at \$8.61 a share on Jan. 21, a 15-month high. Slater, a water lawyer who was named Cadiz's chief executive officer last April, already has the necessary permit to pump from San Bernardino County, where the aquifer is located. He also has six utilities in the Los Angeles area eager to buy the desert water.

"The state needs projects like this," says Slater, 56. Tall and lanky with gray-speckled blonde hair, he sits in the company's 28th-floor headquarters overlooking downtown L.A. Prior to coming to Cadiz, Slater spent almost a decade representing the San Diego County Water Authority in the biggest farm-to-urban water transfer in U.S. history. He's written a two-volume textbook on California water law and has litigated some of the state's biggest water fights in recent years. In addition to running Cadiz, he remains a partner at Denver-based firm Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck. Slater's confident his plan can work. "I want those molecules," he says. "We've harmonized uses in a way that's balanced and makes sense. This is an environmentally benign project that will help California overcome systemic water shortages." Cadiz hasn't earned a profit in 24 years and has yet to sell water. But it's been even longer since California had a drought like this.

Cadiz was founded in 1983 by British impresario Keith Brackpool and Mark Liggett, a mining geologist. They were looking for water sources that could be developed for farming and sale to California's burgeoning cities, says Timothy Shaheen, Cadiz's chief financial officer. After studying NASA images from space, Liggett persuaded Brackpool that the Fenner Gap, in the eastern Mojave, was the right spot.

Fenner Gap, where the aquifer lies, sits on the confluence of three watersheds spanning four desert mountain ranges. Cadiz bought a patchwork of plots from the railroads, amassing 34,000 acres in the Cadiz and Fenner valleys, plus 11,000 elsewhere in the Mojave. Cadiz took its name from the old railroad hamlet and valley just south of Fenner Gap, where an old Santa Fe railroad spur breaks southeast toward Parker, Ariz., and on to Phoenix. Santa Fe tankers used to supply fresh water from Cadiz Valley wells to silver, talc, and limestone mines in the area.

The company planted about 600 acres of grapes and citrus but had trouble making money, largely because of the expense of diesel to power the irrigation pumps, Shaheen says. The sole purpose became selling water. What Cadiz lacked in lemons, it made up for in juice. Spending personal money and cash raised from investors and lenders, Brackpool and Cadiz became big campaign contributors in California, giving to candidates in both parties, particularly former Governors Gray Davis and Arnold Schwarzenegger. At various times, Brackpool hired Antonio Villaraigosa, a former state assembly speaker and L.A. mayor; Bruce Babbitt, a former U.S. secretary of the Interior; and Susan Kennedy, ex-chief of staff for Schwarzenegger. Former Democratic U.S. Representative Tony Coelho served on Cadiz's board.

Cadiz declined to make Brackpool, also 56, available for an interview. He remains chairman after ceding the CEO post to Slater and taking a 31 percent cut in base pay, to \$275,000 a year. He keeps racehorses in the U.S. and England and owns the Manhattan Country Club in Manhattan Beach. Brackpool was named chairman of the California Horse Racing Board by Schwarzenegger in 2010 and last year became CEO of the Santa Anita racetrack. Liggett is retired from Cadiz.

The company's last major water transport scheme, conceived in the mid-1990s, called for storing excess Colorado River water under Cadiz lands, then selling it to coastal communities during droughts. Cadiz stood to make as much as \$20 million a year in revenue from the deal, which it pitched to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Known simply as the Met, the public agency based in Los Angeles distributed about 554 billion gallons of water to 19 million residents in Southern California last year, most of it imported from the State Water Project in Northern California and the Colorado River. After six years of development and controversy, the Met killed Cadiz's Colorado storage plan in 2002.

In the aftermath of the decision, Cadiz's stock tanked, but the company still paid Brackpool a \$233,000 bonus in 2002, on top of his \$500,000 salary. Lenders and investors covered the company's losses from 2003 through 2012 with multiple cash infusions, lured by the prospect of pumping water someday to L.A. Meanwhile, Brackpool received \$14.4 million from Cadiz in salary and stock over the

10-year period, according to Securities and Exchange Commission filings. "I always wondered if this wasn't some sort of Ponzi scheme," says Cook, the former Huntington Beach mayor. She says she couldn't understand

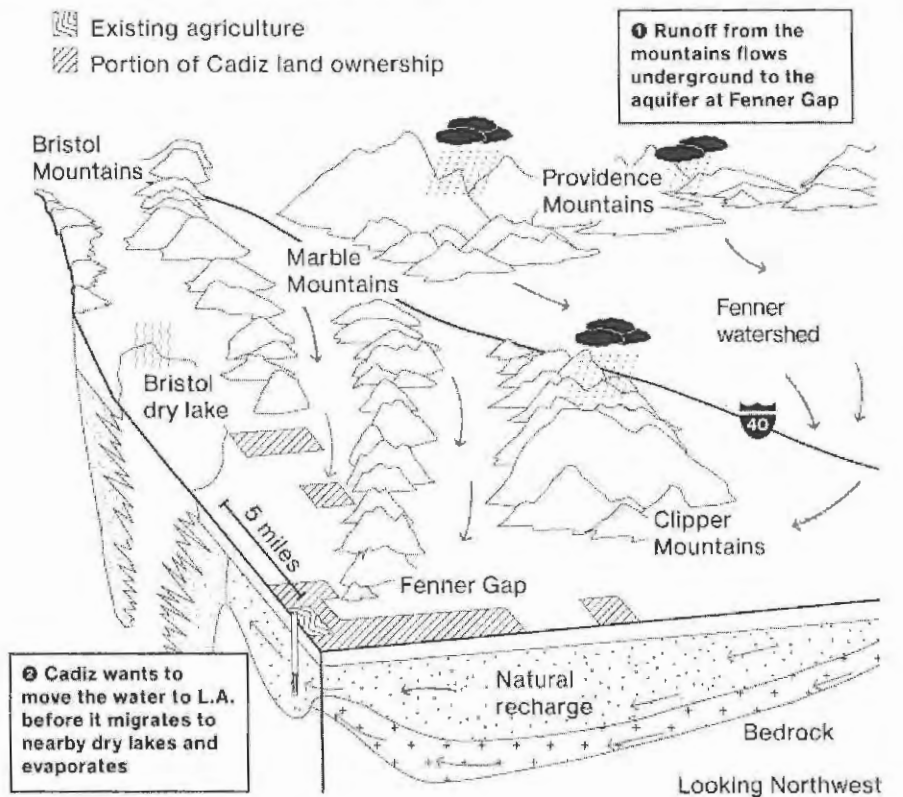
... and Moving It 200 Miles



why Brackpool was paid so well for an incomplete project at an unprofitable company. Cadiz Vice President Courtney Degener strongly objects to Cook's musings, writing in an e-mail that Cadiz is "a regulated, audited, publicly traded company" and "information that unequivocally demonstrates that Cadiz is not a Ponzi scheme is readily available." Degener defended Brackpool's compensation as shareholder-approved and consistent with the long-term nature of the development.

