

MEETING OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE COUNTY
Jointly with the
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE
February 20, 2018, 8:30 a.m.
Conference Room 101

Committee:

Director Dick, Chairman
Director Thomas
Director Tamaribuchi

Staff: R. Hunter, K. Seckel, H. Baez,
D. Micalizzi, P. Meszaros, T. Baca

Ex Officio Member: Director Barbre

MWDOC Committee meetings are noticed and held as joint meetings of the Committee and the entire Board of Directors and all members of the Board of Directors may attend and participate in the discussion. Each Committee has designated Committee members, and other members of the Board are designated alternate committee members. If less than a quorum of the full Board is in attendance, the Board meeting will be adjourned for lack of a quorum and the meeting will proceed as a meeting of the Committee with those Committee members and alternate members in attendance acting as the Committee.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public comments on agenda items and items under the jurisdiction of the Committee should be made at this time.

ITEMS RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE AGENDIZED - Determine there is a need to take immediate action on item(s) and that the need for action came to the attention of the District subsequent to the posting of the Agenda. (Requires a unanimous vote of the Committee)

ITEMS DISTRIBUTED TO THE BOARD LESS THAN 72 HOURS PRIOR TO MEETING --

Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection in the lobby of the District's business office located at 18700 Ward Street, Fountain Valley, California 92708, during regular business hours. When practical, these public records will also be made available on the District's Internet Web site, accessible at <http://www.mwdoc.com>.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

1. LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES
 - a. Federal Legislative Report (Barker)
 - b. State Legislative Report (BBK)
 - c. County Legislative Report (Lewis)
 - d. Legal and Regulatory Report (Ackerman)
 - e. MWDOC Legislative Matrix
 - f. Metropolitan Legislative Matrix
2. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER ISSUES CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION BRIEFING LUNCHEON (DC)
3. WEBSITE AND SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS

ACTION ITEMS

4. TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON, DC TO COVER FEDERAL ADVOCACY INITIATIVES
5. TRAVEL TO SACRAMENTO TO COVER STATE INITIATIVES
6. ADOPT LEGISLATIVE POSITIONS
 - a. AB 1876 (Frazier) - Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Stewardship Council
 - b. AB 2050 (Caballero) - Small System Water Authority Act of 2018
 - c. SB 998 (Dodd) - Water Shutoffs: Urban and Community Water Systems
7. BOARD RESOLUTIONS HONORING CONGRESSMAN ED ROYCE AND CONGRESSMAN DARRELL ISSA

INFORMATION ITEMS (THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY – BACKGROUND INFORMATION IS INCLUDED IN THE PACKET. DISCUSSION IS NOT NECESSARY UNLESS REQUESTED BY A DIRECTOR.)

8. UPDATE ON 2018 OC WATER SUMMIT (JUNE 1, 2018)
9. EDUCATION PROGRAM UPDATE
10. PUBLIC AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES REPORT

OTHER ITEMS

11. REVIEW ISSUES RELATED TO LEGISLATION, OUTREACH, PUBLIC INFORMATION ISSUES, AND MET

ADJOURNMENT

NOTE: At the discretion of the Committee, all items appearing on this agenda, whether or not expressly listed for action, may be deliberated, and may be subject to action by the Committee. On those items designated for Board action, the Committee reviews the items and makes a recommendation for final action to the full Board of Directors; final action will be taken by the Board of Directors. Agendas for Committee and Board meetings may be obtained from the District Secretary. Members of the public are advised that the Board consideration process includes consideration of each agenda item by one or more Committees indicated on the Board Action Sheet. Attendance at Committee meetings and the Board meeting considering an item consequently is advised.

Accommodations for the Disabled. Any person may make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation needed for that person to be able to participate in the public meeting by telephoning Maribeth Goldsby, District Secretary, at (714) 963-3058, or writing to Municipal Water District of Orange County at P.O. Box 20895, Fountain Valley, CA 92728. Requests must specify the nature of the disability and the type of accommodation requested. A telephone number or other contact information should be included so that District staff may discuss appropriate arrangements. Persons requesting a disability-related accommodation should make the request with adequate time before the meeting for the District to provide the requested accommodation.

JAMES C. BARKER, PC
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
 FIFTH FLOOR
 1050 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET, NW
 WASHINGTON, DC 20007
 (202) 293-4064
jimbarker@jcbdc.com

Nicholas Crockett
 Alia Cardwell

Municipal Water District of Orange County, California
Washington Update
February 13, 2018

This week the Trump Administration released two major documents—the Fiscal Year 2019 Budget for the Federal Government and the long awaited \$1.5 Trillion Trump Infrastructure Program.

The Trump Budget:

President Trump submitted his \$4.4 Trillion budget to Congress on February 12th outlining again severe budget cuts for non-defense programs, including proposed cuts at the EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers.

The political reality is like the Trump Budget of last year, particularly with regard to domestic spending, including water programs, there is little chance that Trump's recommendations will be followed by the Congress. Most observers here see it as "dead on arrival".

This year's budget submission is further complicated by the fact that it was drafted before last week's key House and Senate budget and spending agreement which provides an additional of \$300 Billion for defense and domestic programs over the next two years. As a result, many of the numbers in the budget "simply don't add up" because of the additional spending slated for FY2018 and FY2019. OMB published an additional document yesterday which is known as the "Addendum" which provides further instructions on how the funds are to be spent.

Here is a quick FY19 Budget snapshot of agencies of interest to MWDOC:

EPA—The Budget documents call for an extra \$724 Million to be spent on top of the President's recommendation of \$5.4 Billion EPA Base Budget. This would amount to a 26 percent cut from 2017 levels. *(FY2018 numbers have not been finalized as of yet—they are expected to be reflected in the Omnibus Bill which is slated to be passed by March 23rd.)*

The Army Corps of Engineers—The Budget documents proposes \$4.8 Billion for the Corps, that's 22 percent less than the last year of the Obama Administration. *(FY2018 numbers have not been finalized as of yet—they are expected to be reflected in the Omnibus Bill which is slated to be passed by March 23rd.)*

Department of the Interior—Congress agreed to an extra \$339 Million in its most recent Continuing Resolution earlier this month. Even with this amount, the Trump Administration is recommending an \$11.5 Billion Interior Budget, which is approximately a 15% cut from the last year of the Obama Administration. *(Again, FY2018 numbers have not been finalized as of yet—they are expected to be reflected in the Omnibus Bill which is slated to be passed by March 23rd.)*

It is relevant to mention that even with President's Trump's cost cutting proposal, his budget would produce an additional \$984 Billion to the nation's deficit – assuming revenue projections come in as anticipated. There is evidence, given the passage of the Tax Reform Bill, that the US Treasury may see higher revenue numbers this year.

To provide some scale to some of the cuts outlined in the FY2019 Trump Administration Budget, the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative is budgeted for \$30 Million (down from \$300M) and would be cut by 90%. Last year the Administration sought similar cuts and the Congress funded this program at \$300 Million Dollars in the current draft Omnibus Bill.

As noted in previous reports, the fight has been over how much spending to allocate to our national security (defense spending) versus how much to allocate for discretionary spending (non-defense spending).

FY2018 Appropriations:

Under an agreement reached by the House and the Senate last week with the passage of their most recent Continuing Resolution, the Congress is expected to pass a sweeping Omnibus Appropriations Bill by March 23, 2018. This is the funding bill that will fund federal government operations until September 30, 2018. We will be reporting on those various funding levels after the legislation is passed.

Infrastructure Bill:

The White House released its long awaiting Infrastructure Program earlier this week. Unlike past federal government programs which placed emphasis on how well a

public project benefits the public, the Trump program will score the applicant's ability to provide financial sources outside of the state and local government model.

The New York Times shared this perspective on the Trump Infrastructure Plan:

"The ability to find sources of funding outside the federal government will be the most important yardstick, accounting for 70 percent of the formula for choosing infrastructure projects. How "the project will spur economic and social returns on investment" ranks at the bottom, at just 5 percent.

In this new competition for federal funds, a plan to, say, build a better access road for a luxury development — a project with the potential to bring in more dollars from private investors — could have a strong chance of getting the green light. By comparison, a critical tunnel overhaul that has trouble getting new money might not be approved.

"Instead of the public sector deciding on public needs and public priorities, the projects that are most attractive to private investors are the ones that will go to the head of the line," said Elliott Sclar, professor of urban planning and international affairs at Columbia University. "Private investors will become the tail that will wag the dog, because they'll want projects that will give returns.

Proposals intended to serve more impoverished communities that require more state and local money, including improving drinking water in a place like Flint, Mich., could be given short shrift. Financial investors may not see a big profit in such a project." (NY Times Feb. 13, 2018)

I have included below the text of the Trump Infrastructure Program relating to Water Investments immediately below:

II. Water Infrastructure

"The below water infrastructure provisions would incentivize the development of effective and efficient water infrastructure, outcome-based procurement, and full life-cycle asset management to improve water infrastructure. These changes would provide greater flexibilities for USACE and its non-Federal partners to use available Federal and non-Federal funds, generate new revenues and retain certain revenues in support of project requirements, make greater use of contributed funds, and allow for innovative use of contracting tools. (pages 27 and sequential, Trump Infrastructure Document).

A. Financing

1. Authorize Clean Water Revolving Fund for Privately Owned Public-purpose Treatment Works

- ☐ Current law allows the DWSRF to lend to private owners. However, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) is generally restricted to publicly owned wastewater projects.
- ☐ Privately owned public-purpose treatment works are not eligible for CWSRF funding at the Federal level.
- ☐ Authorizing the CWSRF (33 U.S.C. 1383) to provide financial assistance to publicly owned and privately owned public-purpose treatment works would make more funding available for treatment works.

2. Provide New Flexibility for Water Projects with De Minimis Federal Share

- ☐ Under current law, even when a State or private sector entity provides the majority of the funding for a project, a project must still obtain review and approval under the laws of any Federal agency with jurisdiction.
- ☐ The additional procedures, costs, and time delays associated with Federal requirements discourage infrastructure investments by State and local entities and private investors. These legal restrictions also contribute to delays in delivering needed projects even when the Federal interest is small.
- ☐ Amending the law to provide targeted flexibility pertaining to the application of Federal requirements where the project funding is primarily non-Federal and the Federal share is minimal would increase investments in water infrastructure and reduce project delays and costs.

B. Water Programs

1. Provide EPA Infrastructure Programs with “SEP-15” Authorizing Language

- ☐ Currently, the EPA Administrator has limited authority to test and experiment within its programs.
- ☐ This limits the EPA’s ability to explore new approaches that might increase project management flexibility, increase innovation, improve efficiency, assure timely project implementation, and develop new revenue streams.
- ☐ Providing the EPA Administrator authority (similar to 23 U.S.C. 502) to encourage tests and experimentation in the water projects development process to permit the Administrator to explore alternative and innovative approaches to the overall project development process and to develop more effective approaches to project planning, project development, finance, design, construction, maintenance, and operations.

2. Apply Identical Regulatory Requirements to Privately Owned Public-purpose Treatment Works and Publicly Owned Treatment Works

- ☐ Currently, different requirements may apply to privately versus publicly owned treatment works.
- ☐ This creates an unnecessary market distortion that puts private treatment works under more stringent and costly regulatory requirements than public sector equivalents, despite both serving public communities.

☐ Modifying the Clean Water Act to ensure identical requirements apply to privately owned public-purpose treatment works and privately owned treatment works would provide a level playing field for all service providers.

C. Inland Waterways

1. Expand Authority Related to Non-Federal Construction and Operation of Inland Waterways Projects

☐ Currently, Congress individually authorizes inland waterways projects to be constructed, maintained and operated by USACE. Only USACE is authorized to use funds appropriated from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund (IWTF) or from the General Fund (GF) of the Treasury for construction, repair, rehabilitation, maintenance, and operation of inland waterways projects. Fuel taxes paid by commercial users of the inland waterway system contribute to the IWTF, which pays for 50 percent of construction and major rehabilitation on the system, with the rest coming from the General Fund; once completed, project maintenance and operations are entirely paid for from the General Fund.

☐ This means that only USACE can perform construction and operations, even if there is a less costly alternative. In addition, this constrains projects to USACE operational capacity limits, which has resulted in a backlog of projects and deferred maintenance, lower operational effectiveness, and increased down time of waterway assets.

☐ Authorizing the Secretary of the Army to execute agreements with non-Federal public or private entities to use IWTF and GF funds for construction, repair, rehabilitation, maintenance and operation activities, and the ability to enter into third party contracts, concessions, and operating agreements, would enable greater innovation and efficiency by allowing non-Federal entities a greater role in performing work on these projects.

D. Water Infrastructure Resources

1. Authorize User Fee Collection and Retention under the WRRDA Section 5014 Pilot Program and Recreation User Fees for Operation and Maintenance of Public Facilities

☐ Currently, neither the Federal Government nor non-Federal service providers have authority to impose user fees under the water infrastructure pilot program authorized under Section 5014 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014. When user fees are permitted, they are sent to Treasury once collected, not returned to operate and maintain the site from which they were generated.

☐ Without a dedicated revenue source, innovative partnerships are nearly impossible to execute because third parties would be subject to appropriation risk. This risk makes transactions uneconomical and highly unlikely to close. Aging infrastructure at USACE-managed recreation sites is in need of significant repair and rehabilitation,

and annual USACE appropriations have not been sufficient to address long-term operation and maintenance needs and safety concerns.

☐ Authorizing the Federal Government and third party service providers to impose and retain fees under WRRDA to use or defray costs associated with carrying out a project would enable effective infrastructure partnerships. This proposal would limit application to no more than ten projects and would specify that the respective non-Federal interests indemnify and hold the Federal Government harmless as a result of non-Federal actions, including that the Federal Government assumes no responsibility for costs of said non-Federal actions. Amending the law (16 U.S.C. 460d-3) to provide USACE the authority to retain recreation user fees generated at USACE-managed recreation sites and facilities would enable USACE to address the backlog of infrastructure, public safety and visitor use management needs at sites where user fees are collected.

2. Expand U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Authority to Engage in Long-term Contracts

☐ Current law generally restricts the award of multi-year contracts to a period of no more than five years.

☐ Infrastructure asset contracts typically are much longer than five years, and therefore the cost and risk associated with five-year contracts creates a cost and resource prohibitive barrier to successful transactions.

☐ Extending the contract period to allow the Secretary of the Army to enter into contracts for a period up to 50 years would enable USACE to enter into long-term contracts that encompass the full life-cycle management of infrastructure assets in the program (Section 5014 of WRRDA). This amendment would specify that the respective non-Federal interests indemnify and hold the Federal Government harmless as a result of non-Federal actions, including that the Federal Government assumes no responsibility for costs of said non-Federal actions.

3. Authorize Commercial Operation and Maintenance Activities at Hydropower Facilities

☐ Current law defines operation and maintenance activities at hydropower facilities undertaken by Civil Works personnel as of the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 as inherently governmental and not commercial activities. (Section 314 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990; 33 U.S.C. 2321).

☐ This designation creates unnecessary bureaucracy and restricts open competition that leads to excess costs for operations that can easily be done at a lower cost and more efficiently.

☐ Amending the law to restore the authority of the Secretary of the Army to determine whether operation and maintenance functions at hydropower facilities on USACE projects are commercial activities and appropriate for performance by non-

Federal entities would increase the opportunity for open competition and lead to more efficient operations and maintenance.

4. Deauthorize Certain Federal Civil Works Projects

☐ Currently, all USACE projects remain authorized in perpetuity. This includes completed projects that are under USACE control but are approaching the end of their service life, as well as projects that were built by USACE but are operated and maintained by non-Federal entities. Extensive regulatory and statutory compliance provisions apply to non-Federal sponsors associated with USACE projects, including Section 14 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as amended (33 U.S.C. 408, commonly referred to as “Section 408”).

☐ These provisions can make local alterations to federally constructed projects expensive and difficult, as even simple modifications to a Federal project by an applicant trigger a Section 408 review, which increases the costs to both the Government and the applicant.

☐ Amending the law to establish a streamlined deauthorization process that allows for those USACE projects approaching the end of their service life and for those projects operated and maintained by non-Federal interests that do not require Federal oversight would release Federal and non-Federal resources to be used for other purposes.

5. Expand Authority for Acceptance of Contributed and Advanced Funds

☐ A non-Federal sponsor can provide non-Federal funds to the Federal Government through contributed and advanced funds, to advance investments in infrastructure. However, under current law, the process to accept contributed and advanced funds is protracted and limited by several factors.

☐ Projects therefore suffer years of delay, unable to take full benefit of a willing sponsor to provide non-Federal funds.

☐ Amending the law (33 U.S.C. 701h) to expand authority for the acceptance of contributed funds even if no Federal funds have been appropriated for the authorized project, changing individual notifications to an annual reporting requirement, and expanding applicability of advanced funds authority to all authorized water resources development studies and projects would increase non-Federal spending and expedite project execution.

6. Amend Water Resources Development Act to Allow for Waiver of Cost Limits

☐ Current law provides a maximum total cost for congressionally authorized projects.

☐ Projects that exceed the cost limitation (Section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986) require authorization by Congress to raise the maximum total project cost, which can add significant delays in delivering infrastructure projects.

☐ Amending the law to allow the maximum total cost limitation to be waived upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Army would provide flexibility to avoid delays in delivering infrastructure projects.”

The Political Reality of passing the Infrastructure Plan:

There are two components to the Infrastructure Plan. One deals with the funding provisions and another component deals with providing more regulatory relief to the federal permitting process. There is widespread agreement in the Congress that the federal permitting process needs to be accelerated and improved. As far as finding the \$200 Billion to provide incentives to spend the \$1.3 Trillion Dollars that President Trump has outlined—the “*pay for*” mechanisms to pay for this \$200 Billion plan have not been identified as of yet—and this promises to be one of the major issues and challenges associated with this plan.

On the political front, House and Senate Democrats are expressing the notion that we need more than the \$200 Billion allocated to this program over ten years (that’s \$20 Billion a year over ten years). Meanwhile, there are many Republicans who worry as a nation we are borrowing too much money for current federal programs and this new program only adds to the national debt.

JCB 2/12/2018

Memorandum

To: Municipal Water District of Orange County
From: Syrus Devers, Best Best & Krieger
Date: February 20th, 2018
Re: Monthly State Political Report

Legislative Report

The ongoing saga of sexual harassment allegations took an unexpected turn this month. Assembly Member Christina Garcia took a voluntary unpaid leave of absence following allegations from a former staffer, and a lobbyist, that she made inappropriate contact with them while intoxicated. Although she is still a member while the investigation proceeds, this leaves the Democrats with four fewer votes than last year. Garcia was a very prominent figure in the #MeToo movement and her picture was in Time magazine. The story of the allegations made national news.

The deadline to introduce new legislation will have passed by the time the PAL Committee meets. All new bills must have been put across the desk by the close of business on the 16th. BB&K will provide an oral briefing on new bills that appeared after this report was prepared.

The following bills will likely be the major focus of BB&K's efforts over the coming months:

SB 623 (Monning)/Budget Trailer Bill: SB 623 remains in the Assembly Rules Committee where it was placed last year, but Senator Monning insists that he intends to move the bill. Despite his enthusiasm, most observers are dubious that he has the votes to move the bill. The Brown administration must have doubts as well because a Budget Trailer Bill (BTB) was released that is nearly identical to SB 623. As this was anticipated, BB&K is taking a lead role in effort organized by ACWA to lobby the members of the budget subcommittees. Because BTB are not subject to the deadlines of regular bills, this fight may go all the way to August.

AB 2050 (Caballero): This is the answer to SB 623 that BB&K hopes will receive broad support from water agencies. (Note that this is proposed for Board Action, hence the lack of discussion here.)

SB 998 (Dodd): Responding to news accounts from other states about water agencies pursuing "predatory water shutoffs" to force low-income customers to pay bills they can't afford, SB 998 would enact comprehensive new measures to prevent water agencies from shutting off water service to a variety of disadvantaged customers. Some provisions are minor variations of current law, but some are extensive. It may be possible to amend the bill to conform to existing law

Item 1b

while updating various provisions. The main statute in effect now was first drafted in 1986, and current practices have, in some instances, surpassed the statutory language. For example, SB 998 requires accounts to be at least 60 delinquent before the process of shut off is started. Current law is tied to mailed notices 19 days after services are billed, plus 5 days for mailing, and requires 10 days of notice before termination. The existing code could be updated to reflect current practices. Were the author to accept amendments along these lines, it may be possible to remove opposition. (This bill is also proposed for Board Action.)

AB 1876 (Fraizer): This year's bill by Assembly Member Jim Frazier to delay or stop the tunnels. This time he's taking aim at the Delta Stewardship Commission that approved certain aspects of the tunnel plan. Further details are provided in the recommended Board Action. In past years these bills were stopped in the Assembly. This bill may be more palatable to the Legislature, but even more unwelcome by Governor Brown. As a result we may be fighting this particular bill throughout the legislative process.

The County of Orange Report

February 13, 2018
by Lewis Consulting Group

Latest PPIC Poll

The Public Policy Institute of California released its most recent survey from data collected from January 21st - 30th. The poll of 1,042 likely voters yields a margin of error +/- 4.35% at a 95% confidence level.



Governor's Race

PPIC

Tulchin Research Jan. 21-28

GAVIN NEWSOME	23%	25%
ANTONIO VILLARAIGOSA	21%	10%
JOHN CHAING	9%	8%
TRAVIS ALLEN	8%	7%
JOHN COX	7%	9%
DELAINE EASTIN	4%	5%
DOUG OSA	3%	3%
OTHER / UNDECIDED	24%	22%

PPIC Statewide Survey
Californians and Their Government - Likely Voters - January 2018

		Likely voters	Party			Ideology			Region				
			Dem	Rep	Ind	Lib	Mod	Con	Central Valley	Inland Empire	Los Angeles	Orange/San Diego	SF Bay Area
Q1. First, which one issue facing California today do you think is the most important for the governor and state legislature to work on in 2018? [DO NOT READ LIST; SINGLE RECORD]	immigration, illegal immigration	23%	21%	32%	21%	15%	18%	40%	22%	24%	22%	31%	16%
	jobs, economy	8%	9%	8%	6%	8%	10%	6%	10%	12%	9%	6%	7%
	education, schools, teachers	7%	10%	3%	8%	10%	9%	3%	8%	3%	9%	6%	10%
	state budget, deficit, taxes	9%	6%	12%	11%	5%	11%	13%	8%	16%	10%	11%	5%
	infrastructure	7%	6%	7%	10%	8%	8%	5%	6%	4%	4%	7%	11%
	environment, pollution, global warming	5%	8%	3%	5%	10%	4%	2%	3%	5%	7%	3%	8%
	health care, health insurance	6%	7%	2%	4%	10%	5%	2%	3%	1%	7%	4%	8%
	homelessness	5%	6%	2%	7%	6%	4%	4%	4%	12%	5%	4%	6%
	housing costs, availability	4%	5%	3%	3%	4%	6%	1%	1%	1%	5%	7%	5%
	government in general, problems with elected officials, political parties	3%	1%	5%	4%	2%	4%	4%	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%
	water, drought	3%	4%	3%	3%	5%	3%	2%	7%	3%	2%	3%	1%
	crime, gangs, drugs	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%
	other (specify)	11%	10%	11%	11%	10%	11%	12%	16%	12%	10%	7%	8%
	[VOL] don't know	7%	5%	8%	6%	6%	7%	5%	8%	6%	6%	7%	9%
Unweighted n		1037	456	253	285	395	297	319	172	105	265	185	221

Note: Numbers may not add to 100 due to rounding
Fieldwork: January 21-30, 2018

	<u>U.S. Senate Race</u>
	PPIC
DIANNE FEINSTEIN	46%
KEVIN DeLEON	17%
SOMEONE ELSE	3%
UNDECIDED	33%

	<u>Repealing the Gas Tax?</u>
YES	47%
NO	48%

	<u>Prop 13 higher tax rate for commercial properties?</u>
YES	46%
NO	43%



The February 14th LAFCO meeting was held after the PAL print deadline. An update will be reported orally at PAL.