In 2008, Slater, who had just joined Cadiz as general counsel, began repitching the company as a fresh water supplier. Because there's no excess flow in the Colorado any longer, he put off the storage component and rebranded, without irony, Cadiz's plan to pump the desert aquifer as a "conservation, recovery and storage project." Wells on the property will suck water from the underground rock formations and pump it through the 43-mile pipeline before it merges into the Met's aqueduct carrying Colorado River water from Arizona to the Los Angeles Basin.

Extracting the Water ...



Slater says he wants to "conserve" the desert aquifer by pumping water out at a rate that's more than 50 percent faster than the aquifer naturally replenishes. As a result, the water table, or the level below the ground where the water lies, would drop as much as 80 feet.

That may not sound like conservation, but Cadiz consultants say pumping out the "temporary surplus" will reverse the aquifer's natural underground flow, keeping the water from migrating into a pair of nearby dry lakes, where it would evaporate. "Under state law, evaporation is waste. It's called 'unreasonable use,'" says Slater. "You don't let water leave the system if you can harvest it."

The Santa Margarita Water District in southern Orange County, Cadiz's partner in the project, wants to use some of that harvested water. Right now the area's water comes entirely from the Met, says Dan Ferons, the agency's general manager. Santa Margarita plans to co-develop the desert aquifer to reduce its dependence on the Met by "diversifying our portfolio," Ferons says. Cadiz has agreed to pay almost all development costs. The desert water isn't meant to facilitate new real estate projects; all planned expansion in the district has already been accounted for, he says.

Slater says the desert water bonanza won't feed unsustainable growth around L.A., but history suggests otherwise. In a 2009 report called "Paper Water," Orange County's civil grand jury lambasted Santa Margarita's water planning. California law requires real estate projects with 500 or more units to get a "water supply assessment" from a water provider assuring it can service the new development. Santa Margarita's 2003 assessment for a 14,000-unit development called Rancho Mission Viejo was "based on a series of assumptions" about water availability "that have long since been superseded" by drought and other changes, wrote the citizens' watchdog group empaneled by the county. Rancho Mission Viejo is moving forward, while other proposals to build a toll road and housing on the county's southern coast remain held up by regulators.

"The desert aquifer is tied to growth on the southern coast. Why else would a small Orange County water agency do a project in the middle of the desert?" says Conner Everts of the Southern California Watershed Alliance. "We call these 'zombie water projects'—projects that come back to life when people worry about drought. At some point California is going to have to make water a much more serious part of land-use decisions."

Past droughts have produced zombie proposals such as bringing icebergs from Alaska by barge and towing acre-size plastic bags filled with water from Northern California rivers. This time around critics are sneering at Governor Brown's \$15 billion plan to bore a pair of 30-mile tunnels east of Sacramento to channel Sierra Nevada runoff to critical agricultural land. The Poseidon desalinization proposal for northern Orange County, an area with plentiful groundwater and a successful water reuse program,

also draws ridicule from Everts and other environmentalists, who say desalting seawater is expensive and emits greenhouse gases. "It's like Cadiz. These things just don't die," he says.

In the Mojave National Preserve above Fenner Gap, cowboy-poet Rob Blair, 57, has been running cattle on about 400,000 acres of federal land since childhood. Five generations of his family have lived in the same house on the 71L Ranch, the last ranchers left in the preserve. His dad, 87, still lives there; so does his son, Cody, 22, who helps run the ranch.

Blair is worried that although Fenner Gap is about 40 miles away and 1,000 feet below the ranch, pumping the aquifer could dry up the springs in the preserve that sustain his 400 cattle. The National Park Service, in written comments on the Cadiz project in 2012, said it's "likely" some springs in the preserve are connected to the aquifer, a claim Slater says makes no scientific sense. The Park Service also said Cadiz's contention that the aquifer refills at the rate of about 30,000 acre-feet of water a year is "not reasonable and should not even be considered."

Blair has seen it take three years for storm runoff in the distant Providence Mountains to reach some of his wells. "There's no margin for error," he says. "If they start pumping and our water drops, I go out of business. They got no business taking our water to waste on lawns and sidewalks and swimming pools."

Blair's ranch and the Mojave National Preserve are protected by strict limits mandated by San Bernardino County in permitting Cadiz's pumping plan, says Christian Marsh, the county's special counsel. The county signed off on the Cadiz project after extensive due diligence and only when Cadiz agreed to monitor its pumping's impact on springs and wells throughout the area, says Marsh. If the water table drops below 80 feet, all pumping must stop. "The only way you'll know how the system reacts is to start pumping," he says.

Blair is unconvinced. "Once they start pumping, it isn't coming back."

Slater says he's hoping Cadiz will clear another hurdle in a few weeks, when a state judge in Orange County rules on whether it was appropriate for Santa Margarita, the project's co-developer and water customer, to lead the environmental review, rather than San Bernardino County, where the impacts will occur. Photograph by John Francis PetersSlater at his L.A. office with a model of the aquifer under the desert

Senator Dianne Feinstein, who authored the bill that created the Mojave National Preserve in 1994 and sees the Cadiz pumps as a threat to one of her signature achievements, is keeping a close eye on the company. In January, the Democrat inserted a rider into a budget bill that bars the Department of the Interior from spending any money this fiscal year on reviewing the project for permits. "Severely drawing down the aquifer could damage that region of the Mojave Desert beyond repair," she wrote in an e-mail. "The bottom line is that right now we need more responsibility in how we use our water, not less."

Slater says he can be patient: "My 8-year-old son told me sometimes being cool means doing unpopular things."

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News - 3/5/14

Obama budget includes \$200K for Salton Sea, not \$1 million as requested

Raju Chebium, Gannett Washington Bureau



A disused structure on the shore of the Salton Sea is seen an area where a controversial development would create a new town for nearly 40,000 people on the northwest shore of the biggest lake in California, the Salton Sea, on March 21, 2012 south of Mecca, California. (Photo: David McNew/Getty Images)

WASHINGTON - The Obama administration's fiscal 2015 budget request to Congress seeks a fraction of the \$1 million that two Southern California congressmen had sought for the Salton Sea Restoration Project.

President Barack Obama's spending wish list, unveiled Tuesday, seeks \$200,000 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to continue studying issues with the Salton Sea, California's largest inland body of water.

Reps. Raul Ruiz and Juan Vargas wrote to Obama last week requesting that the White House include \$1 million in the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's 2015 budget for the ailing lake.

The reclamation agency requested no funding for the Salton Sea for fiscal 2015, which begins Oct. 1. It had sought \$300,000 last year.

The reclamation bureau's 2015 funding request seeks money from Congress for other California projects like the Central Valley Project (\$119 million), California Bay-Delta Restoration (\$37 million) and the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund (\$32 million to implement a legal settlement).

The Army Corps and the Bureau of Reclamation didn't respond to requests for comment. Neither did Vargas.

Ruiz issued a statement putting a positive spin on the Army Corp's funding request, declining to say if he's disappointed in getting 20 percent of the funding he'd pushed for.

"I am pleased to see continued support for Salton Sea restoration in the president's budget. This commitment is a step toward preserving the sea and addressing the health, economic, and environmental challenges we face," the Palm Desert Democrat was quoted as saying.

Ruiz and Vargas, whose districts include the Salton Sea, said in last week's letter that the lake would be in serious peril beginning in 2017, when agricultural runoff feeding it starts to decline.

Uncle Sam has spent about \$51.4 million for a variety of Salton Sea projects since 1985, according to the Congressional Research Service. The reclamation agency's Salton Sea Research Project has received about \$22.7 million since 2000, CRS said.

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News

– 3/4/14

Congressman Costa introduces bills to increase California water storage



Rep. Jim Costa introduced a package of legislation that would invest in California's water infrastructure and expedite construction on existing storage projects to improve water reliability across the state. The current drought has highlighted the dire need for long-term water solutions, especially increasing the state's storage capacity. Costa's legislation that has won statewide support would authorize construction at Shasta Dam, San Luis Reservoir, and Temperance Flat.

"Every region and political interest in the state agree that we must expand our storage capacity," said Costa. "After three dry years, the case for this is being made every day as our reservoirs statewide are turning into mud pits during this drought. Our grandparents' foresight has carried us for decades, but the bill has come due for our state to again invest in storage."

The expansion of the three projects is part of a coordinated, state-wide effort to help California prepare for future dry years. Cost of construction would be split between the federal and state governments along local water users. As California is poised to consider a new water bond, expediting the construction of these projects is more important than ever.

The three bills would:

- Expand San Luis Reservoir to increase storage capacity by 130,000 acre feet of storage with an approximate annual yield of 40,000 acre feet. The total cost of the project would be an estimated \$360 million with approximately \$240 million of that already being invested for seismic improvements.
- Raise Shasta Dam to add an additional 634,000 acre feet of storage to the dam and increase annual yield by 76,000 acre feet and add 76,000-133,000 acre feet to the system during dry years. Estimated for the total cost of the project is \$1.1 billion.
- Construct Temperance Flat (Upper San Joaquin River Storage) to create 1.3 million acre feet of storage with an annual yield of 60,000-75,000 acre feet and in dry years an additional 103,000-254,400 acre feet would be added to the system at a cost of around \$2.5 billion.

Source: [Costa Introduces Bills to Increase CA Water Storage](#)

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News

– 2/27/14

Drought Relief Bills Heading for Floor Vote

Submitted by Lisa Lien-Mager, ACWA



An emergency drought relief package aimed at expanding state actions and getting dollars out the door to cope with dry conditions cleared committees in both houses today and may be voted on by the full Senate and Assembly as early as tomorrow, Feb 27.

The package, which includes AB 79 and AB 80 in the Assembly and identical versions SB 103 and SB 104 in the Senate, provides for \$687 million from the general fund, existing bond funds and other programs to expedite proposals in the governor's budget, provide for emergency drinking water supplies and accelerate shovel-ready water supply projects.

The bills were adopted with amendments after hearings before budget subcommittees in both houses. The amendments addressed concerns raised by ACWA members and others.

The Assembly budget subcommittee analysis outlines eight main components of the package:

1. Infrastructure Investments to Improve Water Supply. The package would accelerate the appropriation of \$77 million to the Department of Water Resources for Central Valley flood protection projects, through the FloodSAFE Program, that provide additional public benefits, including water supply and water quality improvements.

2. Emergency Drinking Water, Water Supply and Water Quality. The package would accelerate funding for clean drinking water for poor and disadvantaged communities.

3. Water and Energy Efficiency for Urban and Agricultural Communities. The bills would appropriate \$30 million from cap-and-trade auction revenue to DWR for programs that provide a reduction of GHG emissions and also deliver state and local water use efficiency. Of this amount, \$20 million is directed to local assistance for water/energy efficiency upgrades in residential, commercial, and institutional sectors. Projects could include installation of water saving devices, low-flow toilets and showerheads, and water capture and water recycling/reuse systems.

4. Sustainable Groundwater Management. The package would require better monitoring and management of groundwater resources by providing funding to support the continued implementation of the Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program.

5. Infrastructure Investments to Improve Water Supply. This legislation would speed up appropriation of funds for shovel-ready water supply projects. Specifically, the bill would accelerate Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) local assistance funds to support a third and final round of the IRWM Implementation Grant Program and direct at least \$200 million of these funds be used for drought preparedness/response projects.

7. Housing Assistance. The bill would authorize rental vouchers for people rendered homeless, or at risk of becoming homeless, due to unemployment or other economic hardship resulting from the drought.

8. Enhanced State Water Resources Control Board Drought Response Authority. Under existing law, the SWRCB has authority to develop emergency drought regulations in a critically dry year following two dry years. The bill would expand current emergency drought rulemaking authority for the SWRCB. Amendments adopted today clarify that the package does not expand the scope or role of the State Board and more narrowly tailor provisions related to the State Board's authority.

BROWN & CALDWELL'S California Water News – 2/27/14

Feds challenged on proposed water cuts in Sacramento Valley

By Matt Weiser, Sacramento Bee

The strain on water supplies in this serious drought year was evident this week, as major landowners in the Sacramento Valley protested the federal government's forecast that it will deliver only 40 percent of usual water supplies.

That 40 percent allotment for the so-called Sacramento River settlement contractors is only a forecast by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, based on drought conditions that are expected to deplete snowmelt. Such a low allocation has never been made before, and it is well below the 75 percent that the settlement contractors say is the minimum they should receive under any conditions.

The protests are coming from a range of interests: the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District, which distributes water to farmers in the Sacramento Valley; the Conaway Preservation Group, which owns farmland in the Yolo Bypass; and the city of Redding.

"This 40 percent allocation flies in the face of what our contracts say," said Stuart Somach, the Sacramento attorney representing the three groups. "I think protest is a weak term for what we're doing. We do consider this to be serious."

The Bureau of Reclamation operates the Central Valley Project, the federal system of dams, canals and pumps that moves water from Shasta and Folsom reservoirs, through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and on to farm and urban areas as far south as Mendota in Fresno County.

Somach said he suspects Reclamation is planning to reduce deliveries to his clients to ensure water can be diverted south of the Delta to the urban areas and wildlife refuges that the agency also is obligated to serve, but which have legally inferior access to water.

Reclamation spokesman Louis Moore said his agency is merely trying to juggle a lot of demand for very limited water this year.

"We know this is unprecedented," Moore said. "We know that it is difficult. But we really just don't have the resource available."