Hold over items from January's meeting includes the selection of the 2018 LAFCO Vice Chair. It appears the candidates are Dr. Allen Bernstein and Cheryl Brothers. A second hold over item is the Comprehensive Organizational Assessment provided by Kelly Associates. New cost estimates provided to the Commission for recommendations of increases for salaries, benefits, and training & development total \$128,599, or an 11.3% increase of the LAFCO budget over two years above current 2017/2018 budget levels.

New items include a second quarter Comprehensive Quarterly Report, a new summary of OC LAFCO Professional Services Agreement and updates regarding OC LAFCO Policies & Procedures.

Judge Halts County Evictions Along River Trail

On February 6, 2018 Federal Judge David Carter issued a temporary injunction against the County of Orange and the cities of Anaheim, Costa Mesa and Orange preventing them from continuing the removal of homeless camps along the Santa Ana riverbed.

The county posed a series of logistical questions for Judge Carter. Carter has set the hearing on the T.R.O.



for Tuesday, February 13th. Hopefully, clarity will be provided before the February 19th PAL meeting.

While enforcement action has been underway, 116 tons of material and over 4,000 needles have been cleaned out of the river.



Update

Rifts Exposed at February 6 meeting

The February 6, 2018 meeting of the Orange County Board of Supervisors contained an agenda of non-controversial items and the Board moved quickly through the agenda. However, then comity ended as Supervisor Spitzer unloaded on Supervisor Steel during Supervisors comments. Supervisor Steel had recently mailed 16,000 invites to constituents for a January 27th community coffee featuring herself and District Attorney Tony Rackauckus. She is also planning an additional four events. Supervisor Spitzer railed against the invitation, basically characterizing it as "campaigning on the taxpayers dime". Chairman Andrew Do minimized the issue by noting there was "no allegation of illegality". Both Supervisors Nelson and Bartlett gently criticized the mailer. Suggestions were made regarding future Board policy including not utilizing private residences, stating the public purpose of the meeting on the invite and relying more heavily on the opinion of County Counsel after review of proposed mailings. The exchange between Andrew Do and Todd Spitzer coupled with Spitzer's harsh criticism of Michelle Steel, portends how fractious 2018 is going to be as several Board members political careers are on the line.

POLITICAL



TIDBITS

Handicapping County Races . . . Tale of the Tape

Cash on hand as of December 31, 2017

Orange County District Attorney

Todd Spitzer	\$1,364,903
Tony Rackauckus	209,513
Brett Murdock	3,848

Orange County Sheriff

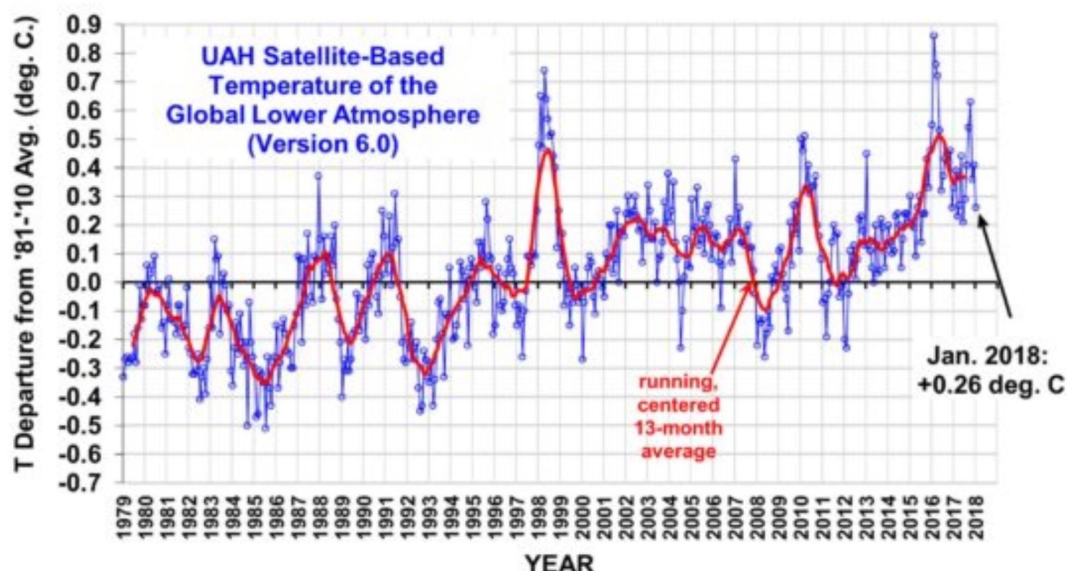
Don Barnes	\$ 157,726
David Harrington	38,035

Cold Spell Continues

N.O.A.A. (National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration) has deemed 2017 the third warmest year of the last 138 years. Others quibble with the ranking, but it was warm. However, at the tail end of the year as a La Niña has replaced a powerful El Niño, worldwide temperatures have begun to drop.

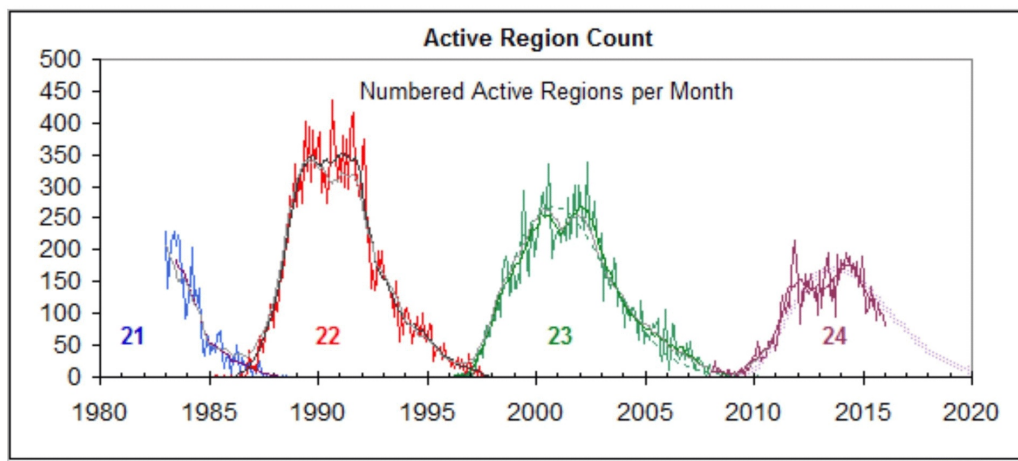
Cooler tropics since June, 2012 at -0.12 deg. C.

The Version 6.0 global average lower tropospheric temperature (LT) anomaly for January, 2018 was $+0.26$ deg. C, down from the December, 2017 value of $+0.41$ deg. C:



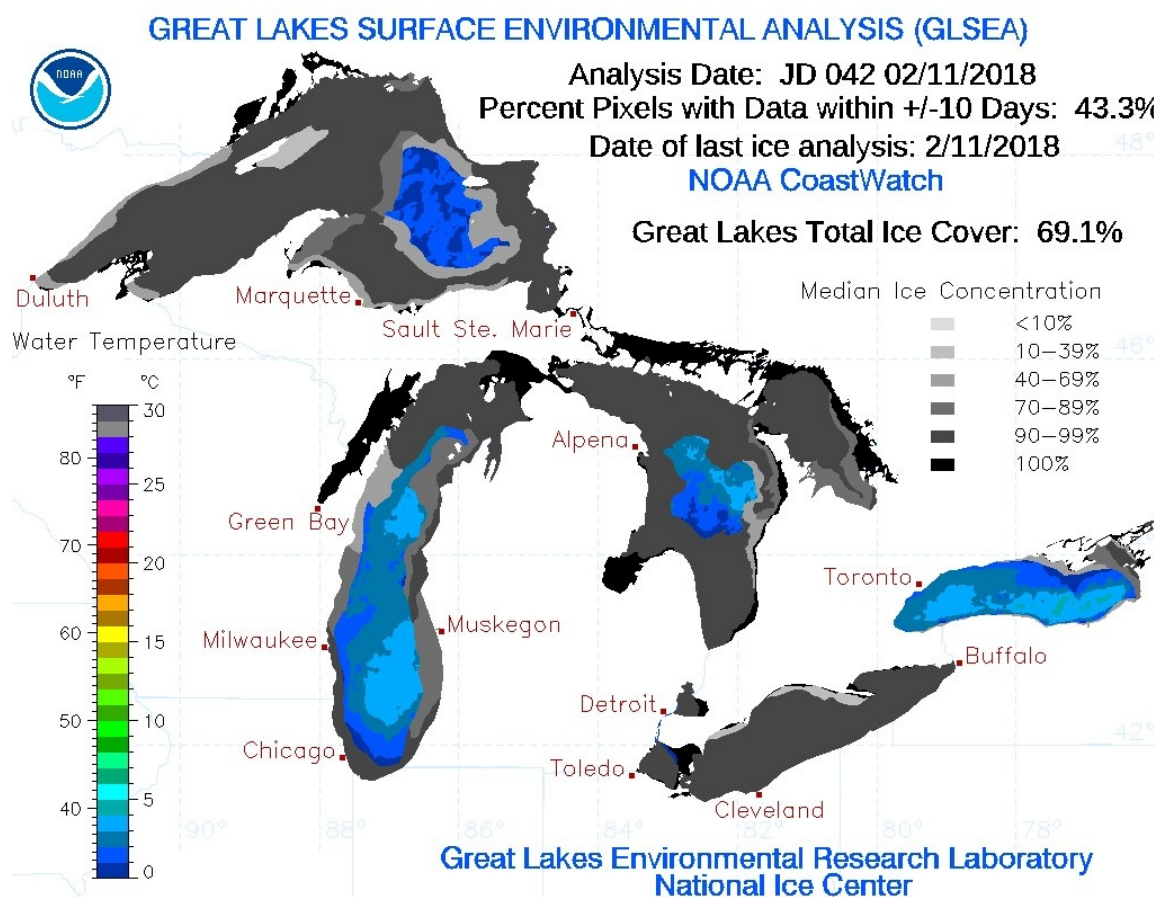
In the last few decades, man-made carbon (anthropogenic climate change) has elevated worldwide temperatures, but could there be a natural phenomenon looming that could offset recent warming?

Leif Svalgaard – Active Region Count: (updated weekly)



Solar cycles, which last 11 years have shown a lessening of solar activity (sunspots & flares). Solar cycle 25 is predicted to be weaker yet. A quiet sun has led to massive cooling events . . . the Dalton Minimum and the Maunder Minimum are examples. In the years ahead, we will witness the clash of opposing temperature influences.

According to the University of Alabama - Huntsville, temperature satellite measuring worldwide temperatures through February 1st declined to .26 degrees Celsius above the 1981-2010 base year average. Colder temperatures are creating charts like below:



The Great lakes are now well above their average 55% annual peak freeze.

ACKERMAN CONSULTING

Legal and Regulatory

January 15, 2018

1. **Ice on Mars:** More information is arriving from NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter showing more and deeper ice deposits than had previously been known. The dry and dusty environment on Mars makes exact pictures and calculations difficult but the angle of the Orbiter and the planet has made better observations possible. During the last million or so years, Mars has received significant snowfall and the planets tilt has also change 20+/- degrees. This combination has changed the Martian climate and erosion patterns. Some of the ice deposits are over 300 feet deep. These types of studies will hopefully be used to help us better understand our own planet.
2. **Permanent Water Rationing?:** A provocative report was recently issued by the California Policy Centers Edward Ring. He comments on the ramifications of AB 1668 (Friedman) which would impose a limit of 55 gallons per person per day for indoor water use. He estimates the cost (a lot) of all the high tech devices necessary to achieve this standard. This bill also puts limits and requirement on outdoor water use. He suggests that the total cost of compliance would be just under \$50 billion. He then calculates the cost of additional storage, desal, sewage reuse and aquifer recharge to be just over \$30 billion. His conclusion is that the State is seeking control of water and our lives.
3. **Storage Money Unused:** George Skelton, LA Times, recently wrote about the billions of dollars approved by the voters by a 2 to 1 margin, for storage which is unused. The need to increase storage is evident. He comments of the recent finding by the California Water Commission that none of the 11 proposals around the state met the public benefits test. Thus the \$2.7 billion contained in the voter approved bond sets there, not being used for its intended purpose. Water world stakeholders are perplexed and even Skelton acknowledges that something is wrong. The Commission is seeking further information from the applicants in an attempt to improve the projects ratings but time will tell.
4. **Trump to Pump:** The Trump administration still plans to pump more water to Central and Southern California. Public comment hearings are being held around the State with the usual results. Environmentalists and fisherman are opposing while farmers and water world folks are supporting. This effort was started under the Obama administration and supported by Senator Feinstein. A final solution and finding is expected in the next 12 months.

5. **Dam Removals Continue:** The evaluation and potential removal of nearly 100 dams throughout the State continues. The Cleveland National Forest is expected to remove 15 to 25 dams. Many of these were built between 1940 and 1970 for flood control and are no longer needed. Some have fallen down or have not been maintained. Fish life and associated habitat restoration is already occurring as nature starts to reclaim these areas.
6. **Drought Report:** Each month the drought report is updated and everyone starts making their predictions. Snowpack is at 30% of normal. We are about one half way through our normal rainy season, so there is still time to finish strong. However, most indicators do not favor that scenario. The good news is that our major reservoirs are still in great shape as a result of last year's rain.
7. **Desal Gets Money:** Last month, State water officials gave \$34 million to 8 desal projects around the state. This Prop 1 money is from a bond which passed in 2014. Six of the 8 projects are brackish desal as opposed to ocean desal. Brackish desal is generally salty water from aquifer, bay or river sources. It is usually less expensive (\$1-2,000 per acre foot compared to \$2-2,500 for ocean) and is available to non-coastal communities. The Doheny project in Orange County received \$10 million to apply to its estimated cost of \$110 million. There has been a significant increase in the number of brackish desal projects in California over ocean desal as a result of cost concerns, energy use and ocean issues. The City of Santa Cruz recently rejected a \$115 million plant which was well down the planning road. The City had passed an initiative which requires voter approval for desal plants.
8. **Trees and Plants Dying:** UC Davis recently released a report stating that one half of the States plants and trees were a risk of dying as a result of warming temperatures and weather extremes. The drought has shown that while it may not kill trees directly, it increases the stress level on them, making them more apt to be harmed by insects, animals and other natural conditions, including wildfires. These reports are based on heavy use of modeling.
9. **Rainwater Ballot Measure:** Proposition 72 will be on the June ballot. This measure will give tax relief to property owners who install rainwater capture systems. The average house in an area that experiences 12 inches of rainfall could save 10,000 gallons of water per year. The cost for such a system, which would include two 5000 tanks and associated plumbing, would be \$10,000. This water would normally be not treated and therefore only used for irrigation and ponds, not human use. It should be noted that the cost of buying this water from a city or special district would be about \$100 per year. The idea is to reduce dependency on treated water and therefore conserve substantial amounts. It is uncertain how many people will take advantage of this measure. When Australia suffered their drought, almost a third of eligible folks installed sometime time of rainwater capture system when the Federal Government offered rebates from \$2500 to \$5000. Advocates are hoping this idea will catch on like rooftop solar systems have.
10. **Drought vs Beer/Wine:** KQED has completed a report on the drought's impact on beer and wine. First the beer issue. Beer is a heavy water user. It takes 11 gallons of water to produce a pint of

beer. Most of that water is for the hops. The hops crop has taken a substantial hit from the drought and increased temperatures. There is hope however as scientists are working on genetically modified yeast to produce beers, thereby greatly reducing the water needed. The news is better on the wine front. Grapevines are tough and can withstand droughts even severe droughts. Maybe the scientist could figure how to make beer from grapevines.

11. **Nestles Round X:** The State Water Resources Control Board is still trying to limit Nestles use of water in the San Bernardino Mountains. However, the plot thickens and ages. Nestles has identified a contract with the Forest Service in 1909. They have produced pictures from 1912 of an Arrowhead factory, 1931 pipeline drawing, and many legal documents and property records in that timeframe. The State has produced records from a 1909 lawsuit involving a hotel owner which suggests that Arrowhead got its right from the owner of the hotel. Also, there were other companies claiming and using the name "Arrowhead" in the water business. There is also the issue of who is entitled to percolating groundwater which is water filtering down to the underground aquifer which is claimed by Nestles.

MWDOC

PAL Committee

Prepared by, Best Best & Krieger, 2/20/2018

A. Priority Support/Oppose

Measure	Author	Topic	Brief Summary	Position	Priority	Notes 1
<u>AB 1668</u>	<u>Friedman D</u>	Water management planning.	Current law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Current law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water, as provided, and performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional water use on or before June 30, 2021.	Support	A. Priority Support/Oppose	
<u>AB 1876</u>	<u>Frazier D</u>	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Stewardship Council.	The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009 establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, which consists of 7 members, and requires the council to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan for the Delta, known as the Delta Plan. This bill would increase the membership of the council to 13 members, including 11 voting members and 2 nonvoting members, as specified.			Recommended for Board Action
<u>AB 2050</u>	<u>Caballero D</u>	Small System Water Authority Act of 2018.	Would create the Small System Water Authority Act of 2018 and state legislative findings and declarations relating to authorizing the creation of small system water authorities that will have powers to absorb, improve, and competently operate noncompliant public water systems. The bill would define various terms and require a change in organization to be carried out as set forth in the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000.			Recommended for Board Action
<u>SB 606</u>	<u>Skinner D</u>	Water management planning.	Current law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Current law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to calculate an urban water use objective no later than July 1, 2022, and by July 1 every year thereafter, and its actual urban water use by those same dates.	Support	A. Priority Support/Oppose	

<u>SB 623</u>	<u>Monning D</u>	Water quality: Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.	Would establish the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury and would provide that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the State Water Resources Control Board. The bill would require the board to administer the fund to secure access to safe drinking water for all Californians, while also ensuring the long-term sustainability of drinking water service and infrastructure. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of federal contributions, voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, bequests, and settlements from parties responsible for contamination of drinking water supplies.	Opposition	A. Priority Support/Oppose	The public goods charge bill.
<u>SB 998</u>	<u>Dodd D</u>	Water shutoffs: urban and community water systems.	Would require an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, to have a written policy on residential service shutoff available in English, Spanish, or any other language spoken by at least 5% of the people residing in its service area. The bill would require the policy to include certain components and be available on the system's Internet Web site and be provided annually to customers in writing.			Recommended for Board Action

B. Watch

Measure	Author	Topic	Brief Summary	Position	Priority	Notes 1
<u>AB 2060</u>	<u>Garcia, Eduardo D</u>	Water: grants: advanced payments.	Current law requires a regional water management group, within 90 days of notice that a grant has been awarded, to provide the Department of Water Resources with a list of projects to be funded by the grant funds where the project proponent is a nonprofit organization or a disadvantaged community, or the project benefits a disadvantaged community. Current law requires the department, within 60 days of receiving the project information, to provide advanced payment of 50% of the grant award for those projects that satisfy specified criteria, including that the grant award for the project is less than \$1,000,000 and requires the advanced funds to be handled as prescribed. This bill would instead require the department to provide advanced payment for those projects of \$500,000 or 50% of the grant award, whichever is less.	Watch	B. Watch	
<u>AB 2072</u>	<u>Quirk D</u>	State Water Resources Control Board: contaminants of emerging concern	Would require the State Water Resources Control Board, to the extent that the state board determines funds are available, to establish and maintain a dedicated program to research contaminants of emerging concern to understand the contaminants entering drinking water supplies. The bill would require the program to research the impacts of contaminants of emerging concern on human health and the environment, as prescribed.	Watch	B. Watch	

Total Measures: 8

**Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
State Legislation Matrix 2/12/2018**

Bill Number Author	Amended Date; Location	Title-Summary	MWD Position	Effects on Metropolitan
AB 18 E. Garcia (D) Sponsor: Author	Amended 8/30/17 Senate Appropriations Committee	California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018: Enacts the California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018, which places a general obligation bond of \$3.470 billion before voters at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election.	SUPPORT AND SEEK AMENDMENTS based upon Board- adopted policy principles dated June 2003	Recognizes the need for additional state funding for water infrastructure at time when significant water investments are acutely necessary. Requested amendments include: state support for voluntary settlements with upstream water users, both for habitat improvement and flow enhancements; additional funding for development of local water supplies; increased funding for new water treatment systems, extensions of service or consolidations for non-compliant water systems located in disadvantaged communities; flood protection; and Salton Sea restoration, consistent with CNRA Salton Sea Management Plan.
AB 732 Frazier (D) Sponsor: Author	Amended 5/30/17 Senate Appropriations Committee	Delta Levee Maintenance: Delta levee maintenance program was established for reimbursement of costs incurred in connection with maintenance or improvement of projects or non-project levees in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. AB 732 extends the current 75% state reimbursement rate for Delta levee maintenance costs in excess of \$1,000 per mile, until July 1, 2020.	WATCH based upon prior position on SB 554 (Wolk) from 2016	Metropolitan dropped its opposition to AB 732 after the Delta Stewardship Council directed staff to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (CVFPB) and DWR to develop and recommend a new set of guidelines, including a methodology and local agency requirements for evaluating a local agency's ability to pay for cost of levee maintenance or improvements under the Delta Levee Subventions Program.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
State Legislation Matrix 2/12/2018

Bill Number Author	Amended Date; Location	Title-Summary	MWD Position	Effects on Metropolitan
AB 869 Rubio (D) Sponsor: Author	Amended 8/24/17 Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee	Recycled Water: Would require long-term standards for urban water use conservation and water use to include credit for recycled water, as specified. Would state that water conservation does not include curtailment of use of recycled water. Would prohibit urban retail water supplier from being required to reduce amount of recycled water it produces, sells or distributes for beneficial potable or nonpotable uses during period when water conservation measures are in effect.	SUPPORT IF AMENDED based upon Board-adopted legislative policy priorities dated 5/8/17	AB 869 is consistent with provisions found in SB 606 (Skinner/Hertzberg) and AB 1668 (Friedman) Metropolitan, with a few distinctions. Recognizes that recycled water is an efficient use and should be treated as such in any new water use efficiency targets, although expands credit specified in SB 606 and AB 1668 to include nonpotable recycled water. Attempts to override authority extended to Governor under Emergency Services Act regarding curtailment of potable and nonpotable recycled water.
AB 1270 Gallagher (R) Sponsor: Author	Amended 1/22/18 Assembly Floor for Concurrence	Dams and Reservoirs – Inspections and Reporting: Requires DWR to inspect dams, reservoirs, and critical appurtenant structures within its jurisdiction once per fiscal year, with the exception of low hazard potential dams which shall receive inspections, at a minimum, every two fiscal years. Also requires owners to disclose information sufficient to enable DWR to determine conditions of dams, reservoirs, and critical appurtenant structures regarding their safety and to perform, at the owner's expense, other work necessary to secure maintenance and operation that will safeguard life and property.	WATCH (1/22/18)	Based upon Metropolitan's decades of experience in building, monitoring, maintaining and operating more than 20 dams within the district's regional water distribution system, the bill addresses security and inspection concerns previously identified.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
State Legislation Matrix 2/12/2018

Bill Number Author	Amended Date; Location	Title-Summary	MWD Position	Effects on Metropolitan
AB 1323 Weber (D) Sponsor: San Diego County Water Authority	Amended 5/30/17 Senate Appropriations Committee	Water Efficiency Targets: Provides that if a statute is not chaptered during 2017-18 legislative session to establish water conservation targets and long-term drought contingency planning, DWR shall convene stakeholder workgroup by February 1, 2019, to develop, evaluate and recommend proposals for establishing new water use targets for urban retail water suppliers.	SUPPORT based upon Board-adopted legislative policy priorities dated 5/8/17	Metropolitan supports state agency implementation of a framework consistent with the water use efficiency goals set by the Legislature by working through a stakeholder process to ensure the goals are met in a way that recognizes the unique challenges of agencies throughout California.
AB 1654 Rubio (D) Sponsor: Regional Water Authority and Irvine Ranch Water District	Amended 7/12/17 Senate Rules Committee	Drought Contingency Planning: As a step towards developing a single legislative proposal, the bill was amended in the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee to state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation necessary to help make water conservation a California way of life.	WATCH based upon Board-adopted legislative policy priorities dated 5/8/17	Author declined to incorporate work product stemming from legislative negotiations during summer recess [see summary of SB 606 (Skinner/Hertzberg) and AB 1668 (Friedman)].
AB 1667 Friedman (D) Sponsor: Author	Amended 7/3/17 Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee	Water Management Planning: Reflects the Brown Administration's June 2017 proposal to implement Executive Order B-37-16 and the framework contained in the report Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life for urban and agricultural water usage and drought planning.	SUPPORT IF AMENDED based upon Board-adopted legislative policy priorities dated 5/8/17	AB 1667 is consistent, in part, with the policy priorities adopted by Metropolitan's board. There are specific provisions, however, that require revisions to merit full support.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
State Legislation Matrix 2/12/2018

Bill Number Author	Amended Date; Location	Title-Summary	MWD Position	Effects on Metropolitan
AB 1668 Friedman (D) Sponsor: Author	Amended 9/8/17 Senate Rules Committee	Water Management Planning: Proposes targets for indoor residential water use and performance measures for CII water. References the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance for outdoor water use. Also clarifies SWRCB enforcement authority for non-compliance; updates agricultural water use efficient requirements; and provides for countywide and small system drought planning.	SUPPORT based upon Board-adopted legislative policy priorities dated 5/8/17	AB 1668 recognizes the Legislature's critical role in providing appropriate oversight to implementation of water conservation efforts by the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board, while preserving local decision making. Bill includes a water-budget based target-setting approach that could be customized to unique location conditions and could be equally effective in reducing water use.
AB 1876 Frazier (D) Sponsor: Author	Introduced 1/16/18 Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee	Delta Plan: Seeks to alter the composition of the Delta Stewardship Council (DSC) so that it is dominated by in-Delta interests.	OPPOSE based upon June 2007 Board-adopted Delta Action Plan	Altering the composition of the DSC, as proposed in AB 1876, could create a potential bias against projects that have a statewide benefit or, in contrast, in support of proposed land development within the Delta, which was identified by the DSC in the Delta Plan as among the threats to the region. A disproportionate representation of local jurisdictions that have been opposed to the DSC and Delta Plan risk the state achieving the co-equal goals of a restored Delta and a reliable water supply for California.

**Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
State Legislation Matrix 2/12/2018**

Bill Number Author	Amended Date; Location	Title-Summary	MWD Position	Effects on Metropolitan
SB 606 Skinner (D) and Hertzberg (D) Sponsor: Authors	Amended 9/6/17 Assembly Floor	Water Management Planning: Provides for the calculation of water use objectives by urban retail water supplies. Specifies SWRCB enforcement tools and timelines. Contains revisions to UWMP reporting and filing requirements. Provides for preparation of Water Shortage Contingency Plans and annual water supply and demand assessment by urban wholesale and retailer water suppliers. Measure also recognizes that recycled water is an efficient use and should be treated as such in the calculation for new water-use efficiency targets.	SUPPORT based upon Board-adopted legislative policy priorities dated 5/8/17	Preserves the legislative process for setting water-use efficiency goals yet recognizes the role of state agencies to implement a detailed framework consistent with those goals. Bill contains numerous opportunities for stakeholder engagement to ensure requirements of the measure are met in a way that recognizes the unique challenges of water agencies throughout California. SB 606 preserves local and regional decision-making and control in determining actions to avoid shortage or mitigate shortage impacts.
SB 623 Monning (D) Sponsor: Community Water Center and Western Growers Association	Amended 8/21/17 Assembly Rules Committee	Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund: Would establish the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund to assist communities and individual domestic well owners who lack access to safe drinking water, particularly those in small, rural disadvantaged communities. Fund may pay for replacement water; domestic well testing and investigations; planning, construction, operation and maintenance costs for system improvements; and outreach to eligible communities. Revenue for the Fund would come from an agricultural fee on fertilizer sales and dairy operations and a permanent tax on ratepayers of urban retail water systems.	OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED based upon December 2017 Board-adopted State Legislative Priorities	Generally speaking, the water industry agrees with the intent of SB 623. The lack of access to safe drinking water in certain disadvantaged communities is a public health and social issue that the state must address. Potential revenue sources identified for the Fund should reflect the “beneficiary pays” principle, as opposed to a fee or assessment levied on water agencies for funding the broader public benefits.



DISCUSSION ITEM

February 20, 2018

TO: Public Affairs and Legislation Committee
(Directors Dick, Tamaribuchi and Thomas)

FROM: Robert Hunter, General Manager

Staff Contact: Heather Baez

**SUBJECT: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER ISSUES CONGRESSIONAL
DELEGATION BRIEFING LUNCHEON**

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Public Affairs and Legislation Committee receive and file the report.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

SUMMARY

As customary, MWD OC co-hosts the Southern California Water Issues Congressional Delegation Briefing luncheon during the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) conference in Washington D.C.; and has once again partnered with regional neighbors, Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD), Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), and Western Municipal Water District (WMWD). The luncheon is scheduled for Wednesday, February 28th at noon. It is important to note that ACWA also hosts a luncheon for conference attendees - "Group Leader Updates" during this time.

The ACWA Washington D.C. conference is scheduled for Tuesday, 02/27/2018 - Thursday, 03/1/2018 at the St. Regis Hotel. Registration for the event is now closed. Additional details about the conference can be found at their [website](#).

Budgeted (Y/N): Y	Budgeted amount: \$900, food and materials	Core X	Choice __
Action item amount: None		Line item: 31-7670	
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):			

Why Attend?

Learn firsthand about the current priorities of Congress and the Trump administration. Get the latest on infrastructure legislation, 2018 budget and funding for your programs of interest. Meet and join fellow water agencies to show the importance of California water issues. Be in DC early to better develop your federal legislative and regulatory strategies.

Preliminary Agenda

Tuesday, February 27:

6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. – Congressional Reception in conjunction with the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA), US Botanic Gardens

Wednesday, February 28:

8:30 a.m. - 11:15 a.m. – Joint Breakfast Program with CASA

8:45 a.m. - Welcome:

Brent Hastey, ACWA President

Jeff Moorhouse, CASA President

9:00 a.m. - Introduction to Conference

Tim Quinn, Executive Director, ACWA

Bobbie Larson, Executive Director, CASA

9:00 a.m.-11:15 a.m. – Policy Makers Panel

11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. – ACWA Luncheon, “Group Leaders Updates”

2:00 p.m. – Group Photo, House Side Steps of the Capitol

2:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m. - Congressional Speech Program, Capitol Visitors’ Center

6:00 p.m. -7:30 p.m. – Networking Reception

Thursday, March 1:

8:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m. – ACWA Breakfast Program

UPDATE FROM LAST MONTH

The Gold Room in the Rayburn House Office Building has been secured as our luncheon location. Invitations were hand delivered to each congressional office on January 11. These invitations are currently being followed up with calls and emails from MWDOC and its partnering agencies to encourage attendance.

Staff from MWDOC, EMWD, IEUA, and WMWD have completed the briefing book and program for the luncheon. The briefing book – which includes a brief background on the four presenting agencies – will highlight the investments and importance of reliability, with special emphasis placed on the CA WaterFix.

Attached: Southern California Water Issues Congressional Briefing Book



Southern California Water Issues Congressional Briefing Book

2018

February 28, 2018
12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.
Rayburn Building
The Gold Room
2168 Rayburn HOB

WATER RELIABILITY INVESTMENTS

Presented By:



Introduction

After enduring a perfect, extended storm of extreme weather – historic drought combined with record heat - the rains finally came – and then went. Although California Governor Jerry Brown declared the drought over in April 2017, California remains in a state of vulnerability, we must learn from these lessons to ensure that history does not repeat itself. In California, with our extreme variability, the next drought could be just a few months away.

It is imperative that investments are made in new water infrastructure and reliability projects, especially the California WaterFix and EcoRestore, to ensure our water supplies, remain reliable for future generations. Drought, natural disasters, environmental restrictions, and a growing population pose serious challenges to water supply. Immediate action that supports the creation of new water supplies and increases local water reliability and resiliency are necessary to protect the region's public health, economic vitality, and quality of life.

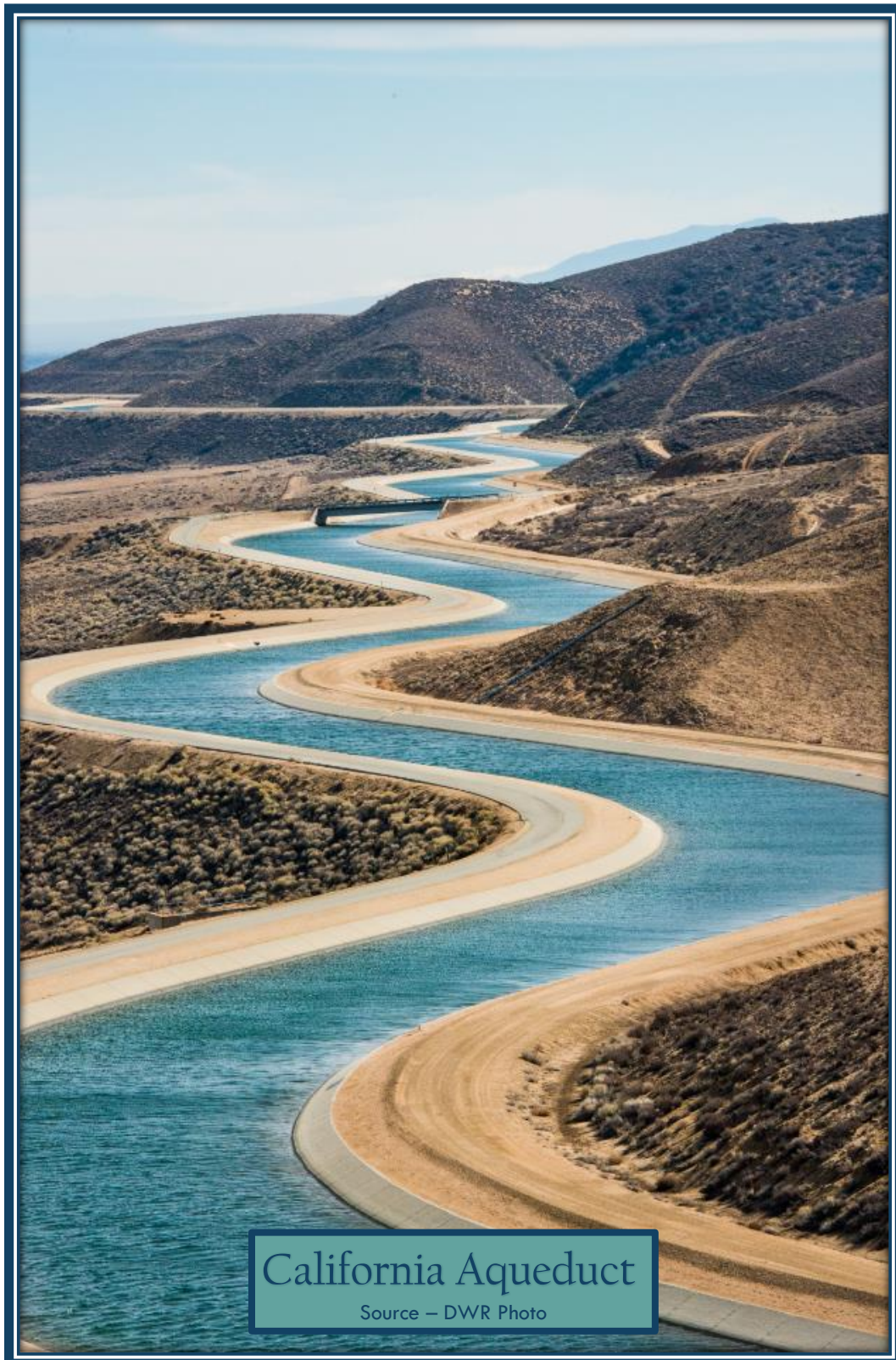
The increasing demands on regional water supplies, infrastructure and ecosystems present an imminent threat with potentially serious consequences. In California, our water future has never been more uncertain as our state reacts to climate change and environmental and legal issues in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta that affect State Water Project deliveries. An engaged, collaborative effort between resource agencies and policymakers to enhance and protect our water resources, and repair and replace our aging infrastructure is critically important to our future.

The Municipal Water District of Orange County, Eastern Municipal Water District, Western Municipal Water District, and Inland Empire Utilities Agency, along with all our member agencies are working together to enhance regional water reliability and resiliency, local resource independence, environmental stewardship, and public health.

It is through our collective, regional efforts that Southern California:

- ◆ Develops sustainable and reliable water sources
- ◆ Decreases storm outfall to the Pacific Ocean
- ◆ Conserves water and energy
- ◆ Improves water quality
- ◆ Increases water recycling for a variety of uses
- ◆ Protects wildlife habitat and ecosystems
- ◆ Provides important educational opportunities
- ◆ Maximizes public dollars
- ◆ Provides significant jobs and economic benefits to one of the fastest growing regions

Regional projects being planned today will provide effective and fiscally responsible solutions that address critical regional water needs, help California meet its mandate to reduce dependence on imported water supplies, and provide leadership for solving water supply demands across the country. We look forward to and thank you for your support and active participation in developing and implementing long term solutions.



California Aqueduct

Source – DWR Photo

Presenting Agencies

Eastern Municipal Water District

As a national leader in recycled water, Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) has reached its Board-adopted goal of achieving 100 percent beneficial reuse of its recycled water supply. Through proactive investments in a diverse infrastructure, EMWD has positioned itself to meet and adapt to the growing needs within its 555-square mile service area while also ensuring a diverse water-supply portfolio with increasing emphasis on locally-sourced supplies. Through its recycled water and groundwater desalination efforts, EMWD has significantly reduced its reliance on imported water, despite continued population growth. EMWD was one of the first agencies in Southern California to adopt an allocation-based tiered rate structure, which has resulted in a significant reduction in per-capita use since its introduction.



Inland Empire Utilities Agency

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA/Agency) strives to be a world class leader in water management and environmental stewardship by planning for the future and protecting the resources of the communities we serve. IEUA is responsible for serving approximately 875,000 people in the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Upland, and Cucamonga Valley Water District in the city of Rancho Cucamonga. The Agency is committed to meeting the needs of the region by producing four key services: securing and supplying imported water; collecting and treating wastewater by developing recycled water to reduce the regions dependence on imported water supplies and provide drought-resiliency to the service area; converting biosolids and waste products into a high-quality compost made from recycled materials to ensure healthy soils; and generating electrical energy through methane gas, solar generation, wind generation, and fuel cell facilities.



Presenting Agencies

Municipal Water District of Orange County



The Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWD OC) is a wholesale water supplier and resource planning agency, providing leadership in water reliability planning and investments, water supply development, water use efficiency, public information, legislative advocacy, water education, and emergency preparedness. MWD OC's service area covers all of Orange County, with the exception of the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton and Santa Ana. We serve Orange County through 28 water retail agencies. Local water supplies meet nearly half of Orange County's total water demand. To meet the remaining demand, MWD OC purchases imported water – from northern California and the Colorado River – through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. MWD OC delivers this water to its 28 client agencies, which provide retail water services to the public.

Western Municipal Water District

Established in 1954, Western Municipal Water District supplies wholesale and retail water supplies and wastewater services to a 527-square mile service area in western Riverside County, serving a population of nearly 1 million people. Western provides wholesale services to 13 agencies – in both the public and private sectors - and directly serves water to approximately 24,000 homes and businesses and 130 irrigation connections in our retail service area. Innovation and collaboration are integral to Western's success in securing reliable, affordable water supplies for our customers. Developing reliable, quality, and local supplies – including recycling and desalting – while reducing reliance on imported water are paramount to the Western approach to water resource management. Our local projects, in concert with our progressive water use efficiency and conservation programs, pave the way for Western's ongoing success in securing our customers' water futures.



Water Reliability

Overview

Water agencies across the United States are entrusted to provide reliable water service to its customers that meets all drinking water standards. Here in Southern California, we work diligently to ensure water delivered to homes and businesses throughout the region meets or exceeds federal, state and local drinking water regulations, while providing reliable water service requires planning and investments. These investments include infrastructure for both source development and what the system needs to convey, pump, store, and treat the water.

Infrastructure for our water systems includes the initial construction, plus on-going maintenance, and eventually the replacement of pipes and materials that deliver water to your home or business. Investments in upgrades and rehabilitation are an on-going need. Investing in new water sources, using our supplies as efficiently as possible, and ensuring our existing supplies are sustainable, is critical to our lifestyle and to our economy. Diversifying investments between imported sources and local sources ensures a robust water portfolio. And a well-maintained system ensures reliability.

Southern California receives water from a variety of sources. Groundwater, groundwater replenishment or recharge, and recycled water sources provide about 50 percent of supply. The remainder is imported either from the Colorado River via a 242-mile long aqueduct, or from the State Water Project, a massive water delivery and storage system that originates at Lake Oroville and extends 700 miles into Riverside County. Where you live in Southern California determines exactly where your water comes from.

Continuing to invest in additional water sources and in our water system is critical to both our economy and sustaining our region's growth. Going forward, planning and investing in additional local sources will be imperative to achieving water reliability. We must expand our portfolio of water supply sources including imported water from the State Water Project and the Colorado River Aqueduct, advanced water recycling, groundwater development, ocean desalination, storm water capture and brackish water recovery, water transfers and storage, and expanded water-use efficiency or conservation efforts, to maintain water reliability.

Water System Reliability

System reliability is another crucial component of providing reliable water service. System reliability is dependent on sound infrastructure, system redundancy and interconnections for backup or fail -safe, adequate storage and a well-managed maintenance and repair strategy. Investments in upgrades and rehabilitation such as routine maintenance, system repairs, and replacement of materials and equipment will always be needed.

Risks to Reliability

Risk management is a significant responsibility. Over 19 million Southern California residents and businesses depend on a safe and reliable water delivery system. Each day, Southern California's complex water systems face tremendous challenges. Natural disasters such as drought, floods, earthquakes and climate change put pressure on both the structural soundness of our existing system and threaten our water supply levels. Salinity intrusion, regulatory pumping restrictions, and aging infrastructure across the state are also serious issues.

Summary

To support the health, safety, industrial, agricultural, employment and economic opportunities for all Californians, we must ensure that a reliable, high-quality supply of water will always be available to consumers. Continuing water quality efforts, researching additional water sources, and investing in our infrastructure will be critical to the success of water reliability.

Agency Contacts:

Paul Jones, General Manager, Eastern Municipal Water District

Phone: (951) 928-6130 / Cell: (951) 295-7281 / Email: jonesp@emwd.com

Halla Razak, General Manager, Inland Empire Utilities Agency

Phone: (909) 993-1730 / Email: hrazak@ieua.org

Rob Hunter, General Manager, Municipal Water District of Orange County

Phone: (714) 593-5026 / Cell: (404) 557-5107 / Email: rhunter@mwdoc.com

Craig Miller, General Manager, Western Municipal Water District

Phone: (951) 571-7100 / Cell: (714) 328-5613 / Email: cmiller@wmwd.com



Summary of Issues

Issue	Recommended Action
California	
CA Water Fix (page 12-13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support project and back federal funding for CA Water Fix.
Eastern Municipal Water District	
Recycled Water Project Expansion (page 17-18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support continued federal funding for recycled water projects to help drought-proof Southern California. Reform and revitalize the Bureau of Reclamations Title XVI to become a single, well-funded, competitive grant program.
Desalination Efforts (page 19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support increased funding in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill and the Army Corps of Engineers workplan for Environmental Infrastructure projects, such as EMWD's Perris II Desalter project. In addition, support funding to advance brine minimization technology.
Inland Empire Utilities Agency	
Recycled Water Supply Optimization Project (page 25)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support funding for recycled water, including the expansion of existing systems that conserve potable water for vital needs. This support also includes funding for competitive grant programs that might be developed through the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program or other funding options managed through the Bureau of Reclamation.
Cucamonga Valley Water District	
Santa Ana River Conservation and Conjunctive Use Program (page 29)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support regulatory decisions which encourage conjunctive use programs and collaboration at the local level. It is important that regulations be developed which allow water agencies the flexibility to improve water supply reliability through a number of methods.

Summary of Issues

Issue	Recommended Action
Nitrate Wellhead Treatment Project (page 30)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support regulatory decisions which impact drinking water that are made through the process established by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). It is important that water quality regulations be developed in a responsible manner and driven by scientifically proven methods rather than standards dictated through legislation.
Cucamonga Canyon Management Plan (page 31)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support regulatory and land management decisions that assist and provide the tools to a local government when federal and local agencies intersect. CVWD supports any financial assistance or additional USFS resources to bring a resolution to this project.
Municipal Water District of Orange County	
Orange County Reliability (page 32-33)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the California WaterFix, oppose any legislation to undermine the project, and support any other water-supply projects for Orange County and Southern California.
Irvine Ranch Water District	
Syphon Reservoir Recycled Water Storage Project (page 34-35)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support federal investment in new and existing water infrastructure, and support the authorization and appropriation of funds for the Syphon Reservoir Recycled Water Storage Project.
Mesa Water District	
Mesa Water Reliability Facility (page 36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Mesa Water District's ongoing efforts to achieve total sustainability and local water reliability through a combination of sound infrastructure investments, the development of cost-effective and environmentally sensitive local and regional water supplies, disciplined fiscal policies and local rate-setting control, and rate structures that represent the true cost of services while also harmonizing the concepts of efficient water use (conservation) and Constitutional legality.

Summary of Issues

Issue	Recommended Action
Santa Margarita Water District	
San Juan Watershed Project (pages 38-39)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the District and its partner agency, the South Coast Water District, in the continued planning, permitting and design of this effort to implement surface water recharge strategies for the San Juan Basin. Additionally, assistance in identifying additional participants in and funding for the Program. Regulatory support for indirect potable reuse will be necessary for the project to be a success and ultimately provide over 2.8 billion gallons of local source, reliable water for Orange County residents—enough water for 50,000 families each year.
Western Municipal Water District	
La Sierra Pipeline (page 42)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support an appropriation to continue conjunctive-use projects, groundwater recovery and clean-up water projects. This support includes funding competitive grant programs that might be developed through the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovations Act of 2013 (WIFIA) or other funding options managed through the Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, or others.
Arlington Desalter (page 43)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support an appropriation to continue groundwater desalination, recovery and clean-up water projects. This support includes funding competitive grant programs that might be developed through the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovations Act of 2013 (WIFIA) or other funding options managed through the Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, or others.
Chino Desalters (page 44)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue supporting groundwater desalination, recovery, and clean-up water projects, such as this one.

Summary of Issues

Issue	Recommended Action
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District	
Innovative Solutions to New Water Supplies (page 46)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support an appropriation to find solutions for near-term and long-term supply projects to reduce our dependence on imported water supplies and prepare for a future projected population of over 300,000 residents.
Jurupa Community Services District	
Etiwanda Avenue Truck Sewer (page 49)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support an appropriation to fund infrastructure projects, including sewer projects, in low income and disadvantaged communities. This project will provide basic sanitary services and protect the environment by eliminating old septic systems that are prone to fail and contaminate nearby water ways which provide drinking water to residents.
Landscape Coach (page 50)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support an appropriation for water-use efficiency projects that reduce outdoor water-use through turf replacement projects. Support amendments to the Internal Revenue Code to expand the tax exclusion for energy conservation subsidies provided by public utilities to include water conservation rebates.
Riverside Public Utilities	
North Aquifer Storage & Recovery Project (page 52)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the joint partners of the City of Riverside, Western Municipal Water District, and San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District for continued planning and design of the Riverside North Aquifer Storage and Recovery project (ASR) which will increase basin yield for San Bernardino and Riverside county agencies through the capture of additional storm and State Water Project water in the Riverside North and Rialto-Colton basins. The project includes diversion facilities in the Santa Ana River to in-stream and off-stream recharge facilities and a possible connection to the Santa Ana Valley pipeline.

CALIFORNIA WATER FIX (WATERFIX)



A STATE-OF-THE-ART REAL SOLUTION TO MODERNIZE, REPAIR AND PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S AGING WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM FROM THE NORTH



STATE WATER PROJECT (SWP)

The State Water Project (SWP), built and operated by the California Department of Water Resources, is a massive water delivery system that provides water to more than 25 million Californians and 700,000 acres of farmland. Even with newly developed local supplies and more conservation, imported water will remain a critical water source.



NEARLY 50% OF ORANGE COUNTY'S TOTAL WATER SUPPLY IS IMPORTED

SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN BAY DELTA



The Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta (Delta) is the focal point for water distribution through the state, serving as the hub through which water passes from north to south. Its complex maze-like waterways, supported by a series of man-made dirt levees, are highly susceptible to damage from flooding and earthquakes.

THERE IS A 72% CHANCE OF A 6.7 MAGNITUDE EARTHQUAKE HITTING SAN FRANCISCO BAY BY 2030.



Since the 1800's, each of the Delta islands and tracts have flooded at least once. There have been about 100 levee failures since the early 1890s. The last levee break was repaired at a cost of \$90 million dollars.

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

1

WASTED WATER

The current system cannot adequately capture and store water when it is available.

2

COST OF DOING NOTHING IS TOO GREAT

Impacts without the WaterFix could include species decline, water supply disruption, loss of jobs, and higher food and water prices.

3

OUTDATED AND UNRELIABLE SYSTEM

50-year old dirt levees in the Delta are all that protect this vital water supply from earthquake damage, salt-water intrusion, rising sea levels, storms and floods.

4

ENVIRONMENTAL DECLINE

Since the 1800's the Delta has been altered to support farming, transportation, commerce and housing development, which has in effect, harmed native and non-native species that inhabit or pass through the Delta.

WHY A WATER FIX?



STORM WATER CAPTURE

The WaterFix is designed to capture storm water which is currently flowing out to the ocean. A modernized system will effectively help refill reservoirs throughout the state.



A PLAN FOR EMERGENCIES

Most southland water in reserves is imported. The WaterFix will help ensure that we have the supplies we need in critical times of drought and other emergencies.



EARTHQUAKES

If dirt levees collapse, water supplies from the north will be destroyed and water deliveries throughout the state will be threatened.



PROTECTING INVESTMENTS

Ratepayers have already invested hundreds of millions of dollars to build and maintain the SWP system. Modernizing the system will help protect this valuable investment.



JOB CREATION

The WaterFix will create over a hundred thousand new construction jobs and will protect nearly a million jobs statewide.

Municipal Water District of Orange County / www.mwdoc.com



**CALIFORNIA
WATER FIX**
RELIABLE. CLEAN. WATER.

The Water Fix is supported by engineers, scientists, water experts, California businesses and environmental groups. The cost to fix the system is estimated to be \$14.9 billion dollars, or about \$5 a month for urban water users. It is an economically smart solution to our state's water problems.



Graphic by
SCOTT BROWN /
The Register

TWO 40 FOOT WIDE TUNNELS

150 feet underground and approximately 35 miles long, have been designed to protect California water supplies in the Delta. Water carried through the pipelines will vary depending on annual northern California weather conditions.

WATERFIX ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENTS

Mitigation for California WaterFix construction and operation will include about **2,300 ACRES** of habitat restoration and up to **13,300 ACRES** of habitat protection.



By fixing reverse flows and restoring important habitat, The WaterFix will enhance survival and recovery of delta smelt, salmon, and dozens of other aquatic and terrestrial species.



**CALIFORNIA
ECO RESTORE**
A STRONGER DELTA ECOSYSTEM.

Separate from The WaterFix, and over the next 5 years, California will pursue more than 30,000 acres of critical Delta restoration under the California EcoRestore program.

WHAT IS CALIFORNIA ECORESTORE?

Native wetlands have been dredged and diked since the 1800's to support farming, transportation, commerce and housing development. Channelization of Delta waterways, the discharge of pollutants and the introduction of non-native species have all combined to degrade the quality of water and native habitat. EcoRestore is a California Natural Resources Agency initiative, executed in coordination with state and federal agencies, whose focus is implementing a complete suite of habitat restoration actions to support the long-term health of the Delta and its native aquatic and wildlife species.



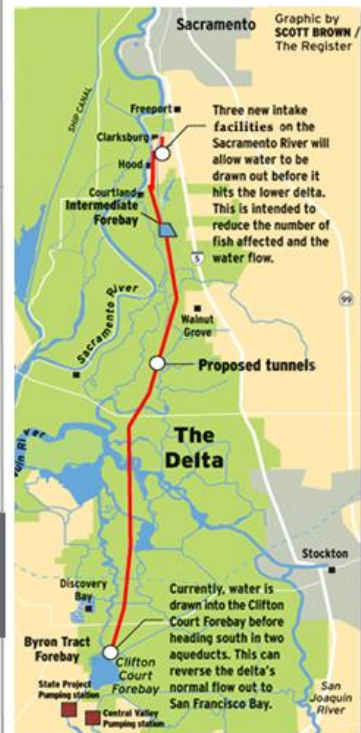
ECORESTORE COMPONENTS

RESTORATION PROJECTS Projects contributing to the long-term health of the Delta.

PLANNING Regionally specific strategies to help direct restoration efforts.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT Multi-agency plan to guide and monitor habitat management.

PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE AND INTAKE LOCATIONS



Current pumps are powerful and cause reverse flows which trap endangered fish and pull them towards predators. State of the art construction techniques, advanced fish screens, and tunneling improvements, promise minimal impact on Delta species.



Street Address: 18700 Ward Street, Fountain Valley CA 92708
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 20895, Fountain Valley CA 92728

Main Phone: (714) 963-3058 • Main Fax: (714) 964-9389
Website: www.mwdoc.com

Eastern Municipal Water District

Agency Profile

Incorporated: October 16, 1950

MWD Member Agency: Joined the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) in 1951. Today, there are 26 MWD member agencies in 6 counties, and Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is the easternmost member.

Governance: Five-member Board of Directors, each representing comparably-sized populations and elected to four-year terms.

Service Area: 555 square miles in western Riverside County – about 75 miles east of Los Angeles.

Population Served: Approximately 816,000 people live in the service area.

Cities/Agencies Served: Retail customers are within the cities of Hemet, Menifee, Moreno Valley, Murrieta, Perris, San Jacinto, and Temecula and the unincorporated communities of French Valley, Good Hope, Homeland, Juniper Flats, Lakeview, Nuevo, Mead Valley, Murrieta Hot Springs, North Canyon Lake, Quail Valley, Romoland, Sun City, Valle Vista, and Winchester. Wholesale customers include the cities of Hemet, San Jacinto and Perris, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, Nuevo Water Company, Rancho California Water District, and Western Municipal Water District.

Assessed Valuation: Approximately \$70 billion in FY 2016/2017.

Connections: Approximately 148,000 domestic water service accounts; 125 agricultural accounts; 239,000 sewer service accounts; and more than 400 recycled water service accounts.

Administration and Finance

Employees: Approximately 611

Operating Budget: \$275 million for FY 2017/2018

Capital Improvement Plan: \$398 million for FYE 2018 – 2022

Grants and Loans: More than \$579 million in grants/low-interest loans awarded since 2001.

Water System

Approximately 78,500 acre feet (AF) sold in FY 2016/2017

- 2 potable water filtration plants
- 2 groundwater brackish desalination (reverse osmosis) plants
- 16 active domestic wells
- 12 active brackish wells
- 78 storage tanks
- 83 active pumping plants
- 2,465 miles of pipeline

Imported water: The sole source of imported water is MWD, which imports it through the Colorado River Aqueduct and from northern California via the Department of Water Resources' (DWR) State Water Project (SWP).

Water Treatment Facilities: The Perris Water Filtration Plant (PWFP) has a capacity of 22 million gallons a day (MGD). This ultrafiltration plant utilizes membrane technology and ultraviolet light to treat raw water from the Colorado River and from the SWP to produce potable water. The Hemet Water Filtration Plant (HWFP) is also an ultrafiltration facility treating SWP water at 12 MGD, also using membrane technology. The Menifee and Perris I Desalter Plants convert salty, non-consumable groundwater (brackish water) into potable water, using a reverse osmosis process. Combined, the treatment capacity is 8 MGD.

Sewer System

More than 55,000 acre feet treated (averaged 43 mgd) in FY 2016/2017

- 4 operating reclamation facilities
- 70 MGD total capacity
- 1,816 miles of collection pipeline

EMWD's four operating reclamation facilities provide the highest level tertiary treatment. Current flow and capacities are as follows:

Plant	Typical Daily Flow	Current Capacity	Ultimate Capacity
Moreno Valley	11.2 mgd	16 mgd	41 mgd
Perris Valley	13.8 mgd	22 mgd	100 mgd
Hemet/San Jacinto	6.0 mgd	14 mgd	27 mgd
Temecula Valley	14.0 mgd	18 mgd	28 mgd

Recycled Water System

More than 46,431 acre feet sold in FY 2016/2017

- More than 200 miles of pipeline
- 24 active pumping facilities
- More than 7,010 AF of seasonal storage

Recycled water is widely used to irrigate landscapes for sports fields, medians, golf courses, parks, schools, restricted recreational use, and more. It is also used for groundwater replenishment and environmental enhancement of wetland areas. Commercial and industrial customers use recycled water for cooling towers and other processes, as well as landscape irrigation. EMWD typically uses 100 percent of its recycled water supply.



Green Power Resources

Saving more than \$1 million per year in energy costs, EMWD has digester gas fuel cells at its Moreno Valley and Perris Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facilities. These fuel cells, which operate on renewable fuel, provide 25 to 40 percent of each facility's energy requirements and produce virtually zero emissions. In addition, EMWD received a grant from the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) for nine 60-kw microturbines that provide additional power generation, saving more than \$300,000 annually.



EMWD's main program is its water budget-based tiered rate structure which was designed to reward customers who use water efficiently and to discourage those who waste water.



Water Use Efficiency

As California has endured an unprecedented, years-long drought, it has become increasingly critical that local water agencies maximize local water supply resources and find new ways to invest within those programs for the benefit of residents, businesses, and recreational facilities.

Maximizing Resources

EMWD's industry-leading recycled water program has become a benchmark for resource management and has allowed continued operations of a variety of community benefit facilities with a drought resilient, local water supply.

Funded in large part through Bureau of Reclamation Title XVI funding, EMWD's recycled water infrastructure is one of the most expansive in California and has used nearly 100 percent of its available supply in each of the past three calendar years while helping to significantly reduce the amount of imported water the District is dependent on for irrigation and industrial purposes.



Recycled water accounts for 35 percent of EMWD's water supply portfolio and each year EMWD sells approximately 38,000 AF of recycled water and is one of the largest by-volume recyclers in the country. EMWD is one of the few agencies nationally that uses nearly 100 percent of its recycled water supply for beneficial reuse.

"Our Board of Directors has provided us direction that we will use the maximum amount of recycled water for the benefit of our region," EMWD General Manager Paul Jones said. "We could not have done this without the valuable funding from the United States Bureau of Reclamation that helped fund the backbone of our storage and distribution system."



Diverse Use

With a service-area population of 816,000 over a 555-square mile service area, EMWD has successfully used its recycled water supply on a variety of application types. Agriculture makes up approximately 10,800 acres of crops, including Asian vegetables, strawberries, potatoes and feed and fodder crops.

Recycled water is also used for irrigation of golf courses, schools, parks, public area landscaping and multiple duck clubs/wildlife areas throughout the service area.

One of EMWD's largest users is the 600MW Inland Empire Energy Center, which relies on recycled water for cooling towers to help produce energy for a significant portion of the region. At roughly one-third the cost of potable water, recycled water usage has allowed end-users to preserve scarce potable water resources while making sound business investments. Each year, EMWD staff provides allocations to all recycled water users.

In 2016, EMWD completed a first-of-its-kind program that accelerated the retrofit of two dozen facility-adjacent sites from potable to recycled water. The Accelerated Retrofit Program will save more than 400 AF of potable water each year. End users will repay the cost of the program through an eight-year specialized rate that is lower than the potable water rate but higher than the cost of recycled water.

EMWD's service area is less than 40 percent built-out, based on the long-term General Plans of local land-use agencies. EMWD has a mandatory recycled water use policy in which all new development which meets established criteria must help expand the recycled water system and use the supply for irrigating common-area landscapes, such as schools, parks and streetscapes. In addition, EMWD is in the design phase for an Indirect Potable Reuse project in the San Jacinto Valley. This will only improve EMWD's drought resiliency.



Desalination Efforts

EMWD is also expanding its groundwater desalination program, which currently provides for about five percent of its annual water supply portfolio – or enough for 15,000 families per year.

Congress saw the benefits of this program in 2001 and authorized \$25 million through the United States Army Corps of Engineers Environmental Infrastructure program to help fund EMWD's desalination efforts. Funding has been utilized for the expansion of EMWD's groundwater desalination program, including wells, transmission pipelines and a proposed third desalination facility – the Perris II Desalter.

At final build-out of the Perris II Desalter, EMWD will be able to meet the annual demands of 35,000 households through its desalination program.

After salt is extracted from the groundwater, EMWD currently exports 25,000 tons of salt each year through the Inland Empire Brine Line, helping to make the groundwater basin more sustainable in the long-term.

In many areas of the basin, recycled water quality has a lower total dissolved solids (TDS) level than ambient groundwater quality.

Conclusion

With population growth and environmental restrictions resulting in an increasingly unpredictable water supply future, EMWD is proud of its efforts to be among California's leaders in local supply investments.

These investments would not be possible without the support of federal funding. Through authorization, appropriations, and grant funding, EMWD has avoided having to pass substantial costs on to its ratepayers and successfully managed its local water supplies in a manner that promotes sustainability and the health of our local groundwater basins.

"EMWD is committed to investing in our local resources and managing our water supplies in an economically and environmentally responsible manner," EMWD President David Slawson said. "We appreciate the continued partnerships we have with the federal government and the benefits it has provided our ratepayers. We are continually renewing our commitment to invest in local, sustainable resources so that our region's residents, our businesses and the economy have the water supplies needed to thrive."

Perris II Desalter

Wells, and other desalination facilities.

Description

The Perris II Desalter Project would produce up to 5.4 million gallons per day (MGD) of potable water from the otherwise unusable brackish groundwater in the Perris South Groundwater Subbasin. The project would include additional groundwater extraction wells, associated pipeline infrastructure and a reverse osmosis desalination facility that would be located in Menifee, adjacent to the current operational Perris I and Menifee desalters.

Benefits

The Perris II Desalter Project would maximize groundwater desalination in EMWD's service area and provide drinking water for up to 35,000 families in disadvantaged communities, annually (5.4 million gallons per day).

Amount Requested: \$10 million from USACE workplan

Inland Empire Utilities Agency Overview



Agency Profile

6075 Kimball Avenue, Chino, California 91708
P: 909-993-1600

The Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA/Agency) is a regional wastewater treatment agency and wholesale distributor of imported water. Today, the Agency is responsible for serving approximately 875,000 people over 242 square miles in western San Bernardino County. The Agency is focused on providing three key services: (1) treating wastewater, developing recycled water, local water resources, and conservation programs to reduce the region's dependence on imported water supplies enabling the service area to become drought-resilient; (2) converting biosolids and waste products into a high-quality compost made from recycled materials; and (3) generating electrical energy from renewable sources.

The Agency is committed to meeting the needs of the region by providing essential services in a regionally planned and cost-effective manner while safeguarding public health, promoting economic development, and protecting the environment.

Serving the Public

A five-member Board of Directors is elected by division to represent IEUA's 875,000 residents for a four-year term.

Division 1 - Kati Parker (Upland/Montclair/Portions of Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga)

Division 2 - Paul Hofer (Ontario/Unincorporated Agricultural Preserve)

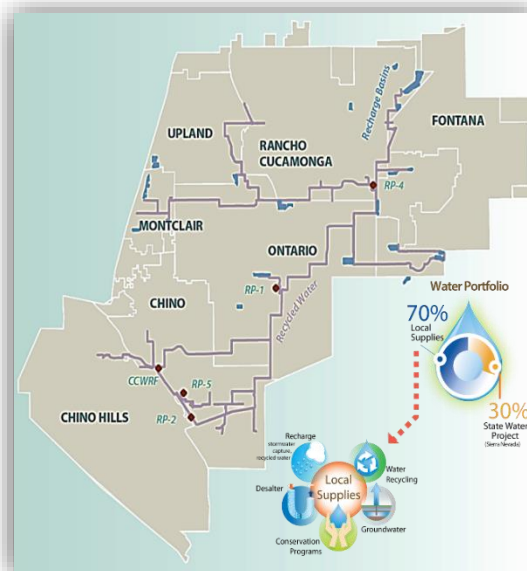
Division 3 - Steven J. Elie, President (Chino/Chino Hills)

Division 4 - Jasmin A. Hall, Secretary/Treasurer (Fontana/Portions of Rialto, Bloomington)

Division 5 - Michael Camacho, Vice President (Rancho Cucamonga/Portion of Fontana)

IEUA has one representative on the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Board of Directors and the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Commission.

Service Area & Water Portfolio



Key Areas of Service

- Securing and supplying imported water.
- Collecting and treating wastewater.
- Producing high-quality, renewable products such as recycled water, compost and energy.
- Promoting sustainable use of groundwater and development of local water supplies.

Follow IEUA on Facebook and Twitter @IEUAWater
www.ieua.org

Facilities

Located in the city of Chino, IEUA is the first public agency in the nation to receive the Platinum rating from the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Environmental and Energy Design (LEED™). IEUA's administrative headquarters takes water and energy conservation to new levels. The extensive use of recycled materials is seen throughout the interior and exterior of the headquarters complex.



Administrative Headquarters



RP-1

Located in the city of Ontario, Regional Water Recycling Plant (RP) 1 began operation in 1948. RP-1 has undergone several expansions to increase the wastewater treatment capacity to the current 44 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater and a biosolids treatment capacity equivalent to a wastewater flow rate of 60 mgd. The facility serves the cities of Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, Montclair, Fontana, and an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County.

RP-2

Located in the city of Chino, RP-2 began operation in 1960 and currently treats the biosolids flow streams from the Carbon Canyon Water Recycling and the RP-5 facilities. As a result of treating these biosolids, methane gas (or bio-gas) is produced and utilized as a fuel source to operate engine generators that produce electricity. This electricity is used to operate equipment at RP-5 and at the Chino Basin 1 Desalter; thereby, reducing the Agency's need to purchase power.

Carbon Canyon Water Recycling Facility (CCWRF)

Located in the city of Chino, CCWRF began operation in 1992. The facility works in tandem with RP-2 and serves the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Montclair, and Upland. The liquids are treated at CCWRF, while the solids removed from the waste flow are treated at RP-2. CCWRF treats an annual average flow of 7.1 mgd.



RP-4

Located in the city of Rancho Cucamonga, RP-4 began operation in 1997. RP-4 currently treats an annual flow of 9.8 mgd, but has an ultimate build-out of 28 mgd. RP-4 works in conjunction with RP-1 to provide recycled water to users within the cities of Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, Montclair, Fontana, and an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County.

RP-5

Located in the city of Chino adjacent to IEUA's headquarters complex, RP-5 began operation in 2004. The first phase of RP-5 is designed to treat 15 mgd. Ultimately, RP-5 will treat 60 mgd. RP-5 serves the cities of Chino and Chino Hills.

Many of IEUA's projects have received grant funding from state and federal agencies, including: California Integrated Waste Management Board, U.S. Department of Energy, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, California Energy Commission, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Western United Resource Development, Inc., California Public Utilities Commission through Southern California Gas Company Self Generation Incentive Program, California Solar Initiative through Southern California Edison, United States Bureau of Reclamation, State Water Resources Control Board.

Facilities

Chino Basin 1 Desalter

Located in the city of Chino, the Chino Basin 1 Desalter produces 10.9 million gallons per day (mgd) of high-quality drinking water, serving the water needs of approximately 35,000 people. Groundwater pumped from 14 wells throughout the Chino Basin is pumped to the Chino Basin 1 Desalter. Once there, a desalination process uses reverse osmosis technology to remove salt and nitrates from the water, bringing it to drinking water standards.



Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility (IERCF)

Located in the city of Rancho Cucamonga, IERCF began operation in 2002. IERCF, the largest enclosed composting facility in the nation, is partnership with the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. It produces over 230,000 cubic yards of high quality compost each year for local landscaping and horticultural use. The compost contains a variety of organic residuals, which have a high level of nutrient value.

Chino Creek Wetlands and Educational Park (CCP)

Located in the city of Chino, CCP provides a hands-on opportunity for the community to experience the importance of constructed wetlands in the protection of our watershed. CCP helps improve water quality, flood control, habitat restoration, recreation, water conservation, and public education. CCP highlights the history of the Chino Valley and the importance of water in our region's economic development with stylized graphs of the hydrologic water cycle, the importance of water conservation and wise water use.

Food to Waste Digesters

The facility, initially designed as a manure digestion site, has been diverting food waste regionally since 2012 with the goal of producing enough digester gas to fuel two 1.5 megawatt (MW) co-generation engines that will provide power for the facility. The facility is designed to process up to 705 tons per day of food waste when completed. Both headquarters buildings (33,000 square feet each) are powered by the biogas generated by the digester located next to RP-5.

Renewable Energy

IEUA's Board of Directors made the decision to invest in renewable generation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, ensure energy cost savings and remove our facilities from the electric grid for peak power needs by 2020. Most recently, IEUA added 3.65 MW of advanced energy storage at six facilities throughout our service area. The storage system will help integrate IEUA's renewable resources, which include 3.5 MW of solar, 1 MW of wind and 2.8 MW of biofuel cell generation. Currently, IEUA's renewable resources are producing more than half of the peak power demand for our wastewater treatment plants, saving the agency five to 10 percent of its energy costs each year.



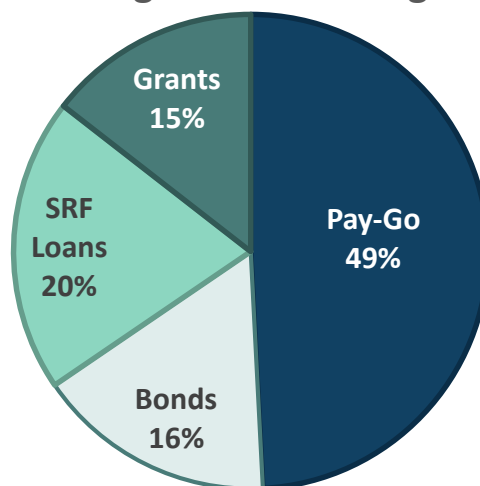
Inland Empire Utilities Agency Funding of Projects

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) offers assistance for municipalities to comply with Federal and State water quality requirements by offering affordable loan options for a wide variety of water quality projects ranging from less than one million to more than 100 million.