The conflict highlights important differences between water rights and water contracts in California.

Somach's clients hold water rights that predate construction of Shasta Dam. These rights represent a legal entitlement to divert water from a stream. His clients are called "settlement contractors" because, when the dam was completed in 1945, it effectively blocked their access to water that once flowed freely in the river. They agreed to "settle" their objections to this blockage so Reclamation could operate the dam. In return, Reclamation promised to serve their water rights in perpetuity using water stored at the dam.

Their contracts with Reclamation, Somach said, require the agency to provide a minimum of 75 percent of their usual contract deliveries, even in the driest of years.

Water contractors, on the other hand, generally have no water rights. Instead, a water contract represents an opportunity to buy water from Reclamation when it is available. The range of availability under these contracts is generally much greater than the terms governing the settlement contracts.

"We're senior water rights holders, and quite frankly have the ability to pump whatever we want to pump out of the river if we believe Reclamation has breached its relationship with us," Somach said.

Reclamation has a variety of other obligations to meet, however. Although it primarily serves agricultural interests, its contractors include some urban agencies and wildlife refuges, including cities such as Coalinga and Avenal and refuges such as the Mendota Wildlife Area in Fresno County. In severe droughts, these usually are considered a priority over agriculture, because many farm fields can be left unplanted in a drought.

In its allocation forecast on Feb. 21, Reclamation warned all its agricultural contractors they could receive zero water deliveries this year, except settlement contractors, which would get 40 percent. Farm groups say that scenario would result in thousands of acres of farmland being taken out of production this year.

Urban contractors and wildlife refuges, meanwhile, would get 50 percent and 40 percent of their contract allocations, respectively.

"We are not unmindful of the fact that this is an extreme drought situation," Somach said. "But those uses of water are junior to our contracts. They are junior to our underlying water rights."

Somach and his clients met with Reclamation officials Tuesday to ask why the allocation appears to conflict with their contracts. He said Reclamation promised some answers within a week.

Moore also said Reclamation will strive to update its water allocation forecast on a weekly basis, if possible, based on weather conditions, rather than waiting for the usual monthly cycle.

"We are trying to operate for now, but also think about what (would happen) if we don't receive any additional precipitation for the rest of the year," Moore said. "It would become even more of a strain."

ACWA – 2/3/14

House tackles Calif. drought on multiple fronts

Debra Kahn, E&E reporter

Congress is eyeing California's record-breaking drought this week by reviving political hot-button issues as well as long-term infrastructure proposals.

A bill to make more water available to farmers in the Central Valley is headed to the Rules Committee tomorrow, bypassing the normal committee process after Republican backers tried and failed to insert the language into the farm bill that passed the House last week. The bill is scheduled to go to the House floor by Wednesday or Thursday, committee staff said.

Authored by three Republicans who represent the agriculture-heavy region, the "Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley Emergency Water Delivery Act," [H.R. 3964](#), would undo a San Joaquin River restoration program that has been the object of a court settlement and intricate compromises between state and federal officials for decades. It would cap the delivery of water for environmental purposes and would lengthen irrigation contracts and lift certain environmental protections in area watersheds, among other controversial provisions.

The legislation is similar to a bill that Rep. Devin Nunes (R-Calif.) introduced in 2011, which passed the House but stalled in the Senate ([E&E Daily](#), Jan. 30).

Fellow sponsors and California GOP Reps. David Valadao and Kevin McCarthy joined Nunes on Friday in challenging senators to approve H.R. 3964.

"Next week, I predict the House will again pass comprehensive legislation to solve California's water crisis," Nunes said. "Like two years ago, it will be swiftly transmitted to the Senate. I hope California's senators take the time to read the bill and that, given the dire conditions in the state, [they] have the decency to offer their own plan in response."

Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), who derided the Republicans' farm bill attempt as politicking, is expected to introduce drought legislation in the Senate this week, according to her spokesman, Tom Mentzer.

Last week, she called H.R. 3964 "profoundly dangerous for California," expressing interest in working with the sponsors on a "serious proposal" instead.

Water storage bills

The House Natural Resources Committee, meanwhile, is taking up infrastructure and permitting issues in an attempt to build more water storage projects to hold supplies over from wet years to dry ones.

The hearing Wednesday morning in the Water and Power Subcommittee will feature the "[Accelerated Revenue, Repayment, and Surface Water Storage Enhancement Act](#)," by Rep. Doc Hastings (R-Wash.), which would allow water users to repay the federal government early for long-term water contracts. The early payments would be used to fund surface water storage projects.

"If we had captured more water in California over the last five to 10 years, California would not be facing today's dire situation," committee staff said. "Instead, we are in a natural drought exacerbated by a man-made drought. This hearing will explore legislation to reverse that situation."

Rep. Tom McClintock's (R-Calif.) "Water Supply Permitting Coordination Act," which would streamline permitting of new water storage projects on public lands, will also be heard, as will a discussion draft that would amend the Secure Water Act of 2009 to give the Interior Department \$400 million annually to build surface water storage.

Schedule: The House Rules Committee hearing is on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 3 p.m. in H-313 of the Capitol.

Schedule: The House Natural Resources Water and Power Subcommittee hearing is on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 10 a.m. in 1324 Longworth.

Subcommittee hearing witnesses: Chris Hurd, farmer, Circle G Farms; Patrick O'Toole, president, Family Farm Alliance; and Stuart Somach, attorney, Somach, Simmons and Dunn.

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

APRIL 1, 2014

**REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
ON HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS****Baldwin Park Key Well (see attached graph)**

- Located in the central portion of the San Gabriel Valley within the City of Baldwin Park and used as a general indication of water elevations throughout the San Gabriel Valley
- One vertical foot is equivalent to about 8,000 acre-feet of groundwater in the Main Basin
- The historic low at the Baldwin Park Key Well was 189.2 feet, which occurred on December 3, 2009
- On February 21, 2014, the Baldwin Park Key Well groundwater elevation was 196.1 feet.
- On March 21, 2014, the Baldwin Park Key Well groundwater elevation was 194.7 feet.
 - ❖ A decrease of 0.5 feet from the prior week. About 16 feet lower than one year ago (represents about 128,000 acre-feet.) Includes about 98,200 acre-feet of untreated imported water in cyclic storage accounts, which represents about 12 feet of groundwater elevation at the Key Well.