IEUA's History of SRF Loans

Grants and State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans are essential funding sources for the Agency's capital program, particularly the construction of the Regional Recycled Water Distribution System and Chino Basin Groundwater Management projects. Since 2002, IEUA has received more than \$151 million in SRF loans. The loans range from 0% interest to 2.60% interest over 20 to 30-year terms. IEUA has completed numerous capital projects ranging from \$630 thousand to over \$27 million with the assistance of SRF loans.

IEUA Capital Program Funding 15-Year Average



Water Quality Laboratory

Total Project Budget: \$24.6 Million

The Water Quality Laboratory project is grant funded through a SRF Loan at a 2.1% rate and \$1,050,000 principal forgiveness. IEUA secured a total of \$24,645,000 in SRF loans to complete this project. This project will construct a new laboratory facility. The current laboratory is outdated, small and has limited expandability and adaptability for future analytical needs. The new laboratory will allow for increased efficiency as well as enhanced safety.



Project Completion: August 2018

Inland Empire Utilities Agency Federal Funding and Projects

Grant Awards – Federal Grants

2000-2017

Year	Funding Agency	Grant	Project	Grant Contract Amount
2016	USBR	GW	RP-3 Basin Improvement Project	\$300,000
2016	USBR	WC	Update of the Chino Basin Drought Contingency Plan	\$200,000
2015	USBR	DS	CDA GRANT - Brine Concentrate Reduction Facility	\$5,000,000
2016				\$7,200,000
2015	USBR	GW	Groundwater Recharge Yield Enhancement Conjunctive Use Project for Stormwater Capture	\$750,000
2014	USBR	DS	CDA GRANT - Chino Basin Groundwater Supply Wells and Raw Water Pipeline Projects	\$3,000,000
2012	USBR	WC	Regional Residential Landscape Surveys and Retrofit Program	\$200,000
2012	USBR	DS	CDA GRANT - 1010 Zone Pump Station and New Product Water Pipelines	\$4,000,000
2011	USBR	GW	Turner Basin Recharge Improvements Project	\$406,712
2011	USBR	DS	CDA GRANT - Wellfield Development Project, Wells 1-3	\$1,551,095
2011	FEMA/ Cal-EMA	GW	FEMA Winter Storm 2010 Disaster Funds for Recharge Basins, Magnolia Channel, El Prado Lake Meter Cabinet	\$ 711,996
2009	USBR	RW	Regional RW Program	\$5,000,000
2009	USBR	RW	Regional RW Program Northeast Area (ARRA)	\$6,000,000
2009	USBR	RW	Regional RW Program Northwest Area (ARRA)	\$8,000,000
2009	USBR	WC	California Friendly Landscape Project	\$30,000
2008	USBR	RW	Regional RW Program	\$950,000
2006	USBR	RW	Regional RW Planning Program	\$980,000
2005	USBR	WC	Chino Basin Water Efficient Irrigation Demonstration Projects	\$50,000
2005	FEMA/ Cal-EMA	GW	FEMA Disaster Funds for Recharge Basins	\$697,175
2002	DOE	EE	RP-5 Renewable Energy Efficiency Project	\$2,326,000
2001	USBR	RW	Regional Water Recycling Project	\$22,608
2001	NRCS	EE	Chino Manure Treatment Emergency Watershed	\$4,900,000
2000	USBR	WC	Chino Basin Comprehensive Water Efficiency Landscape Planning Process	\$124,996
				\$ 52,400,582

EE Energy Efficiency

PK Chino Creek Park and Watershed

WC Conservation (Water, Energy, etc.)

RW Recycled Water

GW Ground Water Management

DS Desalination

WT Wastewater Treatment

EN Environmental

Inland Empire Utilities Agency Recycled Water Program



Strategy

Safe, Reliable, and Cost-Effective

In 2000, IEUA identified that recycled water use was a critical component in drought-resiliency and sustainability in the region, as well as maintaining its economic growth. With imported water rates increasing and long-term imported supply reliability in decline, the region committed to aggressively and proactively develop local water supplies to offset these impacts. This set the path for the development of a regional recycled water distribution system and a Recycled Water Implementation Plan.

Advantages

The use of recycled water presented several advantages to the region:

- It is one of the most significant and underutilized sources of local water supply;
- It is reliable during drought and climate change conditions;
- It requires significantly less energy than imported water to deliver to customers, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

California Proposition 1 Funding

In the near term (projected to be completed before 2020), IEUA and its member agencies have potential projects of \$100 - \$200 million primarily based on availability of funding. Currently, there are four applications which have been submitted and are being prepared for consideration for the 2014 California Proposition 1 funds, with an estimated project cost of ~\$160M. As these regional/multi-agency projects will be more robust and more expensive to implement, it is imperative that additional federal and state funding be made available to augment local funding.

Investing for the Future

Since 2000, over \$350 million has been invested into the implementation of a robust Recycled Water Program, of which \$69 million was secured through federal and state grant funding, and \$115 million was secured in SRF loan funding. In addition, \$69 million was obtained as grant funding for the groundwater recharge program. The region has achieved program success by leveraging heavily on grant funding and loans. With unanimous regional support, annual recycled water use grew from approximately 5,000 acre-feet (AF) in FY 04/05 to over 38,251 AF in FY 13/14.

Fiscal Year 2016/17:	33,411 AFY
Irrigation/Industrial RW Use:	19,477 AFY
Groundwater Recharge:	13,934 AFY

The development of recycled water is the cornerstone of a larger regional initiative to improve water supply reliability through enhanced local supplies.

Inland Empire Utilities Agency Renewable Energy Projects



Renewable Energy Profile

Total portfolio includes 7.3 MW of renewable energy

The Agency has made significant strides in reducing its dependence on the electrical power grid by investing in renewable energy programs. In an effort to diversify and maximize renewable energy generation, the Agency installed 3.5 megawatts (MW) of solar power in 2008, a 1 MW wind turbine in 2011 and a 2.8 MW biogas fuel cell in 2012. Combined, these projects have provided more than 50% of peak energy demand Agency-wide. Energy accounts for 25% of non-labor operation and maintenance costs, making it the highest non-labor cost. The Agency seeks to achieve energy independence by 2020 and carbon neutral by 2030 by improving operational efficiencies and implementing new renewable projects and energy management agreements.

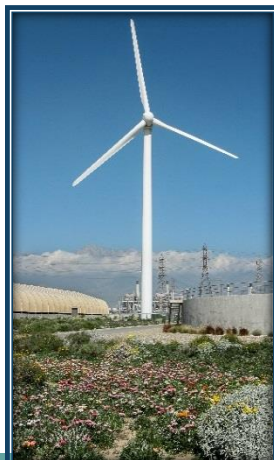


Solar

In 2008, IEUA installed 3.5 MW of solar power at its water recycling facilities and the Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility. The 3.5 MW of solar energy, enough to power approximately 2,800 homes, saves the Agency hundreds of thousands of dollars a year on energy costs.

Wind Turbine

A 1 MW wind turbine is installed at the northern Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 4. The wind turbine stands 185 feet high and has three blades that span 80 feet in length and provides a portion of the electricity needed at the plant.



IEUA maintains a well-earned reputation as a leader in clean energy and environmental stewardship.

Fuel Cell

In 2010, the Agency signed a 20-year power purchase agreement (PPA) to install, operate and maintain a 2.8 MW fuel cell system at the RP-1. Under the agreement, the PPA provider is responsible for funding, design, construction, operation and maintenance of the system. IEUA purchases power generated from the fuel cell plant at the agreed upon price, and uses the heat generated from the process to heat the anaerobic digesters



Battery Energy Storage

First public agency to implement this technology

IEUA entered into a partnership with Advanced Microgrid Solutions (AMS) to install, operate and maintain battery storage. The Agency has 4 MW of battery storage at six IEUA facilities (four treatment plants and two pump stations).

The batteries, supplied by Tesla, reduced IEUA's demand for power during peak periods, saving the Agency approximately \$220,000 annually in electricity costs. The batteries charge at night when power costs are at their lowest and use the batteries during the day when grid demand is highest, and costs are exponentially higher.

These battery storage systems integrate IEUA's renewable installations and give IEUA a greater ability to regulate the Agency's demand and the delivery of self-generated electricity. Furthermore, the batteries can potentially act as a resource for the utility to shed grid load during periods of high demand.

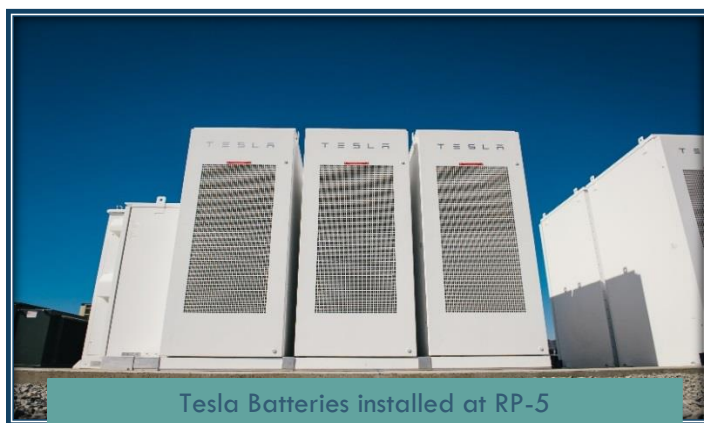
In 2016, a dedication ceremony was held at IEUA to launch the landmark water-energy project. The first-of-its-kind link between storage and renewable resources at a public water agency positions IEUA as the industry leader in approaches to sustainability and carbon reduction.



Board President Steven J. Elie, Congressman Mark Takano, Congresswoman Norma Torres, Director Jasmin A. Hall, Director Michael Camacho



Congressman Mark Takano, AMS Founder and CEO Susan Kennedy, Congresswoman Norma Torres



Tesla Batteries installed at RP-5

IEUA is committed to optimizing facility energy use and effectively managing renewable resources to achieve peak power independence and contain future energy costs.

Cucamonga Valley Water District

The Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD) is a retail water agency that provides high quality, safe and reliable water and wastewater services, while practicing good stewardship of natural and financial resources. CVWD's service area includes the City of Rancho Cucamonga, portions of the cities of Upland, Ontario and Fontana, and some unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. CVWD serves a population of approximately 200,000 customers within a 47-square-mile area, which includes approximately 45,000 water connections and 35,000 sewer connections.

CVWD supports policy and legislation which brings resolution to Bay-Delta issues and ensures that the cost of statewide public infrastructure is shared among all entities improving water supply reliability and addressing environmental concerns. In an effort to address these issues, along with providing comments, our Board of Directors adopted a resolution supporting the California Water-Fix.

The District continues to seek clarity in understanding the jurisdiction and mandates of the Waters of the United States rule and is awaiting the court's decision on the matter. We seek clear lines for determining which waters and facilities will be regulated as waters of the U.S. and for EPA to be specific about the degree of regulation that accompanies the designation. Regulatory certainty is essential for CVWD to understand how to plan for and meet water quality objectives.

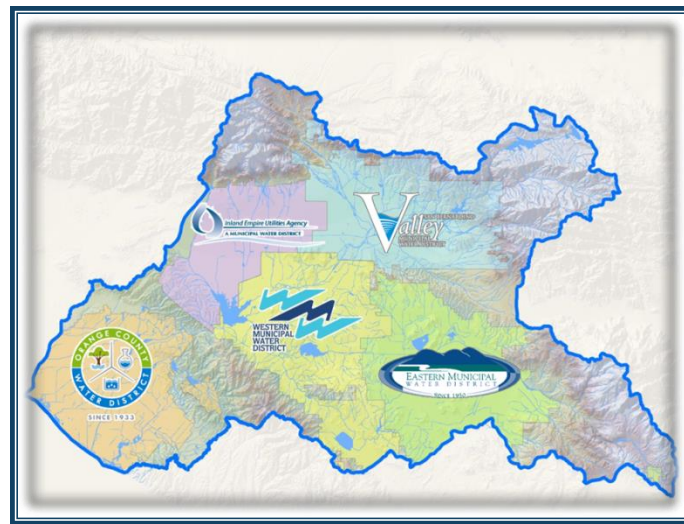
The District has worked closely with Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), the regional wastewater treatment provider and imported water wholesaler on the development of regional recycled water infrastructure throughout the CVWD service area. However, one of the greatest benefits of recycled water is the ability to utilize it as a replenishment source to our groundwater basins.

CVWD pumps from the Cucamonga and Chino Groundwater Basins. The Chino Basin is one of the largest groundwater basins in Southern California containing approximately 5,000,000 acre-feet of water. The District's water system includes a total of twenty-nine groundwater wells. Twelve of the wells are located in the Chino Basin aquifer and seventeen are located in the Cucamonga Basin. Of the seventeen Cucamonga Basin wells, only nine are currently operational, the remaining wells have been removed from service primarily due to excessive nitrate contamination. In order to maximize production in the well field nitrate wellhead treatment is required. The District is moving forward with a project to construct a well-head treatment facility in order to bring them back into production.

Santa Ana River Conservation and Conjunctive Use Program

The Santa Ana River Conservation and Conjunctive Use Program (SARCCUP) is a multi-agency, watershed-wide conjunctive use, habitat restoration, and groundwater storage program. The program is intended to supplement regional water supplies during multiple dry years, improve endangered species habitat in the Santa Ana River, and further utilize regional groundwater storage capabilities.

Project partners will focus their collaboration on water use efficiency, conjunctive use, groundwater storage, and habitat improvement. **Together the agencies submitted a Proposition 84 grant application for the Santa Ana River Conservation and Conjunctive Use Program (SARCCUP) and received \$55 million in funding from the State.**



A key component to the success of SARCCUP for CVWD is our Lloyd W. Michael Water Treatment Plant (LMWTP). The LMWTP recently completed an upgrade to meet new water quality regulations. **This upgrade project was made possible through \$14 million dollars in funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund through an agreement with the State Water Resources Control Board.** This \$48 million project began in the fall of 2012, and was completed in the summer of 2015. The upgrade project includes a new six-million-gallon reservoir tank and new structures to house advanced treatment facilities that comply with the strictest water quality standards.



As part of this project the LMWTP could be used to receive surplus water from project partners in exchange for stored groundwater. This exchange of water is one model of a conjunctive use project that is needed to meet water supply challenges. A Chino Basin water bank would also be established as a key component to this projects success.

Nitrate Wellhead Treatment Project

As our area continues to face possible drought conditions CVWD has focused on the development and improvement of our local resources. The value of local water supplies cannot be overstated, and the more water developed locally, the less reliant the District is on imported water supplies and the more.

One planned local resource project is the construction of a nitrate well-head treatment facility. This project will bring back into service and increase the availability and reliability of local water supplies. The nitrate wellhead groundwater treatment project will take place at an existing well site within CVWD's service area.



By utilizing state of the art water treatment systems to remove historical agricultural contaminants, this project is expected to produce an additional 237 million gallons of available clean drinking water in the area each year. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$4.7 million.

A portion of the funding of this project comes from Nestlé Waters North America. CVWD has a long-standing relationship with Nestlé who is an avid contributor to school educational programs and supports community efforts to address pollution and degradation issues in the local watershed. Nestlé has pledged a total of \$1.0 million dollars to assist in funding the well-head treatment project. CVWD will be responsible for managing, constructing, and operating the project. Construction of the project is planned to begin in 2018.

Cucamonga Canyon Management Plan

There are a number of public and private entities that own land in Cucamonga Canyon. Over the last decade, Cucamonga Canyon has been washed out several times due to storms and fires. As nature changes, so does the canyon's look and shape, as well as the path of the water. In addition to the changes caused by nature the canyon has also seen changes from over use and misuse of the natural resources by people. A local coalition including CVWD, local, state, and federal partners is working on a management plan for the canyon to help bring a healthy balance of recreation and protection of the natural resources. It will continue to require a cooperative effort by all parties in order to remain a reliable water supply for our local communities. One of the partners, the United States Forest Service (USFS) has recently completed a draft management plan for the canyon. The plan is currently under review by the coalition members including CVWD. CVWD supports any financial assistance or additional USFS resources to bring a resolution to this project.



Municipal Water District of Orange County

The 2018 Orange County Water Reliability Study

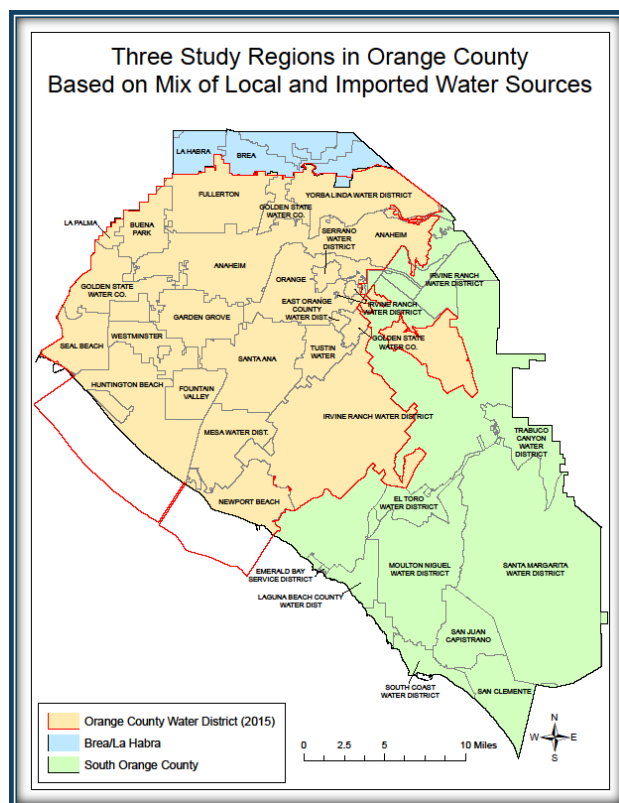
The Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) is Orange County's wholesale water agency. MWDOC purchases imported water from the State Water Project and Colorado River Aqueduct through Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for the benefit of over 3.1 million Orange County residents through MWDOC's 28-member retail water agencies. MWDOC provides key assistance as both a wholesale water and resource planning agency for Orange County.

Planning for water supply reliability in Southern California and Orange County is challenging due to a number of issues and threats such as; droughts and climate variability, major earthquakes, environmental regulations for endangered fish species, and existing demands on water supplies, which result in a high variability of imported water supply availability.

In 2016, MWDOC completed the Orange County Water Reliability Study in conjunction with all of the county's water agencies in the first comprehensive evaluation of current and future water supply and system reliability for Orange County. "Being reliable" refers to having sufficient water to avoid shortages, whether from droughts or emergencies. It also means not permanently impacting our economy or way of life for businesses and residents because water demands cannot be met. In plain language, it means having sufficient water, especially given the large variations in precipitation in California from year to year and threats of earthquakes that could disrupt water supplies for several months.

MWDOC is now working on the 2018 Update to the Reliability Study to include the most recent information including:

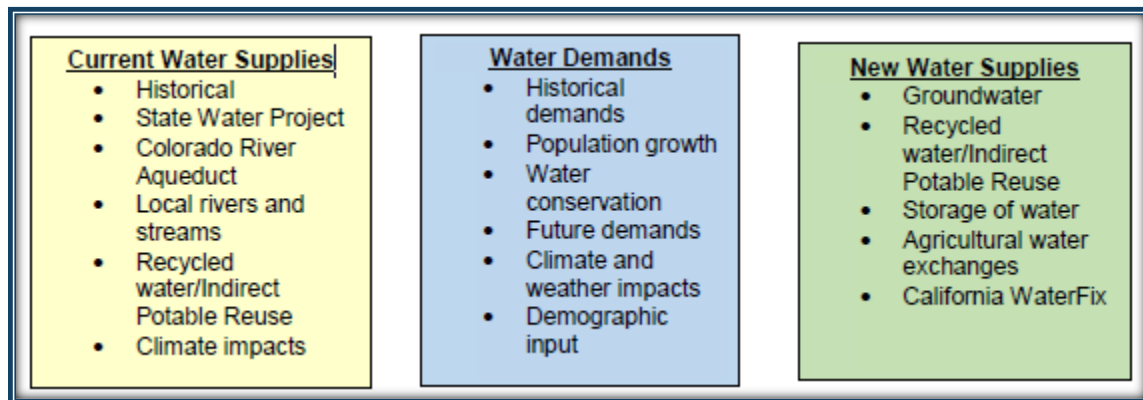
- Newer Global Climate Models for the Colorado River, and the implications for MWD of allocations under the Drought Contingency Plan.
- Inclusion of the most recent hydrologic data for the State Water Project and the Colorado River Aqueduct.
- Project evaluations of the major State, Regional and Orange County projects which impact Orange County, and
- System (emergency) reliability project analysis for South Orange County.



Orange County depends on imported supplies from Northern California and the Colorado River for about half of its water needs, although the need for imported water varies from about 10 to 95 percent, depending on which portion of the County is being served.

The Study found that without any new water investments made at the regional imported or local levels, Orange County will face water shortages in 8 of 10 years by the year 2040. It also determined one single investment alone, the California WaterFix, would result in shortages occurring no more often than 3 in 10 years in 2040. Additional investments will improve reliability further, however, *the California WaterFix is the single-most cost-effective large-scale reliability improvement for Southern California.*

The following groups of factors were considered in the Orange County Water Reliability Study:



Other Key Findings

- Orange County's population will grow by about 10 percent, or 317,000 people, by 2040, while water use will remain fairly level or will slightly decline as the use of water becomes more and more efficient. Orange County's 2040 water demand is estimated at about 579,000 acre-feet (AF). An acre-foot of water can supply about two and a half to three families for a year.
- North Orange County has more groundwater supplies and less dependence on imported supplies, so it can manage potential shortages by way of demand curtailment about once every 20 years - or new water investments can be made. With South Orange County's heavy dependence on imported supplies, the study concluded water shortage impacts could be significant by 2030 and even more extreme in later years, requiring the need for new supply investments.
- Another portion of the study evaluated the emergency aspects earthquakes pose to meeting water demands. Imported supplies to Southern California cross the San Andreas and other faults numerous times, exposing these major conveyance systems to outages of six months or more. The majority of the well systems in North Orange County would survive an earthquake and continue to supply water if power to run them is available. South Orange County has a much greater exposure because of its higher dependence on imported supplies and therefore supplies to meet emergency needs are required.

Irvine Ranch Water District. Syphon Reservoir Improvement Project.

IRWD. WELL GROUNDED IN WATER RELIABILITY.



Project Overview:

The Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD) is in the planning stages of the Syphon Reservoir Improvement Project. Syphon Reservoir, in the northern portion of the City of Irvine, is 1949 facility historically used to store irrigation water supplies. The Syphon Reservoir Improvement Project has two components: 1) Conversion of Syphon Reservoir to a recycled water seasonal storage facility including upgrading the reservoir to contemporary design and safety standards; and 2) Capacity augmentation to increase storage capability from its current 500 acre-feet to 5,000 acre-feet. By providing additional storage, this project will allow IRWD to recycle nearly all of the District's treated sewage flows, bolster IRWD's supply reliability, and reduce the region's dependence on imported water supplies.



Projected increase in storage capacity of Syphon Reservoir from 500 acre-feet to 5,000 acre-feet.

The current 500 acre-foot Syphon Reservoir has been integrated into the IRWD recycled water system as a small seasonal storage facility. The cost to upgrade the reservoir to contemporary design and safety standards and increase its current capacity to 5,000 acre-feet is estimated at approximately \$72 million (in 2014 dollars). This includes, among other things, de-silting, dam and spillway construction, upsizing onsite strainers, outlet structures and onsite appurtenances, and environmental mitigation.

IRWD has completed the necessary design and feasibility studies to move the project into the CEQA/NEPA stage. The next step will be to complete the required environmental compliance documents, complete the pre-design report and work with adjacent property owners to provide for environmental mitigation. This phase is scheduled to commence in 2018.