Reservoir Storage and Releases

- There are three dams and reservoirs located along the San Gabriel River above San Gabriel Canyon. Their primary function is for flood control and are also used to store watershed runoff for subsequent groundwater replenishment.
 - ❖ Cogswell Reservoir is located highest in the watershed and has a maximum storage capacity of 11,136 acre-feet
 - ❖ San Gabriel Reservoir is located downstream of and receives releases from Cogswell Reservoir, and has a maximum storage capacity of 43,646 acre-feet
 - ❖ Morris Reservoir is located downstream of and receives releases from San Gabriel Reservoir, and has a maximum storage capacity of 28,696 acre-feet. Releases from Morris Reservoir and San Gabriel Reservoir are used at local surface water treatment plants and used for groundwater replenishment
 - ❖ Total storage capacity is 83,478 acre-feet

- ❖ Combined storage as of March 24, 2014 was 17,093 acre-feet (about 20 percent of capacity). This reflects an increase in storage of about 5,900 acre-feet as a result of the storm in late February 2014.
- ❖ San Gabriel Reservoir inflow was 23 cfs and release was 20 cfs as of March 24, 2014 (20 cfs was delivered to Committee of Nine in Azusa Conduit)
- ❖ Morris Reservoir inflow was 26 cfs and release was 15 cfs as of March 24, 2014. A portion of that release was diverted from the San Gabriel River at the Azusa Duarte intake for use by the Committee of Nine.

✚ **USG-3**

- Located in San Gabriel Canyon just below Morris Dam, it represents Upper District's primary point of delivery of untreated imported water for groundwater replenishment to the San Gabriel Valley. The typical delivery rate is about 190 cfs (or about 375 acre-feet per day)
 - ❖ Upper District plans to deliver 19,300 AF through USG-3 commencing February 3, 2014.
 - During February 2014, Upper District delivered 2,315.9 AF of untreated imported water through USG-3.
 - ❖ Upper District delivered 26,000 AF for producer cyclic storage through USG-3.
 - During October 2013, Upper District delivered 16,093.8 AF of untreated imported water through USG-3.
 - During November 2013, Upper District delivered 5,120.8 AF of untreated imported water through USG-3.
 - During December 2013, Upper District delivered 4,788.8 AF of untreated imported water was through USG-3.
- In addition, San Gabriel District did not make deliveries to the San Gabriel Canyon Basin during February 2014.
- In addition, Three Valleys District did not make deliveries to the San Gabriel Canyon Basin during February 2014.

✚ **Rainfall (see attached graphs)**

- Data are readily available on a daily basis and are indicative of comparative amount of rainfall in the San Gabriel Valley (percent of average)
- Puddingstone Dam as of March 24, 2014
 - ❖ Average rainfall from July 1st through March 31st of each year is 16.10 inches
 - ❖ Rainfall during July 1, 2013 through March 24, 2014 is 4.18 inches, which is about 26 percent of average
 - ❖ Rainfall last year (during July 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013) was 7.49 inches

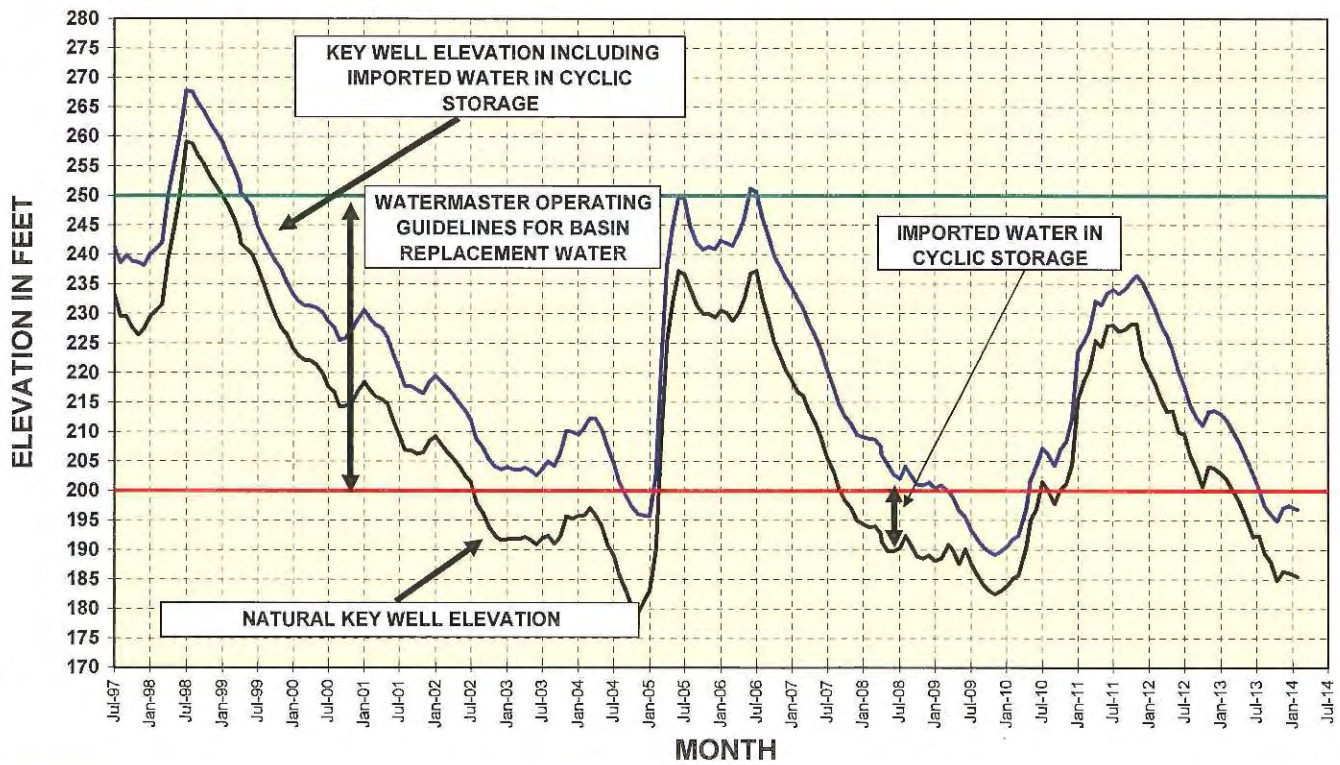
Report of the District Engineer on Hydrologic Conditions – April 1, 2014 (continued)

- Los Angeles Civic Center as of March 24, 2014
 - ❖ Average rainfall from July 1st through March 24th of each year is 13.29 inches
 - ❖ Rainfall during July 1, 2013 through March 24, 2014 is 5.72 inches, which is about 43 percent of average
 - ❖ Rainfall last year (during July 1, 2012 through March 24, 2013) was 5.16 inches

✚ **Water Quality**

- Water systems are required by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to collect water quality data from source wells and provide the results to CDPH staff pursuant to Title 22
 - ❖ During March 2014, 26 wells were sampled under Title 22
 - ❖ During February 2014, 56 wells were sampled under Title 22
 - ❖ During February 2014, Stetson Engineers Inc. received no public notice of wells shut down due to contamination

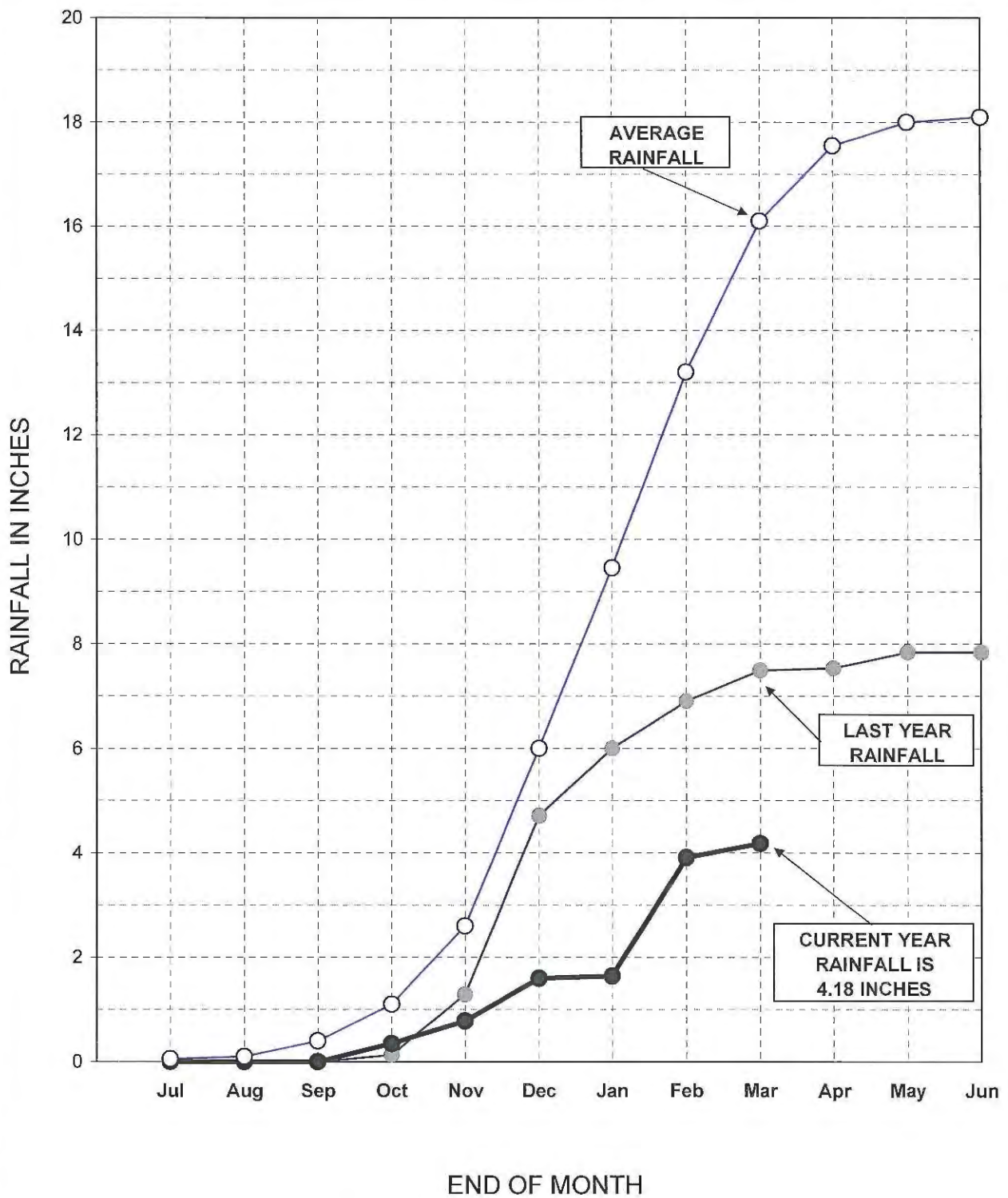
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STETSON ENGINEERS INC.
 Covina San Rafael Mesa, Arizona
 WATER RESOURCE ENGINEERS

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

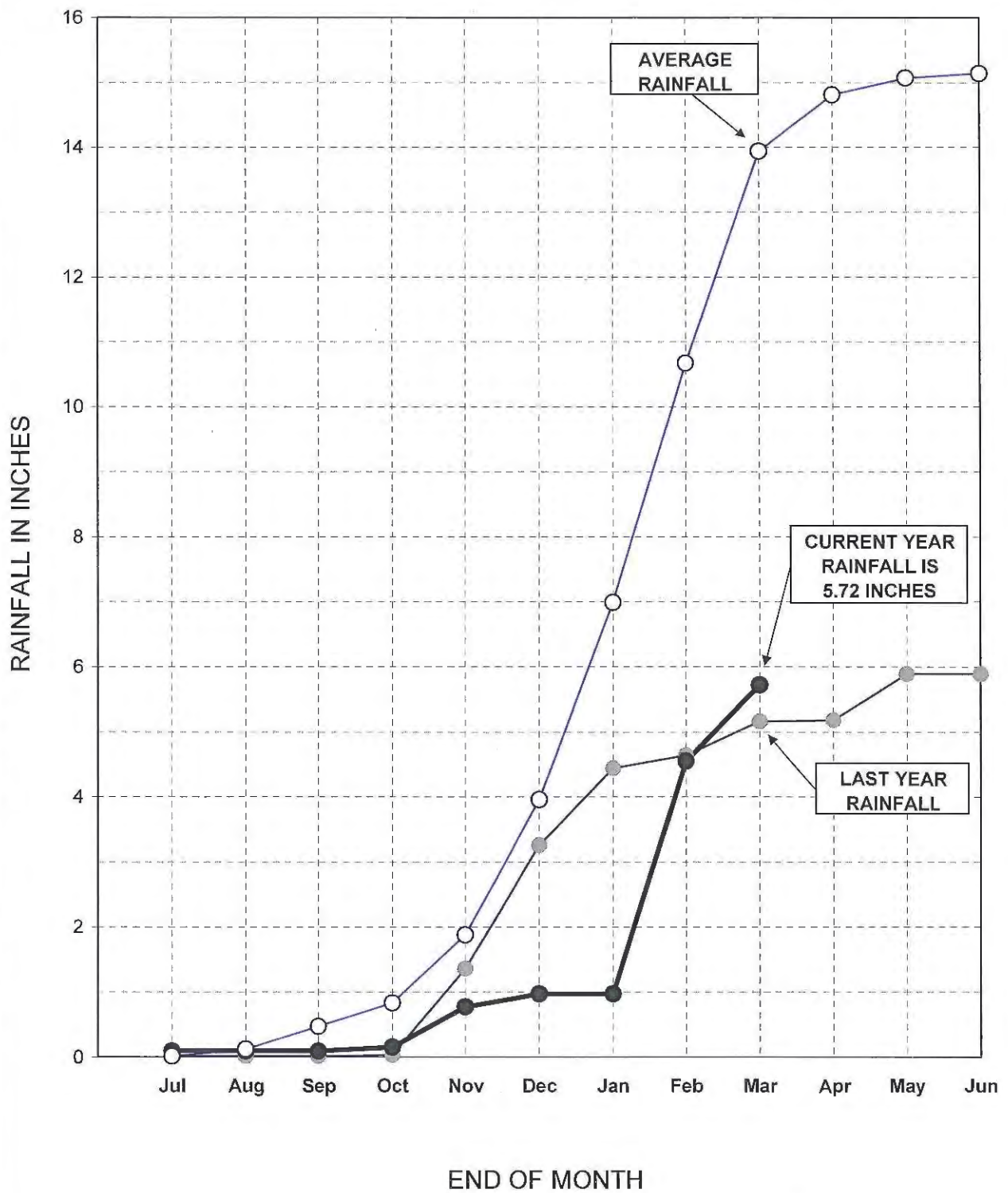
**BALDWIN PARK KEY WELL
 GROUNDWATER ELEVATION**