Irvine Ranch
WATER DISTRICT

For more Information please visit:
[www.irwd.com/Construction/Future Projects](http://www.irwd.com/Construction/Future%20Projects)
Call us: (949) 453-5500

Background: IRWD's Recycled Water Program

IRWD owns and operates one of the most robust recycled water systems in the country. With approximately 500 miles of recycled water pipelines, 12 storage reservoirs, and over 5,000 metered recycled water connections, the District delivers more than 25,000 acre-feet of recycled water per year. IRWD promotes the use of recycled water for non-potable purposes by providing a 10% discount for irrigation uses and a 40% discount for year-round industrial and commercial uses. More than a quarter of the District's total water demand is met through the use of recycled water.

Recycled water is used within the District's service area for:

- Landscape irrigation: 80% of all public, commercial and school landscape areas are irrigated with recycled water.
- Agriculture irrigation: Orchards, row crops, along with commercial nurseries.
- Commercial uses: More than 90 commercial buildings use recycled water for toilet/urinal flushing and in cooling towers.
- Industrial uses: Examples include concrete production and composting.

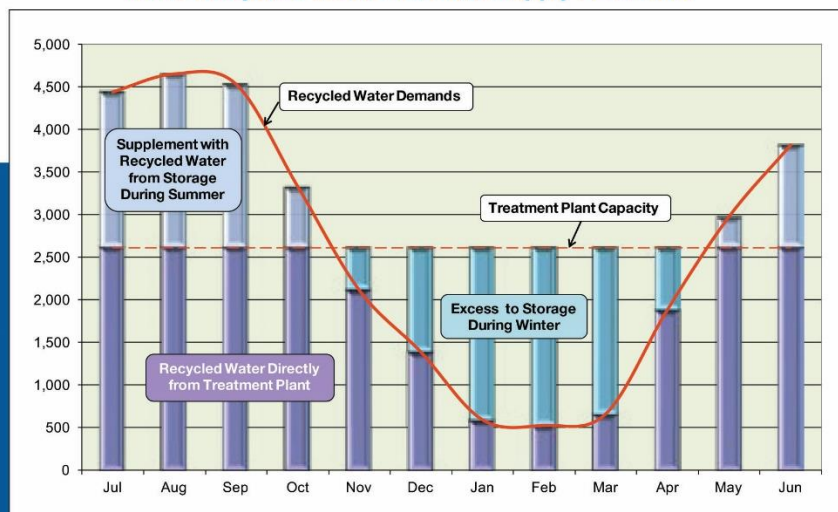
Seasonal Storage of Recycled Water:

Each year, recycled water demands, dominated by irrigation uses, fluctuate considerably due to variations in weather patterns. IRWD's recycled water storage reservoirs allow for excess recycled water produced in the cooler and wetter winter months to be stored for use in the hotter and drier summer months when irrigation demands are higher. Without adequate seasonal storage, the excess supplies are lost to ocean disposal in the winter, and IRWD must purchase supplemental imported water to meet summer demands.

The addition of Syphon Reservoir to IRWD's existing network of seasonal recycled water storage reservoirs will allow the District to store and use 100% of its recycled water. Every gallon of recycled water used for irrigation, toilet flushing or industrial processes, saves a gallon of drinking water for potable purposes.

IRWD Recycled Water Seasonal Supply / Demand

Graph shows average acre-feet per month



IRWD. WELL GROUNDED IN WATER RELIABILITY.

IRWD Contacts:

Paul Cook, General Manager Phone: (949) 453-5590 / E-mail: cook@irwd.com

Mallika Vastare, Washington D.C. Representative Phone: (202) 737-0700 / E-mail: mvastare@furmangroup.com

1/2018



Mesa Water District

Safe, Sustainable Sources

Mesa Water District was formed in 1960 when four local water providers merged into one. At that time, most of its water was imported from the Colorado River. As the price of imported water rose in the 1970s, Mesa Water® turned to groundwater supplies. Today Mesa Water's seven wells pump water from Orange County's groundwater basin. Mesa Water was the first water purveyor in Orange County to treat amber-tinted water. Completed in 2012, the award-winning Mesa Water Reliability Facility (MWRF) has achieved the Board of Directors' long-standing vision of supplying 100 percent locally-sourced, reliable drinking water to satisfy the community's needs.

Service Area

Governed by a publicly-elected, five-member Board of Directors, Mesa Water is an independent special district that provides water to 110,000 residents in an 18-square-mile area serving most of Costa Mesa, parts of Newport Beach, and some unincorporated areas of Orange County including John Wayne Airport.

Efficient, Transparent, Financially Strong

During California's recent severe multi-year drought, Mesa Water's customers trimmed water consumption significantly without mandatory water budgets or rationing. Mesa Water continues to encourage conservation through its water education and public outreach programs.

Mesa Water is one of the most efficient water agencies in Orange County, according to a recent study of annual expenditures per capita. Mesa Water is financially strong as evidenced by its AAA bond rating from Fitch and Standard & Poor's.

Since 2013, Mesa Water has received a Transparency Certificate of Excellence from the Special District Leadership Foundation. Since 2007, it has been named a California Special Districts Association District of Distinction, which recognizes agencies that provide essential public services in a fiscally responsible manner.



The Board of Mesa Water District
Costa Mesa, CA

- James R. Fisler, Director (Division 2)
- Shawn Dewane (Division 5)
- Marice H. DePasquale (Division 3)
- Fred Bockmiller, Vice President (Division 1)
- Jim Atkinson, President (Division 4)

Mesa Water Reliability Facility

Description

Mesa Water District sits above Orange County's groundwater basin, with a source of amber-tinted potable water hundreds of feet below the clear-water basin. The amber tint comes from ancient redwoods that once grew in the area. The Mesa Water Reliability Facility—which came online in 2013 after a two-year improvements project—features state-of-the-art nanofiltration technology to remove the amber color. Water pumped from the site is considered to be a new water source, meaning it would otherwise be unavailable.



Benefits

- Produces 50 percent more water than previous process while using less energy.
- Allows Mesa Water to meet 100 percent of customer needs with local groundwater supplies.
- Has provided 8.4 billion gallons of safe, reliable drinking water since 2013.
- Fully automated systems allow 24/7 remote monitoring for optimal efficiency.
- Stabilizes water rates and reduces reliance on imported water.
- Increases energy efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint.
- Protects Orange County's clear-water basin from amber water migration.
- Home to two deep water wells (800-1,200 feet below surface) and one-million-gallon reservoir.

MWRF Project Timeline



Demolition
2011



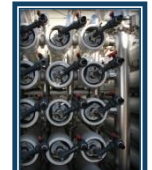
Sub-Grade
Construction
2011



Equipment
Installation
2011-2012



System
Testing
2012



MWRF
Online
2013

Santa Margarita Water District

Santa Margarita Water District (SMWD) is embarking on two major projects: one that will enhance and manage existing surface and ground water resources in cooperation with the South Coast Water District; and another, a new facility that will provide seasonal storage for up to 5,000 acre/feet of recycled water—a potential new source of water for future direct/indirect potable reuse. Together these two projects will enable the District to realize long-term water reliability and sustainability.



Program Background

The San Juan Watershed Project was developed, in part, as a product of the San Juan Basin Authority (SJBA) to manage and optimize the Basin's water resources.

In 2014, the SJBA developed the San Juan Basin Groundwater and Facilities Management Plan to find management alternatives such as adaptive production management, in- and near-stream stormwater recharge, recycled water recharge and seawater



intrusion control. Subsequently, the SJBA conducted an additional study to evaluate further how to implement these elements.

A Phased Approach

The surface water recharge strategies provide an opportunity to implement a phased approach to the groundwater optimization program increasing the recharge component over time. The implementation strategy has been developed in such a way that each increment builds upon the previous phase.

Overall Benefits



LOCAL SUPPLY



WATER QUALITY



ECOLOGICAL
ENHANCEMENTS



WATER STORAGE

The Watershed Project will have the capacity to provide up to 2.8 billion gallons of additional, local, reliable water to south Orange County residents and reduce reliance on imported water; enough water for 50,000 families each year. The project will enhance local water supply, water quality, ecological balance, and storage capacity in the region.



Phase One will supply an average of 700 acre feet of local, reliable water to South Orange County residents by installing rubber dams to capture and filter stormwater.



Phase Two builds on Phase One by capturing and filtering stormwater and recycled water. This second phase will supply up to 4,900 acre feet of local, reliable water to residents each year.

Phase Three adds an additional 2,700 acre feet of water by recharging additional recycled water further upstream.

Upon completion of all three phases, the project will provide up to 8,300 acre feet of local, reliable water—roughly 20% of the region's domestic water needs.

The final draft of the Environmental Impact Report has been released for public comment with approval expected in the first quarter, 2018. Construction is slated to begin in the 4th quarter of 2018 and take nine to ten months.

Trampas Canyon Seasonal Storage Reservoir is the second element in SMWD's efforts to enhance the long-term reliability and sustainability of the District's water resources.



The District has begun construction of the \$82 million non-domestic water storage reservoir to provide seasonal storage. The proposed project includes an earth-filled dam and reservoir as well as facilities to supply recycled water from SMWD's Chiquita Water Reclamation Plant (CWRP) and other local reclamation facilities as well as the capture of urban return flows for multiple uses of imported water.

Recycled water production is consistent year-round, however; demands vary substantially between summer and winter. This seasonal storage facility will allow for maximizing the use of recycled water. The reservoir is also sized to allow for the use of all the potential recycled water produced at the District's Chiquita

Water Reclamation Plant. It will also have capacity for storage of recycled water from other regional treatment plants and urban return flows in order to maximize non-domestic water use in South Orange County. These uses include irrigation of common areas, parks, schools, slopes and street medians. Its use directly offsets the need for potable-quality water for irrigation needs.

Western Municipal Water District

Western Municipal Water District (Western) provides water supply, wastewater disposal, and water resource management to the public in a safe, reliable, environmentally sensitive, and financially responsible manner.

History

Western was formed in 1954 under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911 for the purpose of bringing supplemental water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to a growing western Riverside County. Now Western serves nearly 1 million residents in the region.

Organization

Service Area: Roughly 527-square miles in western Riverside County

Population Served: Approximately 956,000

Retail Agencies:

- Box Springs Mutual Water Co.
- City of Corona
- City of Norco
- City of Riverside
- Eagle Valley Mutual Water Co.
- Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
- Temescal Valley Water District
- Rancho California Water District

Agencies also within Western's boundaries are Jurupa Community Services District, Rubidoux Community Services District, March Air Reserve Base, Home Gardens County Water District, and Home Gardens Sanitary District.



Governance

Western is governed by a five-person Board of Directors, elected to four-year terms by registered voters in the five election divisions. The Directors are responsible for policy decisions that govern the operations of Western. They meet regularly the first and third Wednesday of each month at 9:30 a. m. at Western's administrative office.

- Bob Stockton • Division 1
- Thomas P. Evans • Division 2
- Brenda Dennstedt • Division 3
- Donald D. Galleano • Division 4
- S.R. "Al" Lopez • Division 5

Appointed by the Board of Directors, Donald D. Galleano represents Western on the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Board of Directors. Craig Miller is Western's General Manager.

District Finance and Administration

Western's revenue is derived primarily from water and wastewater rates and charges, as well as ad valorem property tax revenue.

- Water Revenue Bond Ratings - Fitch AA; S&P AA+
- Budget - July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018: \$118 million
- Capital Projects: \$16.7 million budgeted
- Employees: Approximately 148

Western Municipal Water District

Water Supply and Delivery Western currently sells approximately 74,000 acre-feet of water annually. This is equal to about 24 billion gallons. Western provides desalted water via its Arlington Desalter and a 7.2 million gallons per day (MGD) reverse osmosis water treatment plant.

Retail Water Service Western supplies imported water and groundwater directly to approximately 24,300 residential, commercial and agricultural customers in the areas of El Sobrante, Eagle Valley, Temescal Creek, Woodcrest, Orangecrest, Mission Grove, Lake Mathews, March Air Reserve Base, Rainbow Canyon, as well as portions of Riverside and Murrieta. The Murrieta Division provides water and wastewater services to approximately 2,300 customers within a 6.5-square mile portion of Murrieta and relies on both groundwater and imported sources.

Wastewater Western operates and maintains approximately 8,000 domestic and industrial wastewater collection/conveyance systems, including 24 sewer lift stations, for retail and contract services customers across much of its service area. Western is a member of and the administrator for the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA) that treats roughly 6.5 MGD of wastewater. The Western Water Recycling Facility (WWRF) recycles tertiary-treated wastewater for outdoor irrigation benefiting customers, such as the Riverside National Cemetery.

Facilities Western operates 128 pumps with a total horsepower of more than 17,000. The system encompasses nearly 621 miles of pipeline, ranging in diameter from 4 to 60 inches. The 38 water storage reservoirs have a capacity of roughly 94 million gallons.

Resource Management & Supply Reliability Western continues to move forward with its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan that identifies management strategies to increase water supplies within the region. Water supply reliability projects include the capture of stormwater at Seven Oaks Dam, greater use of recycled water from the WWRF and an increase in desalted groundwater at the Arlington and Chino desalters. Western's General Manager is a court-appointed Watermaster with responsibilities for reporting compliance with water quality and quantity provisions of court orders regarding water rights issues in the Santa Ana River Watershed. Western is one of the five member agencies of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA), a regional water resources planning and project implementation organization.

Water Use Efficiency Western's water-use efficiency programs and incentives help customers save water and money. As Western continues to develop projects to diversify our local water supply, our focus will also remain on helping our customers use water efficiently. Western provides excellent resources and programs including free efficiency evaluations rebates on low water using fixtures, and a comprehensive school education program.

Contract Services Western provides contract operation and maintenance services for neighboring jurisdictions including the Inland Empire Brine Line, an industrial brine disposal system for commercial and industrial users, and WRCRWA's wastewater treatment facilities operations and administrative transactions.

La Sierra Pipeline and Pump Station

Amount Requested: \$36 Million

Description The La Sierra Pipeline (LSP) project is an integral portion of the Congressionally-authorized Riverside-Corona Feeder. The final EIR for the project was certified in February 2012. The LSP will connect the Mill's Gravity Line at the La Sierra Tank at El Sobrante with the Arlington Desalter and the Chino Desalters.

The LSP project is integral to Western's vision to interconnect water systems throughout the region. The Arlington Desalter and Chino Desalter are currently in the process of being connected with piping to allow movement of water between them. The last and most critical piece of this water supply undertaking is to connect the desalters with the La Sierra Tank via the LSP.

The major components of the LSP are:

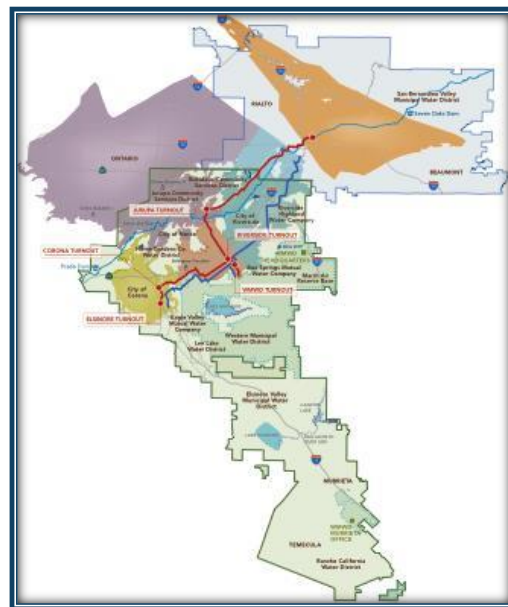
- 25,000 feet of 30" Diameter Pipeline;
- 3,500 Horse Power Pump Station at Arlington;
- 750 Horse Power Pump Station at La Sierra Tank Site.

Benefits System reliability is enhanced by the LSP's ability to convey up to cubic feet per second (cfs) of water from the desalters. Currently, Western depends on imported water from Metropolitan Water District's Mills Plant for most of its water supply. In the case of delivery interruptions from the Mills Plant, anticipated LSP totals nearly 6,300 AFY of available new local water supply for Western's Riverside Retail Service Area, providing 84 percent of Western's demands in winter months and 50 percent of peak summer demands.

The LSP will:

- Increase the water supply for Western's Riverside service area by 6,300 acre-feet per year;
- Enhance water supply and system reliability for the cities of Norco and Corona;
- Provide up to 30 cfs of emergency supply during outages at Metropolitan Water District's Mills Plant.

Federal Nexus New water sources must be developed to address shortages resulting from the federal court decision to cut water supplies to Southern California in order to protect threatened and endangered fish. New water sources created will reduce the region's demand on the State Water Project and the Colorado River.



Arlington Basin Water Quality Improvement Project

Amount Requested: \$11 Million

Description

The Arlington Desalter is currently operated by

Western Municipal Water District (Western) in order to treat the low-quality groundwater from the Arlington Basin for potable uses and to decrease subsurface outflow of degraded groundwater to the nearby Temescal Basin. Much of the water is of poor quality and generally exceeds the Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) for nitrogen, perchlorate and total dissolved solids. By moving forward with this project, Western is expanding potable water production at the Arlington Desalter and improving overall water management. The proposed project consists of the construction of three recharge basins with a monitoring well at each location, an extraction well, and a raw water pipeline connecting the extraction well with the Arlington Desalter. The project will facilitate recharge of currently unused or underutilized local water resources, including stormwater and dry-weather flows. The additional groundwater recharge will allow increased extraction and treatment at the Arlington Desalter, while providing the facilities for prudent conjunctive management of sustainable and reliable groundwater levels. The proposed extraction well, in the eastern portion of the Arlington Groundwater Basin, will prevent the poor quality groundwater spill from the Arlington Groundwater Basin to Hole Lake.



Benefits

The key project beneficiaries are the City of Norco, City of Corona, and some unincorporated areas of Riverside County.

- **Expands local water supplies:** The project result will be more potable water available in the Arlington Groundwater Basin for extraction, treatment, and delivery to customers.
- **Protects water quality:** These efforts will also help protect water quality in the Santa Ana River.

Federal Nexus

New water sources must be developed to address shortages resulting from a federal court decision to cut water supplies to Southern California. New water created will reduce the region's demand on the State Water Project and the Colorado River.

Chino Desalters

Amount Requested: Funds Received – THANK YOU

Description Funds were used to increase groundwater pumping by developing new wells, upgrading treatment capacity of the Chino I and Chino II Desalter facilities, and improving reliability of existing facilities. Increased pumping of local groundwater accelerates improvement of water quality in the aquifer while preventing travel of degraded groundwater into the Santa Ana River, where it may impact water quality of downstream users. The completion of the Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion project is vital for protecting local water supplies and sensitive ecology along the Santa Ana River.



Benefits The facility expansion will work to improve groundwater quality and expand potable supplies in the basin. The key project beneficiaries are the Western Municipal Water District, Jurupa Community Services District and the city of Ontario. Other beneficiaries include the cities of Chino, Chino Hills and Norco as well as the Santa Ana River Water Company. The project will benefit more than 1.5 million people in the Inland Empire of Southern California.

- ***Creates new, more reliable water:*** This project creates 10.5 million gallons/day of new water in a region thirsty for additional water supplies. Treating increased flows from the local aquifer is more reliable than importing costly water from hundreds of miles away.
- ***Improves groundwater quality:*** Pumping more groundwater and treating it to remove salts, nitrates and volatile organic compounds will accelerate restoration of local groundwater quality.
- ***Environmental benefits:*** Increasing groundwater pumping in localized areas will significantly reduce the flow of degraded groundwater into the Santa Ana River. This in turn helps to increase water quality of the Santa Ana River and protects downstream water supplies and ecosystems.

Federal Nexus New water sources must be developed to address shortages resulting from a federal court decision to cut water supplies to Southern California to protect threatened and endangered species. New water created will reduce the region's demand on the State Water Project and the Colorado River. Further, the project removes nitrates, salts and volatile organic compounds residing in the local aquifer and traveling into the Santa Ana River, subsequently impacting the water quality of the river as well as the downstream users in Orange County.

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

Understanding Variable Sewer Rates

- New Rate goes into effect July 1, 2018 -

EVMWD is committed to providing safe, reliable and affordable sewer service to the communities we serve. The rates the district charges for sewer service are developed to reflect the true cost to provide service, and ensure EVMWD can maintain the same level of service in the future.

EVMWD customers currently pay a flat (fixed) rate for sewer service. This doesn't account for the impacts that households have on the sewer system. The most significant impact comes from the number of people living in each home.

To more accurately reflect the costs of providing sewer service, the board of directors adopted a variable residential rate structure based on the actual number of people in your home. The variable charge would pay for costs associated with collecting and transporting sewage to the treatment plant, chemical supplies, and disposal.

This new structure would calculate your bill using the number of people in the home and multiplying that number by the variable charge, then adding it to the new lower fixed rate. For example, if Eddie lived with his wife, they would confirm with EVMWD that they have two people in their home and their bill would be 2 x \$6.93, or \$13.86, plus the fixed rate of \$20.29 for a total sewer bill of \$34.15.



More information, a list of frequently asked questions, and an online rate calculator tool for EVMWD customers are available at www.evmwd.com/2018sewer.

Investing in the future of our community!

Infrastructure Enhancement

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) is committed to providing high quality, reliable water service to our customers. From storage tanks to underground pipelines, EVMWD staff work tirelessly to protect, maintain, and improve our community's assets. Proactive maintenance and improvement projects do more than just increase efficiency, they save money in the long run by preventing expensive repairs and keeping the systems running effectively.

Recognizing that maintenance of our infrastructure is crucial, EVMWD has made great strides to rehabilitate and replace important assets. Over the past year, EVMWD has completed many water related projects including:

- 12545 Feet of Water Pipeline Replaced
- More than 39,000 Advanced Meters installed in 2017- Service area complete

Advanced Meter Technology

EVMWD is installing an Advanced Meter Technology (AMI) that remotely monitors water use, provides early leak detection, and sends customers electronic alerts. This system enables customers to view live bill estimates at any time, and will allow EVMWD to more efficiently monitor meters.

Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant Improvements

EVMWD rehabilitated its aging clarification system at the Canyon Lake Water Treatment plant, enabling more efficient drinking water treatment and increased reliability. The plant now produces approximately 10 percent of EVMWD's supplies, reducing the demand for costly imported water. Recognizing that maintenance of our infrastructure is crucial, EVMWD has made great strides to rehabilitate and replace important assets.

Over the past year, EVMWD has completed many water related projects including:

COUNTRY CLUB HEIGHTS

- 4,975 linear feet of water lines replaced, partnered with City of Lake Elsinore for street improvements. EVMWD increased capacity and added hydrants.

COUNTY WATER COMPANY AREA

- 2,500 linear feet of new permanent water pipeline. \$6 million in grant funding was used to pay for the project in its entirety. EVMWD increased capacity and added hydrants.

ILLINOIS STREET

- 5,370 linear feet of water lines replaced, partnered with City of Lake Elsinore for street improvements. EVMWD increased capacity and added hydrants.