STETSON ENGINEERS INC.
 Covina San Rafael Mesa, Arizona
 WATER RESOURCE ENGINEERS

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

**ACCUMULATED RAINFALL
 AT PUDDINGSTONE DAM (STATION NO. 96-C)**



2012-13
 2013-14
 AVERAGE



STETSON ENGINEERS INC.
 Covina San Rafael Mesa, Arizona
 WATER RESOURCE ENGINEERS

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

**ACCUMULATED RAINFALL
 AT LOS ANGELES CIVIC CENTER**

USG-3 DELIVERIES
(acre-feet)

<u>End of Month</u>	<u>USG-3</u>		<u>Cost</u>
Apr-05	0.00		\$246.65
May-05	0.00		\$246.65
Jun-05	0.00		\$246.65
Jul-05	0.00		\$246.65
Aug-05	1,042.20		\$246.65
Sep-05	4,836.30		\$246.65
Oct-05	4,848.50		\$246.65
Nov-05	7,597.00		\$246.65
Dec-05	9,986.80		\$246.65
Jan-06	8,243.30		\$246.65
Feb-06	7,434.30		\$251.90
Mar-06	9,488.20		\$251.90
Apr-06	916.40		\$251.90
May-06	599.10		\$251.90
Jun-06	0.00		\$251.90
Jul-06	0.00		\$251.90
Aug-06	0.00		\$251.90
Sep-06	0.00		\$251.90
Oct-06	0.00		\$251.90
Nov-06	0.00		\$251.90
Dec-06	0.00		\$251.90
Jan-07	0.00		\$251.90
Feb-07	0.00		\$251.90
Mar-07	0.00		\$251.90
Apr-07	0.00		\$251.90
May-07	0.00		\$251.90
Jun-07	0.00		\$251.90
Jul-07	1,733.80	1/	\$251.90
Aug-07	1,813.10	1/	\$251.90
Sep-07	1,842.40	1/	\$251.90
Oct-07	1,961.60	1/	\$251.90
Nov-07	2,013.20	2/	\$251.90
Dec-07	1,965.30	2/	\$251.90
Jan-08	1,745.90	2/	\$251.90
Feb-08	0.00		\$251.90
Mar-08	0.00		\$251.90
Apr-08	0.00		\$251.90
May-08	0.00		\$251.90
Jun-08	0.00		\$251.90
Jul-08	0.00		\$251.90
Aug-08	0.00		\$251.90
Sep-08	0.00		\$251.90
Oct-08	0.00		\$251.90
Nov-08	0.00		\$251.90
Dec-08	0.00		\$251.90
Jan-09	0.00		\$251.90
Feb-09	0.00		\$251.90
Mar-09	0.00		\$337.00
Apr-09	0.00		\$337.00
May-09	0.00		\$337.00
Jun-09	0.00		\$337.00
Jul-09	0.00		\$337.00
Aug-09	0.00		\$337.00
Sep-09	0.00		\$337.00

USG-3 DELIVERIES
(acre-feet)

End of Month	USG-3		Cost
Oct-09	0.00		\$386.00
Nov-09	0.00		\$386.00
Dec-09	0.00		\$386.00
Jan-10	579.50		\$526.00
Feb-10	0.00		\$526.00
Mar-10	4,620.90		\$526.00
Apr-10	10,876.00		\$526/\$655
May-10	0.00		\$655.00
Jun-10	0.00		\$655.00
Jul-10	0.00		\$655.00
Aug-10	0.00		\$655.00
Sep-10	2,052.70		\$655.00
Oct-10	10,423.30		\$655.00
Nov-10	11,439.50		\$655.00
Dec-10	1,495.50		\$655.00
Jan-11	0.00		\$569.00
Feb-11	0.00		\$569.00
Mar-11	1,302.20	3/	\$569.00
Apr-11	1,441.70	3/	\$569.00
May-11	1,974.60		\$429.00
Jun-11	5,254.90	4/	\$429.00
Jul-11	9,186.20	5/	\$479.00
Aug-11	4,845.80		\$479.00
Sep-11	7,394.30		\$479.00
Oct-11	0.00		\$597.00
Nov-11	0.00		\$597.00
Dec-11	0.00		\$597.00
Jan-12	0.00		\$640.00
Feb-12	0.00		\$640.00
Mar-12	0.00		\$640.00
Apr-12	0.00		\$640.00
May-12	0.00		\$640.00
Jun-12	0.00		\$640.00
Jul-12	0.00		\$640.00
Aug-12	0.00		\$640.00
Sep-12	0.00		\$640.00
Oct-12	8,753.30		\$640.00
Nov-12	3,281.40		\$640.00
Dec-12	0.00		\$640.00
Jan-13	0.00		\$673.00
Feb-13	0.00		\$673.00
Mar-13	0.00		\$673.00
Apr-13	0.00		\$673.00
May-13	0.00		\$673.00
Jun-13	0.00		\$673.00
Jul-13	0.00		\$673.00
Aug-13	0.00		\$673.00
Sep-13	0.00		\$673.00
Oct-13	16,093.80		\$673.00
Nov-13	5,120.80		\$673.00
Dec-13	4,788.80		\$673.00
Jan-14	0.00		\$673.00
Feb-14	2,315.90		\$673.00

USG-3 DELIVERIES
(acre-feet)

<u>End of</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>USG-3</u>	<u>Cost</u>
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Note:

- 1/ All water deliveries were for CIC/Azusa deliveries
- 2/ All water deliveries were for Azusa/Glendora deliveries
- 3/ Deliveries made through CenB-48.
- 4/ Of the 5,254.90 AF, 258.5 AF was delivered through CenB-48.
- 5/ Of the 9,186.20 AF, 564.6 AF was delivered through CenB-48.

1046

During February 2014, 56 wells were sampled under Title 22. Raw water results from active wells that do not pump to a treatment plant follow:

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Range (ppb)</u>	<u>MCL (ppb)</u>
PCE	ND – 4.5	5
TCE	ND – 1.2	5

In addition, 26 wells were sampled under Title 22 in March 2014.