LAKELAND VILLAGE

- 1,100 linear feet of water lines replaced. EVMWD increased capacity and added hydrants

POTTERY STREET

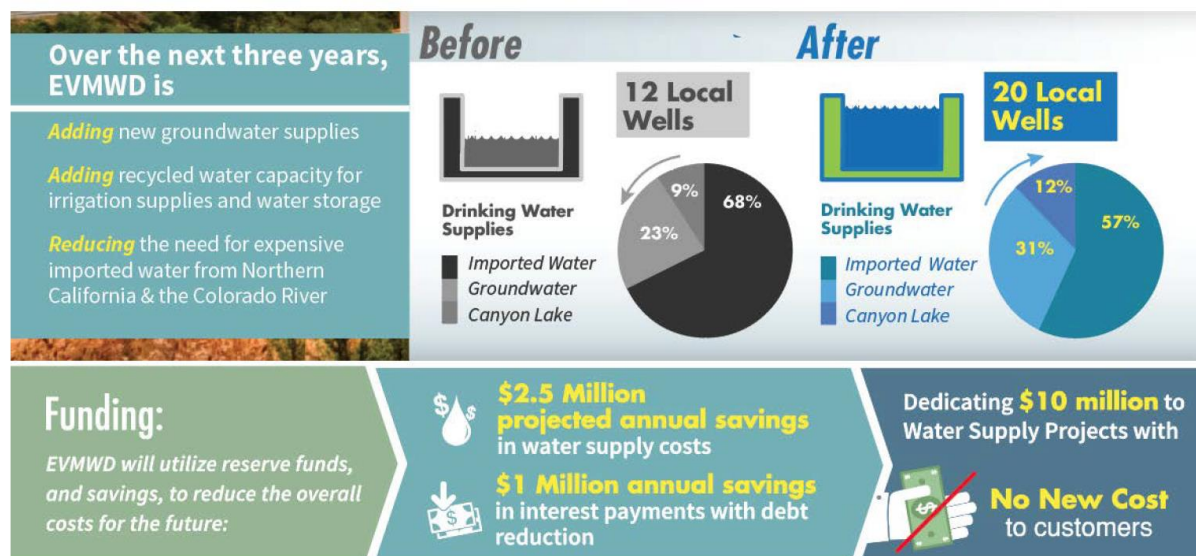
- 1,100 linear feet of water lines replaced. EVMWD increased capacity and added hydrants.

New Water Projects Strengthen EVMWD's Local Water Supply

EVMWD continues to look for new and efficient ways to secure reliable water supplies, without further burdening our customers. EVMWD knows that increasing our drinking water supplies by tapping into local groundwater is a sensible way to manage supplies. Utilizing reserves, EVMWD is investing \$10 million into developing new local water supplies to increase our community's water supply reliability and production. EVMWD embarked upon the Near-Term Projects plan in early 2017, which includes several short-term projects, which will increase EVMWD's total supplies by 4,860 acre-feet of water per year, enough to supply as many as 9,720 households.

Construction began on the Flagler Wells Conversion Pipeline near Temescal Canyon Road and Cajalco Road in Corona in the Fall of 2017. Crews are currently converting two existing irrigation wells, developing a water treatment facility and pump station, and installing new water pipes and storm drains.

EVMWD also began work on the Palomar Well Flushing Pipelines Project which will convert another well to drinking water and install pipes beneath Palomar Street in Wildomar. These projects are among EVMWD's strategies for water supply development over the next 18 years and are included in the district's Integrated Resources Plan.



Jurupa Community Services District



The Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) is a public retail agency that provides water, wastewater, graffiti removal, street light maintenance, public area landscape maintenance, and parks and recreation services. Located in the western portion of Riverside County, the cities of Jurupa Valley and Eastvale are located within JCSD's 40 square-mile service area. The current population is approximately 130,000 and is expected to grow to 160,000 over the next several years. JCSD's service area population is diverse in every measurable way including age, ethnicity, language, and income level. Approximately 28 percent of residents live within a Disadvantaged Community as defined by CalEnviroScreen 2.0.

Jurupa Valley is the older of the two cities and maintains a tradition of large residential parcels and animal keeping. Originally part of a Spanish land grant, the city proudly retains its "old west" feel and customs. The city of Eastvale, incorporated in the same year as Jurupa Valley (2010), was part of the Chino Agricultural Preserve. The Preserve, began in 1968, was comprised of dairy farms and was ranked 3rd in California milk products. As the Preserve was disbanded and dairy farmers relocated, residential development began for families and the businesses that serve them.

Established in 1956, JCSD has continued a tradition of providing high-quality, safe, and reliable services in a cost-effective transparent manner. Originally formed to install a sewer system, other services were added as the population grew to include water (1966), graffiti (1992), and parks and recreation services in Eastvale (1996). JCSD is proud of its partnerships with other water leaders throughout southern California. These include the Cities of Jurupa Valley, Eastvale, and Riverside. Agency partnerships include the Rubidoux Community Services District, Western Municipal Water District, Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Chino Basin Desalter Authority, and Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority.



Etiwanda Avenue Trunk Sewer

Wastewater Collection

Amount Requested: \$5,000,000

Project Overview

The founding of JCSD was to provide sewer service to the residents of Jurupa Valley in 1956 due to a growing population as well as the unreliability of residential septic systems. Residential septic systems require maintenance that homeowners may not be able to provide leading to possible contamination of surrounding areas because of sewer spills and overflows. The drinking water supply is endangered by these types of events. JCSD has accomplished this original mission and has a record of providing this service in a reliable, efficient manner.



JCSD shares a boundary with the Santa Ana River Water Company (SARWC), a mutual water company that serves previously unincorporated areas within JCSD's service area. All the SARWC service area is designated as low income according to CalEnviroscreen 3.0. As a mutual water company, SARWC provides only water to these residents; consequently, the homes and businesses within the SARWC boundaries are on septic systems.

Septic systems have the potential to contaminate water, however, the probable impact is higher in this area due to the SARWC border with the Santa Ana River. A septic system failure or overflow has the potential to contaminate the river which flows through several cities and into Orange County. Additionally, over the last few years, JCSD staff has received an increasing number of inquiries regarding the possibility of obtaining sewer collection services. These inquiries originated from property owners whose septic systems are now failing or land owners that are considering various development options.

JCSD is committed to providing wastewater collection and sewer service within the SARWC boundaries and is focusing on the "Etiwanda Corridor" project. This area is located between Bellegrave Avenue and Limonite Avenue and contains approximately 1300 homes and several businesses. JCSD has taken steps to investigate this process including a Preliminary Design Report and potential Local Agency Formation Commission of Riverside County (LAFCO) annexation. The next step in this process includes environmental studies, LAFCO support and annexation, additional engineering work, and construction.

JCSD is uniquely positioned to provide wastewater and sewer collection services to the residents and businesses within the SARWC boundaries and respectfully requests federal and state funding support for this vital service.

Landscape Coach

Helping residents be water efficient one landscape at a time.

Amount Requested: \$100,000

Project Overview

JCSD is located in the Inland Empire which is categorized by long, hot, dry periods that extend from June through November. JCSD has actively worked to reduce water-use during the last several years by retrofitting both residential and commercial properties with water conserving devices including toilets, showerheads, irrigation controllers, and high-efficiency washing machines. In 2014, at the beginning of the most recent drought, additional methods to reduce water-use became JCSD's focus to meet State Water Resource Control Board mandates. It quickly became apparent that indoor water-use was not the primary issue and the JCSD Board of Directors instituted Level 3 of the Water Conservation Plan which limited landscape irrigation to two days per week.

Upon further investigation of water-use practices, it was discovered that outdoor water-use accounted for up to 80 percent of water use during the hottest months specifically to water cool season turf. Grass cannot survive on a two day per week irrigation schedule during the summer. Consequently, the Level 2 water-use restrictions presented a dilemma for residents to either violate the Water Conservation Plan ordinance or lose their landscape. At that time, both Western Municipal Water District and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California were promoting turf replacement through a rebate program. JCSD quickly added to the rebate and began promoting the program. At that time, the rebate was \$2 per square foot. This is not insignificant, however, the average cost of a landscaper installed landscape that includes turf removal is between \$6 and \$12 per square foot. Many residents cannot afford this investment in their landscape and were left with dying grass and eventually a yard that was little more than dirt.

After researching different programs, JCSD opted for a Do-It-Yourself Turf Replacement (DIYTR) program that would benefit all homeowners, including those that are less affluent. The DIYTR Program would provide residents with different tools to enable them to do the majority, if not all, of their landscape themselves. Typical homeowner installed landscapes cost between \$2 and \$7 per square foot enabling many more people to participate. As such, JCSD staff contracted with a landscape company to provide several different templates and instructional materials. The downloadable materials are designed for JCSD's website and are provided free-of-charge. These materials include templates for landscape design, plant material selection and placement, irrigation systems, soil testing, and specialty gardening. Adaptability and ease of use are primary goals of the DIYTR Program. Almost all the planned items are completed and posted on JCSD's website.

A landscape transformation is an intimidating process. It requires many separate steps and skills that are both technical and artistic. This is above the skill level of most residents, but JCSD believes with support it can be accomplished.

To assist residents, JCSD designed a Landscape Coach Program (LCP). The LCP is designed to assist residents with the portion of the process the resident determines. The program basics are that the resident must attend a four-hour class learning both the LCP process and requirements as well as the steps involved in transforming a turf yard into a drought-tolerant landscape. Once completed, the resident is eligible to use the Landscape Coach (LC) for up to six hours.

The LC is knowledgeable in all areas of Landscape Transformation including:

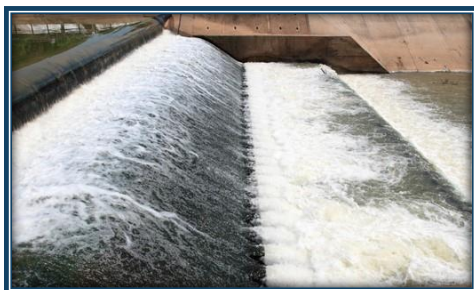
- Native Plants
- Drought-Tolerant Plants
- Irrigation
- Plant Selection
- Design
- Maintenance
- Installation
- Turf Removal

For example, a resident may need help with design and irrigation. The resident downloads one of the designs from JCSD's website and contacts the LC. The LC arrives at the resident's home and adapts the design to the homeowner's landscape in two hours. The resident continues with their project. One month later, the resident needs further assistance with irrigation and contacts the LC. The LC downloads the irrigation design from JCSD's website and assists the homeowner with adaption and installation, if necessary, for an additional four hours. The homeowner has used their allotted time of six hours. Another resident might need assistance in different areas. It is up to the resident to select where and when they need the assistance.

Turf irrigation is the single biggest use of water for most water suppliers. While the supply and demand of water varies over time, dependent on precipitation, weather, and other issues, the reduction of turf is the only way for residential customers to permanently reduce their water-use in a significant way. JCSD believes this is an innovative new program that can deliver water saving results in a relatively short period of time. JCSD respectfully requests funding support at the federal and state levels.



Riverside North Aquifer Storage & Recovery Project



Project Partners: Riverside Public Utilities, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, Western Municipal Water District

Development since: 2006

Location: Colton, California near the Santa Ana River

Estimated Yield: 6,000 acre-feet of water (annual average)

Estimated Cost: \$30 million

Project Completion: 2019

Purpose The Riverside North Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project will capture and recharge high-quality storm water to the Rialto-Colton and Riverside groundwater basins for subsequent extraction and municipal use, allow partnering agencies to further utilize local water resources and become less dependent on imported water, increase water supply reliability, and improve groundwater quality.

The population within the Project Partners' service area is estimated at nearly 1 million people. The new water supply that would be captured and stored by the Riverside North ASR Project would be about 6,000 acre-feet per year, or about 2 billion gallons, on average. A typical household within this area uses about 0.5 acre-feet per year and has about three occupants. This project would have the ability to support about 12,000 households or about 36,000 people per year.

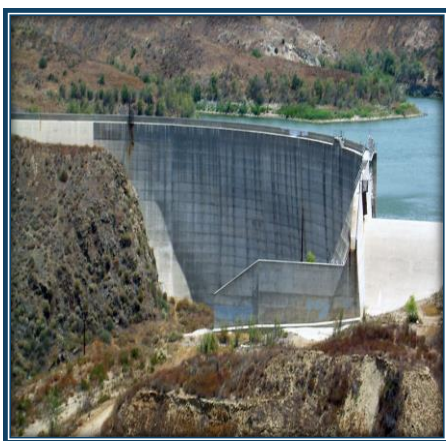
Project Description The proposed project has two main components. An inflatable dam with a diversion structure within the Santa Ana River, and off-channel recharge facilities on an adjacent parcel of land located in Colton, but owned by Riverside Public Utilities.

The project would have the capacity to divert up to 200 cubic feet of water per second (cfs) between the in-channel, off-channel and diversion facilities. The in-channel facilities would include an inflatable dam that is approximately 810 feet long and six feet high, and a diversion structure in the west levee of the Santa Ana Riverside and conveyance facilities capable of diverting up to 200 cfs. The off-channel facilities would include pipelines to and from the on-site basins, desilting basins, up to five recharge basins and an outlet pipeline to the Santa Ana River.

The off-channel parcel of land is about 44 acres, of which approximately 25 acres would be active recharge basins with an estimated recharge capacity of 65 cfs. It is anticipated that the inflatable dam would be operational during most of the winter and spring (about 180 days per year) or when flow is present in the Santa Ana River.

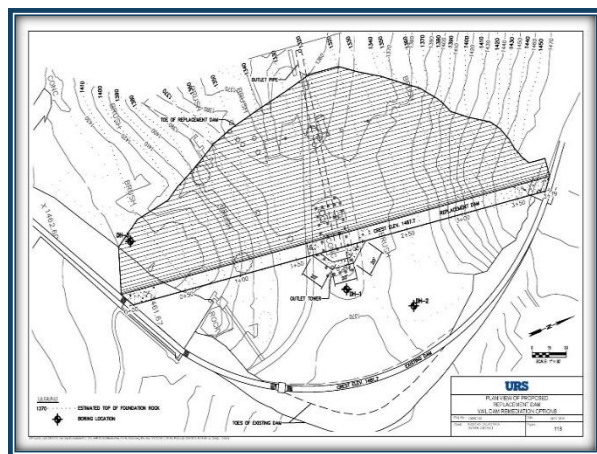
Impact Studies During the planning and development phase (2008-2012), project partners commissioned several technical studies to evaluate the watersheds tributary to the project area, river hydrology and hydraulics, aquifer geohydrology, and the potential impacts on the Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus suttleri*) and its habitat. Project partners also initiated the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process and began preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Draft EIR was released in June 2015, and Final EIR is expected in 2018.

Vail Dam Rehabilitation Project



Vail Dam was constructed by the Vail Company in 1949 as a 152- foot high concrete arch dam for irrigation and water supply purposes. Vail Dam is located east of the City of Temecula, in southwest Riverside County, in the State of California. Vail Dam has a maximum storage capacity of 42,680 acre-feet, a surface area of 1,030 acres and the dam forms Vail Lake along Temecula Creek, within the Santa Margarita River Watershed. Appropriations Permit No. 7032 allows up to 40,000 acre-feet of stormwater to be diverted, stored and beneficially reused. In addition, Vail Lake is not infested with Quagga or Zebra mussels.

Rancho California Water District (RCWD) acquired Vail Dam in 1978 for water supply purposes and enhancement of RCWD's groundwater recharge and recovery program. Vail Dam improves RCWD's water supply reliability by providing a local water supply, drought storage capacity and an emergency water supply during a short-term catastrophic event. Vail Dam also provides downstream flood control protection for the City of Temecula and the United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. In 2010, RCWD extended pipeline and pumping facilities to purchase supplemental imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for storage in Vail Lake.



Rehabilitation Project

The California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) has determined that Vail Dam is deficient based on seismic stability and hydrologic analyses performed. Vail Dam is seismically deficient from over-stressing during a maximum credible earthquake and hydrologically deficient by over-topping during a probable maximum flood. Vail Dam has spilled previously in 1981 and in 1993.

Upon review and confirmation of the analyses performed by the DSOD, RCWD has determined that replacing the existing concrete arch portion of the dam with a roller compacted concrete dam (approximately 6-feet higher and 400 feet in length) between the existing concrete abutments, will sufficiently mitigate the seismic and hydrologic deficiencies. The total estimated project cost is \$41 million.

RCWD completed a comprehensive geotechnical investigation for the design of the roller compacted concrete dam in 2017. Upon approval of the geotechnical investigation by the DSOD in 2018, the design phase of the project is estimated to take approximately 3 years to complete. Upon securing funding for construction, it is estimated to take another 2-3 years to complete construction.

Other Dams Facing Similar Issues

Almost everyone is familiar with the recent collapse of Oroville Dam's principal spillway. The crisis exposed weaknesses with the dam complex and also showed the stress on America's aging infrastructure.

- By 2020, 65% of dams in the U.S. will be past their designated lifespan of 50 years
- The American Society of Civil Engineers classifies nearly 4,000 dams as "deficient," meaning these facilities have aged to the point where they are more susceptible to failure

Benefits of Vail Dam

Vail Dam Reservoir captures runoff from the watershed and RCWD uses this water to augment its overall water supplies. RCWD utilizes controlled releases from Vail Lake, as available, to recharge the downstream groundwater basin. Groundwater is extracted from the underlying basin through RCWD owned and operated wells.

- Provides a reliable supply of water for RCWD customers
- Relieves stress on the California Bay-Delta imported water supply
- Provides drought storage capacity and climate change adaptability
- Provides an emergency water supply to RCWD during a short term catastrophic event
- Provides downstream flood control protection to the City of Temecula and the United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton



Upper Valle de Los Caballos (UVDC) Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Expansion Project

Rancho California Water District owns and operates the UVDC Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Facility (UVDC) located just east of the City of Temecula, in southwest Riverside County, in the State of California. The UVDC provides groundwater storage augmentation and supply of potable water to its more than 100,000 service connections within its service boundaries. The facility receives recharge water from two (2) sources:

- Stormwater capture that is stored and released from the District's Vail Lake
- Untreated import water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

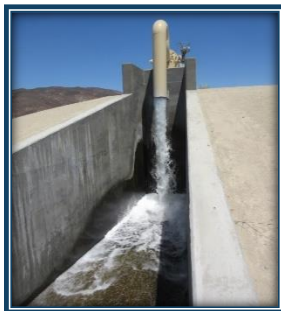


The recharge water is delivered to a series of ponds where it percolates into the underlying groundwater basin. The water is then extracted through existing on-site and down gradient groundwater wells; disinfected for regulatory compliance; and conveyed to the District's potable water distribution system. The UVDC currently produces, on average, 11 cubic feet per second (cfs) or 7.1 million gallons per day (mgd) of drinking water, approximately 12% of the District's current water demand.

Expansion Project

RCWD completed the *UVDC Conjunctive Use Optimization Study* in May 2012 that outlined a phased expansion plan for the recharge and recovery facilities. The proposed expansion will increase the amount of groundwater supply produced from this facility to 40 cfs or approximately 26 mgd. The project includes the construction of a new centralized disinfection facility, pump station and related conveyance pipelines. The total estimated cost of the project is \$16.2 million.

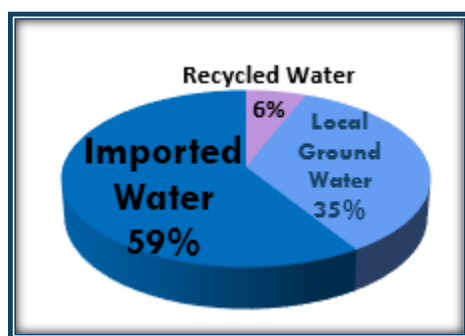
The expansion provides the following key benefits to the region:



- Improves overall sustainability, drought tolerance and climate change adaptability of the local groundwater supply by providing increased groundwater storage, increased groundwater production and increased groundwater banking capacity, especially during wet years
- Provides added emergency water supply capacity through increased recharge and extraction capability
- Optimizes the use of lower cost untreated import water and controlled releases of storm water capture from Vail Lake

RCWD has initiated design of the expansion project in 2017. The design phase of the project is estimated to take approximately 1.5 years and construction will take another 2 years to complete.

Indirect Potable Reuse and Brine Management



Water Supply Sources

Rancho California Water District (RCWD/District) provides potable, recycled, and wastewater service to a 150 square-mile area in the Temecula/Murrieta area.

Local Benefits of Indirect Potable Reuse

Indirect Potable Water Reuse (IPR) is municipal wastewater that is highly purified and introduced into the groundwater basin or surface water with the intent of augmenting drinking water supplies. IPR uses a multiple barrier approach for drinking water treatment, which includes wastewater source control, use of multiple wastewater treatment processes, use of environmental buffers, and conventional water treatment. The incidental use of recycled wastewater for drinking water purposes already occurs within the watersheds of the State Water Project and the Colorado River.

Project benefits include:

- Develops a sustainable water supply to increase reliability and climate change adaptability
- Provides a drinking water source to all District customers
- Reduces reliance on the State Water Systems
- Assists in meeting the State required 20 percent reduction in per capita urban water use by the year 2020
- Improves water quality within the Santa Margarita River Watershed
- Maximizes the use of the District's existing assets

RCWD has completed a feasibility study and conceptual design study on indirect potable reuse and executed an agreement with Eastern Municipal Water District to purchase additional recycled water.

Brine Management

In order to continue to provide water supply reliability, RCWD would like to expand its use of recycled water. To meet the groundwater basin requirements additional recycled water would need to be demineralized. In April 2015 a brine conveyance alignment study and preliminary basis of design report was completed. A memorandum of understanding was also executed between Fallbrook Public Utilities District, the city of Oceanside, Camp Pendleton and RCWD for the proposed Oceanside outfall optimization agreement. The total project cost is approximately \$100 million.





California Aqueduct

Source – DWR Photo

Agency Contact Information



Eastern Municipal Water District

2270 Trumble Road, Perris, CA 92570 · (951) 928-3777 · www.emwd.org

- Paul Jones, General Manager · jonesp@emwd.org
- Jolene Walsh, Senior Director of Public and Governmental Affairs · walshj@emwd.org
- Pete Evich, Washington D.C. Representative · 202-638-1950 · pevich@vsadc.com



Inland Empire Utilities Agency

6075 Kimball Avenue, Chino, CA 91708 · (909) 993-1600 · www.ieua.org

- Halla Razak, General Manager · hrazak@ieua.org
- Kathy Besser, Assistant General Manager of External Affairs and Policy Development · kbesser@ieua.org
- Letitia White, Washington D.C. Representative · 202-347-5990 · lwhite@innofed.com
- David Weiman, Washington D.C. Representative · 202-546-5115 · dweiman@agriculturalresources.com



Cucamonga Valley Water District

10440 Ashford Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730 · (909) 987-2591 · www.cvwddwater.com

- Martin E. Zvirbulis, General Manager · martinz@cvwdwater.com



Municipal Water District of Orange County

18700 Ward Street, Fountain Valley, CA 92708 · (714) 963-3058 · www.mwdoc.com

- Rob Hunter, General Manager · rhunter@mwdoc.com
- Heather Baez, Governmental Affairs Manager · hbaez@mwdoc.com
- James C. Barker, Washington D.C. Representative · jimbarker@icbdc.com



Irvine Ranch Water District

15600 Sand Canyon Avenue, CA 92618 · (949) 453-5500 · www.irwd.com

- Paul Cook, General Manager · cook@irwd.com
- Christine Compton, Governmental Relations Officer · compton@irwd.com
- Mallika Vastare, Washington D.C. Representative · mvastare@furmangroup.com



Mesa Water District

1965 Placentia Avenue, Costa Mesa, CA 92627 · (949) 631-1200 · www.mesawater.org

- Paul Shoenberger, General Manager · PaulS@MesaWater.org
- Stacy Taylor, External Affairs Manager · StacyT@MesaWater.org



Moulton Niguel Water District

27500 La Paz Road, Laguna Niguel, CA 92677 · (949) 831-2500 · www.mnwd.com

- Joone Lopez, General Manager · jlopez@mnwd.com
- Matt Collings, Assistant General Manager · mcollings@mnwd.com
- Jake Vollebregt, Director of Regional and Legal Affairs · jvollebregt@mnwd.com

Agency Contact Information



Santa Margarita Water District

26111 Antonio Parkway, Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688 · (949) 459-6400 · www.smwd.com

- Dan Ferons, General Manager · danf@smwd.com
- Don Bunts, Deputy General Manager · donb@smwd.com
- Jim Leach, Director of External Affairs · jiml@smwd.com



South Coast Water District

31592 West Street, Laguna Beach, CA 92651 · (949) 499-4555 · www.scwd.org

- Andrew Brunhart, General Manager · abrunhart@scwd.org



Western Municipal Water District

14205 Meridian Parkway, Riverside, CA 92518 · (951) 571-7100 · www.wmwd.com

- Craig Miller, General Manager · cmiller@wmwd.com
- Michael Hadley, Government Affairs Officer · mhadley@wmwd.com
- Mark Limbaugh, Washington D.C. Representative · mlimbaugh@tfgnet.com



Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

31315 Chaney Street, Lake Elsinore, CA 92590 · (951) 674-3146 · www.evmwd.com

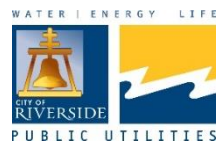
- John Vega, General Manager · jvega@evmwd.net
- Greg Morrison, Government Relations Officer · gmorrison@evmwd.net
- Don Polese, Packard Government Affairs - 760-931-7600



Jurupa Community Services District

11201 Harrel Street, Jurupa Valley, CA 91752 · (951) 685-7473 · www.jcsd.us

- Todd M. Corbin, General Manager · tcorbin@jcsd.us
- Alison Loukeh, Community Affairs Supervisor · aloukeh@jcsd.us



Riverside Public Utilities

3750 University Avenue, Ste. 300, Riverside, CA 92501 · (951) 782-0330 · www.riversideca.gov/utilities

- Todd Jorgenson, General Manager (Interim) · tjorgenson@riversideca.gov
- Michael Plinski, Assistant General Manager, Water (Interim) · mplinski@riversideca.gov
- Robert Ennis, Legislative Affairs Manager · rennis@riversideca.gov



Rancho California Water District

42135 Winchester Road, Temecula, CA 92590 · (951) 782-0330 · www.ranchowater.com

- Jeff Armstrong, General Manager · armstrongj@ranchowater.com
- Meggan Valencia, Senior Public Information Officer · valenciam@ranchowater.com
- Eric Sapirstein, Washington D.C. Representative · esap@ensresources.com



INFORMATION ITEM
February 20, 2018

TO: **Public Affairs & Legislation Committee**
(Directors Dick, Tamaribuchi, Thomas)

FROM: **Robert Hunter, General Manager**

Staff Contact: Tiffany Baca

SUBJECT: WEBSITE AND SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Public Affairs & Legislation Committee: Receive and file this report.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

SUMMARY

The District's digital footprint continues to grow. Engagement on the District's Social Media channels is escalating steadily. Traffic to the newly redesigned District website has doubled since last year, with visitors arriving via search engines, links from member agencies and partners, and social media posts.