**Summary Report for
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Board Meetings
March 11, 2014**

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Public hearing to consider suspending the tax rate limitations in Section 124.5 of the Metropolitan Water District Act to maintain the ad valorem tax rate.

Public hearing to receive comments on proposed water rates and charges.

INDUCTION OF NEW DIRECTORS

Director Steve Blois was inducted to the Board of Directors representing Calleguas Municipal Water District. **(Agenda Item 5C)**

Director Yvonne Arceneaux was inducted to the Board of Directors representing the city of Compton. **(Agenda Item 5D)**

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Director Steve Blois was assigned to the Engineering and Operations Committee and the Finance and Insurance Committee.

Director Jennifer Fitzgerald was assigned to the Legal and Claims Committee and the Real Property and Asset Management Committee. **(Agenda Item 5F)**

ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

Determined that the proposed action has been previously addressed in the 2011 categorical exemptions, and appropriated \$32.5 million; and awarded \$22,888,888 contract to S. J. Amoroso Construction Co., Inc. to construct a containment system at the Chemical Unloading Facility. (Approp. 15346) **(Agenda Item 8-1)**

Appropriated \$8.5 million; and awarded \$5,946,507 contract to J. F. Shea Construction, Inc. for PCCP repairs on the Second Lower Feeder. (Approp. 15471) **(Agenda Item 8-2)**

WATER PLANNING AND STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE

Authorized entering into a Water Savings Incentive Program agreement with Altman Specialty Plants, Inc. to provide financial incentives for a water use efficiency project. **(Agenda Item 8-3)**

Authorized the General Manager to enter into an agreement for a pilot program to fund water use efficiency measures for the Colorado River System; and approved payment of up to \$2 million for the program. **(Agenda Item 8-4)**

COMMUNICATIONS AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Authorized the General Manager to enter into a three-year contract with Fraser Communications for regional communications, including advertising services and media buys related to water awareness and conservation, not to exceed \$5.5 million annually. **(Agenda Item 8-5)**

Approved a substitute motion which authorized the General Manager to take an oppose position on H.R. 3964 (Valadao, R-CA) – Sacramento-San Joaquin Emergency Water Delivery Act. **(Agenda Item 8-6)**

Authorized the General Manager to take support, if amended, positions on S. 2016 (Feinstein, D-CA) and H.R. 4039 (Costa, D-CA) – California Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014. **(Agenda Item 8-7)**.

Discussion on Agenda Items 8-8 and 8-9 regarding SB 103 (Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) – Budget Act of 2013 and SB 104 (Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) – Drought Relief was suspended since the bills have already been chaptered. **(Agenda Item 8-8 & 8-9)**

CONSENT CALENDAR

In other action, the Board:

Granted conditional approval for the 43rd Fringe Area Annexation concurrently to Western and Metropolitan, conditioned upon receipt in full of annexation fee of \$228,595.58 to Metropolitan if completed by December 31, 2014, or if completed later, at the then-current annexation charge rate; approved Western's Water Use Efficiency Compliance Statement with the current Water Use Efficiency Guidelines in Attachment 2 of the Board letter; and adopted the resolution of intention to impose water standby charge within the proposed annexation territory, substantially in the form of Attachment 3 of the Board letter. **(Agenda Item 7-1)**

Reviewed and considered information provided in the certified Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR) and adopted the Lead Agency's findings related to the proposed actions, and adopted resolution granting Calleguas' request for approval of Annexation No. 98 concurrently to Calleguas and Metropolitan and establish Metropolitan's terms and conditions for the annexation in Attachment 2 of the Board letter, conditioned upon approval by Ventura Local Agency Formation Commission, and upon receipt of annexation fee of \$487,059.66; and adopted resolution to impose water standby charge at a rate of \$9.58 per acre, or per a parcel of less than one acre, within the proposed annexation area in Attachment 3 of the Board letter. **(Agenda Item 7-2)**

Appropriated \$900,000; and authorized design to rehabilitate flocculators and traveling bridges at the Joseph Jensen Water Treatment Plant Modules Nos. 2 and 3. (Approps. 15371 and 15442). **(Agenda Item 7-3)**

OTHER MATTERS

Director Fern Steiner, representing San Diego County Water Authority, received a 5-year service pin. **(Agenda Item 5D)**

Director Keith Lewinger, representing San Diego County Water Authority, received a 5-year service pin. **(Agenda Item 5E)**

THIS INFORMATION SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED THE OFFICIAL MINUTES OF THE MEETING.

Board letters related to the items in this summary are generally posted in the Board Letter Archive approximately one week after the board meeting. In order to view them and their attachments, please copy and paste the following into your browser <http://edmsidin.mwdh2o.com/idmweb/home.asp>.

Summary Report for the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority March 19, 2014

Committee Reports

Administrative/Finance

1. Board of Directors Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) for Fiscal Year 2014/15.
The Board approved a COLA for Fiscal Year 2014/15, increasing Board member compensation from \$148.24 to \$149.43 effective July 1, 2014.

Engineering

1. Draft 404 Status Report for March 2014.
The Board approved the 404 Status Report as presented.
2. Monitoring Well MW5-01 Lease Agreement with the City of Irwindale as Successor Agency to the Irwindale Community Redevelopment Agency.
The Board approved the Baldwin Park Operable Unit MW5-01 lease agreement with the Successor Agency to the City of Irwindale as presented.

Legislative/Public Information

1. Outreach Project Proposal from CORO.
The Board approved the proposal as presented.
2. Annual Membership to the San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership.
The Board requested to bring the item back to the Administrative and Finance Committee with additional information.

Summary Report for the
Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster
Regular Board Meeting
March 5, 2014

Renewal of contract with Blaine Tech Services for BPOU Project Groundwater Monitoring.

The Board authorized the contract as presented.

Request from Suburban Water Systems to purchase 4,300 AF water from Upper District for producer cyclic storage.

The Board authorized the purchase as presented.

Report from Administrative Committee.

- a) *Adoption of Resolution No. 03-14-260 alerting Producers to the current statewide water supply storage and encouraging conservation measures.*

The Board approved the resolution as presented.

Attorney's Report.

The Attorney provided an update regarding activities related to the Santa Ana Sucker Critical Habitat Designation. He also reported on the Baldwin Park Operable Unit during a closed session. He also reported on court finding on Metropolitan Water District rates for 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 set on Water Code and Proposition 26.

Executive Officer's Report.

The Executive Officer provided his written report on outside activities and highlighted the 2014 San Gabriel Valley Water Forum. He reported that Watermaster was asked by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and Flood Control to participate in a County Wide Regional Agency Drought Response Coordination meeting. He stressed the importance of drought messaging and reported on staff working with Upper District on drought planning and messaging. He also reported on staff participation in a panel discussion on fracking with Assemblyman Chris Holden.