DETAILED REPORT

Website:

Analytics from the time period of the January 9, through February 12 show mwdoc.com has received **15,381 page views from 4,272 users**, up from 8,512 page views from 2,155 users during the previous month. Approximately 30% of traffic is "organic" meaning the website has been found through various search engines while roughly 30% of traffic has been driven by Social Media. Nearly 23% of traffic is direct and 17% is being driven by links from member agency or partners.

Budgeted (Y/N):	Budgeted amount:	Core ____	Choice ____
Action item amount:		Line item:	
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):			

Also during this period, nearly 79% of visitors to the website have been categorized as “new” meaning they have accessed the website directly one time, and 21% are return visitors. Additionally, 75% of visitors view the website via desktop, 19% via mobile device, and 6% through tablets. Visitors are coming to the website most often Monday through Friday from 8am-4pm.

To date, the top visited web pages are as follows:

- Home page 16%
- Careers 11%
- Residential Rebates 7%,
- WUE landing page 6%
- Turf Removal 4%
- Board Meetings 2%
- Calendars, OC Friendly Landscapes, About Us, Contact Us, Leadership, News and Events pages each make up another 7% of page visits

Social Media:

The District’s Social Media continues to thrive in spite of the everchanging landscape. Utilizing Facebook, Twitter and Instagram as the primary mediums, the highest return and the largest investment has been with Facebook. In January, it was announced that the Facebook News Feed algorithm was changed to emphasize posts from friends and family instead of content from organizations or brands, hence marginalizing an entities ability to successfully target message. The District’s Social Media Consultants contacted staff immediately (attached) and let us know that “the rules of the game had essentially changed”.

During scheduled weekly conference calls and meetings, the consultant informed staff of their efforts to find the appropriate mechanism to adapt to the changes made by Facebook and ultimately the consultant was able to “crack the code”. As such, the arrow continues to point up for followers, reach and engagement in all of the District’s Social Media channels.

At the time of this report, the MWDOC has **5,546 followers on Facebook**, up 400 from the previous month. **\$3,386.86 was spent on Facebook messages reaching 218,513 people**. MWDOC now has **1,633 followers on Twitter**. In January, **\$1,090.49 was spent on Twitter messages, resulting in 147,848 impressions**. 277 people now follow MWDOC on Instagram.

Additional statistical information for the website related to mwdoc.com is included in this report as are social media analytics (abbreviated at the request of the Board) for the month of January.

Staff continues to work with the web developer and the social media consultants to improve the site, update content, and drive visitors to the valuable information, news, and resources on mwdoc.com. An overarching Social Media Strategic Plan has been drafted by the consultants and coupled with the District’s Branding Guide, serves as the blueprint for digital communications moving forward.

January 16, 2018

Damon Micalizzi
Public Affairs Director
MWDOC
18700 Ward Street
Fountain Valley, CA 92708
TEL: (714) 963-3058

RE: Changes to Facebook Algorithms

Mr. Micalizzi,

It has come to our attention that Facebook has recently made substantial changes to its content distribution algorithms that will impact MWDOC's ability to message as well as it has done in the past.

On January 11, 2018, the CEO of Facebook Mark Zuckerberg announced on his personal account that Facebook would be making dramatic changes to improve the end-user experience. In order to accomplish this, he stated that Facebook would be doing the following changes:

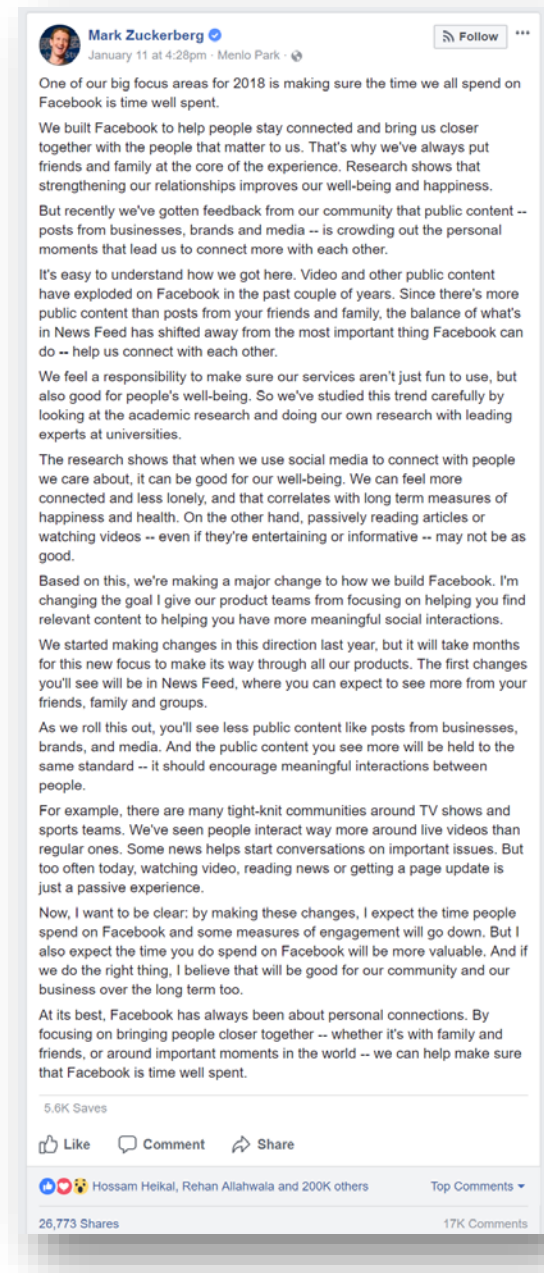
1. Facebook would recalibrate its processes to prioritize meaningful, 1-on-1 interactions
2. Facebook would diminish business, brand & shared media content throughout the system (because of crowding and authenticity reasons)
3. Facebook would focus on video over other content types, especially 3rd-party links where users have no connection to a Page, or the outbound link destination doesn't match (authority)
4. Facebook would require businesses to pay for Reach, since "organic" Reach from LIKES will be nearing zero shortly

We immediately went to our professional social media network and researched how marketers would be handling these changes and began adapting some of them to our process. So far, some have worked well, some have not. We are continuing to optimize based on this ever-changing situation. We are confident that we will be able to maintain steady audience growth, reach, and engagement. We will provide details of how we are handling things at our weekly meetings with Staff as this situation evolves.

Should you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact me at your convenience.



Kevin Perkins
Founder, **HashtagPinpoint®**



Facebook Analytics Overview

Jan 01 - Jan 31, 18

Social Networks

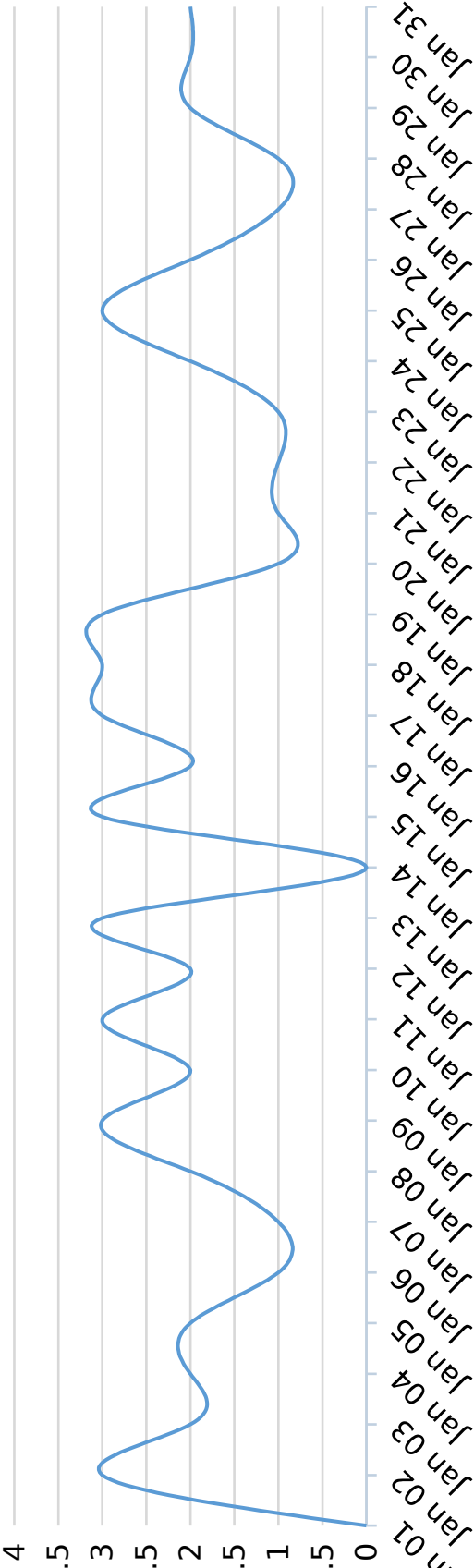


Municipal Water District of Orange
County

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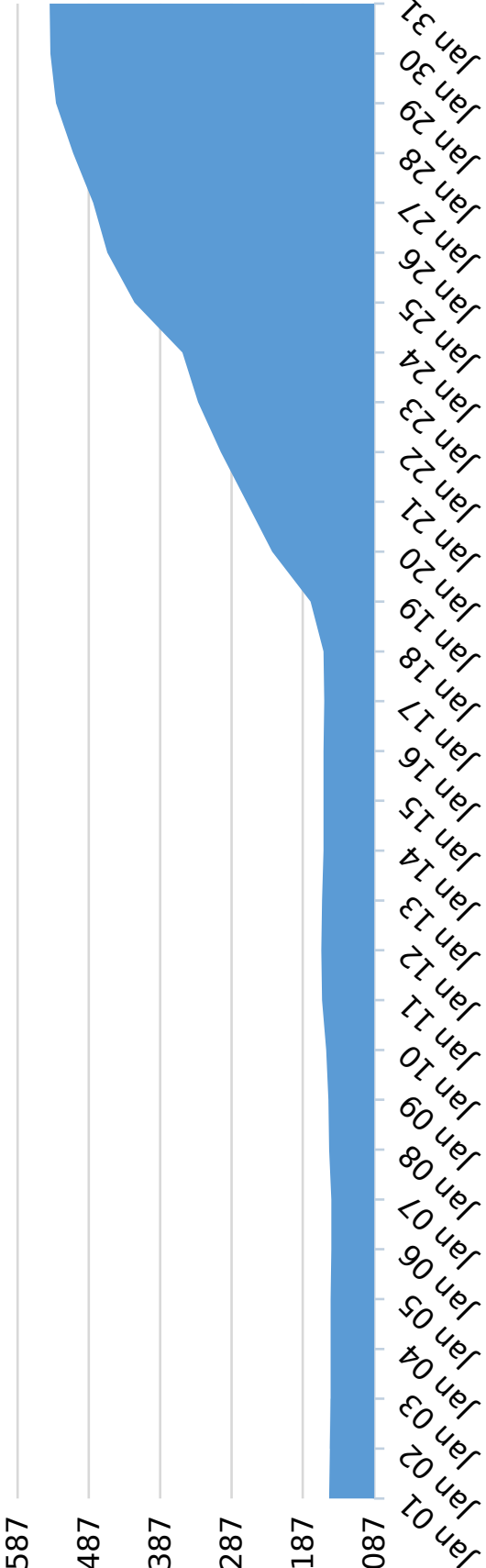
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Posts



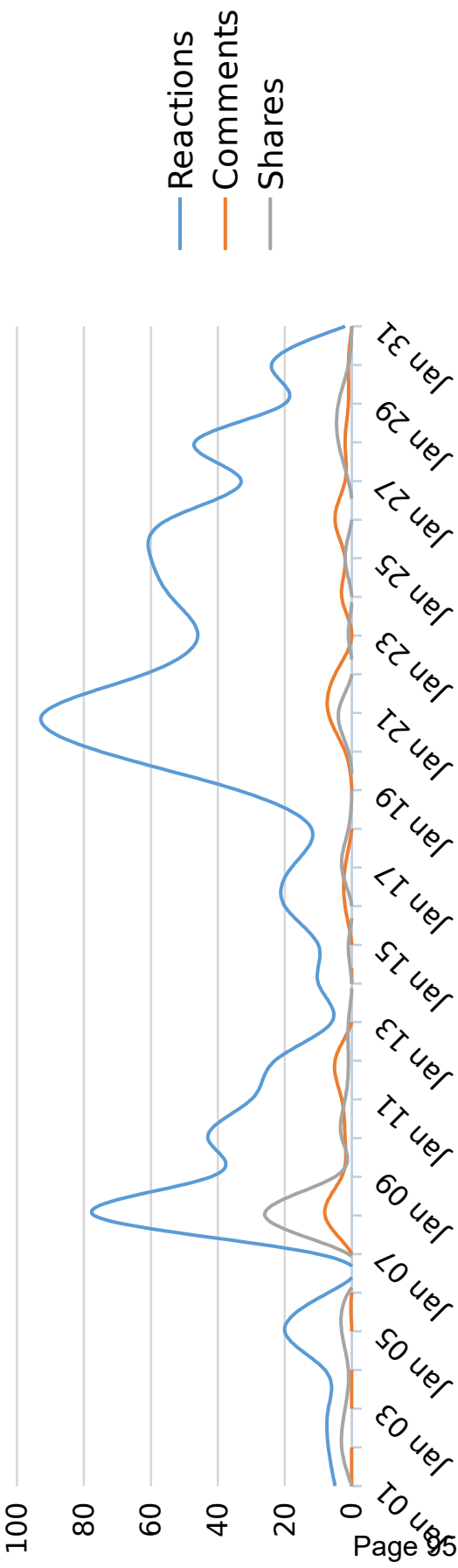
The total number of posts that have been published on your Pages

Fans



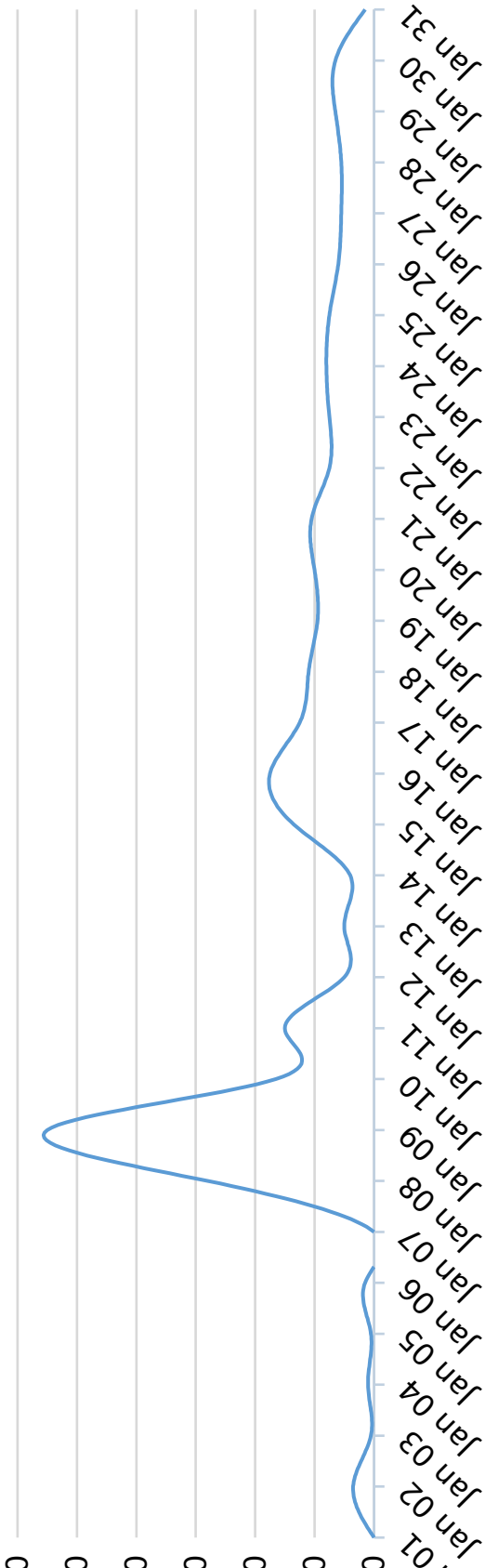
The total number of fans (people who liked the Page) for your Pages

Engagement by Type



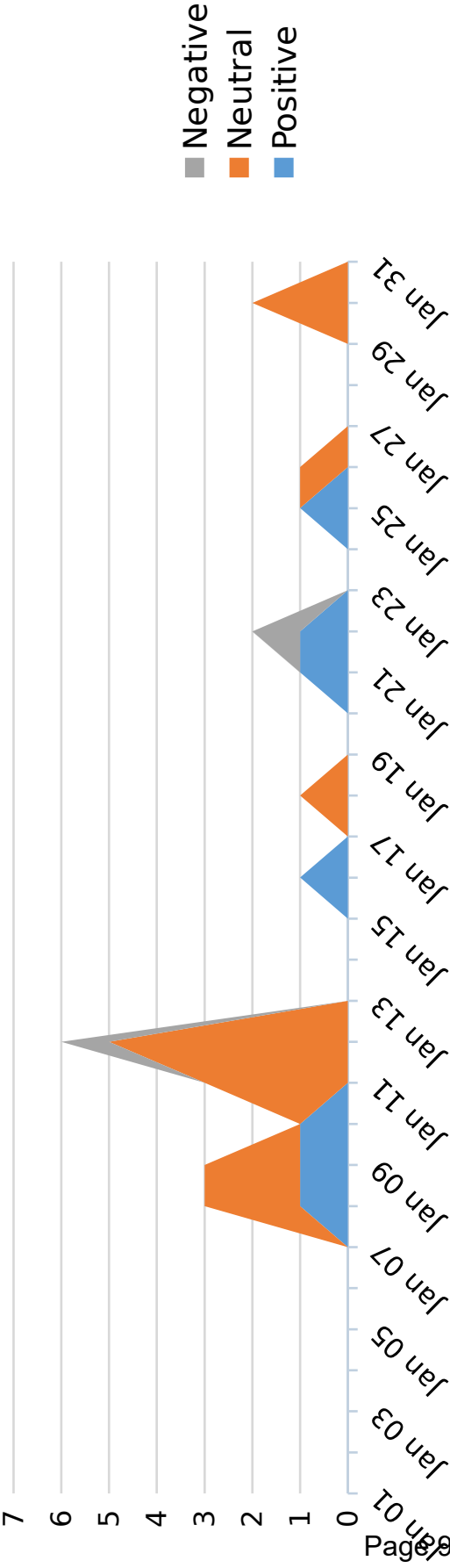
The number of interactions received for content associated with your Pages, broken down by reactions, comments and shares

Traffic



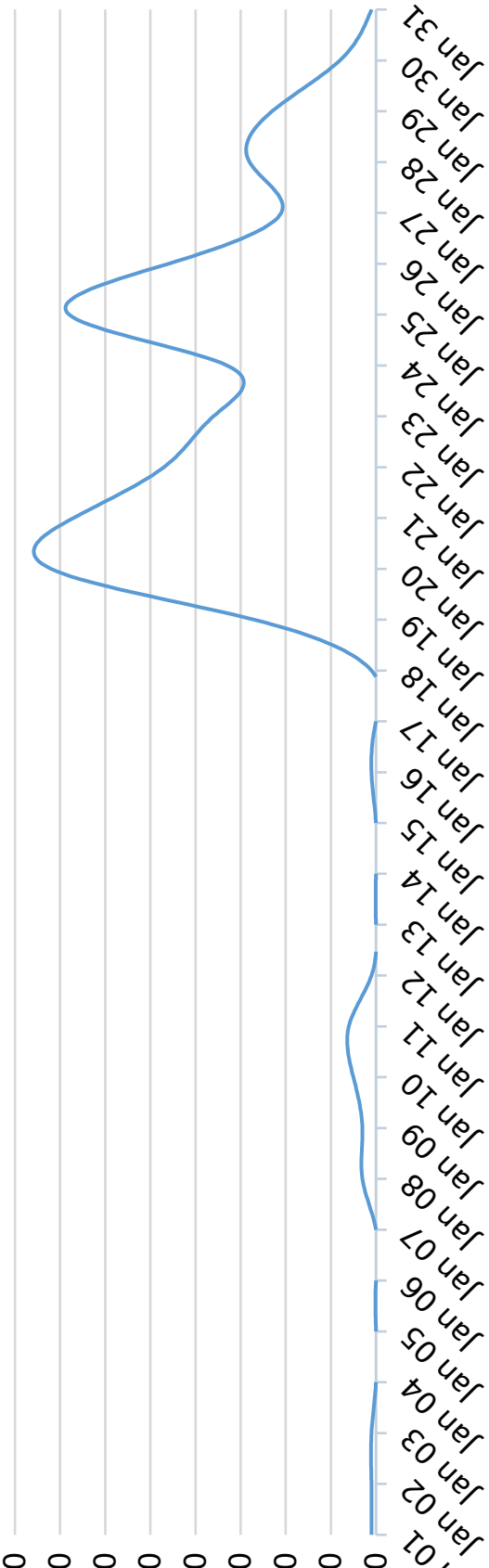
Total clicks on all the Ow.ly links you've posted

Inbound Messages by Sentiment



The breakdown by sentiment of the inbound messages (comments, posts by others and PMs) received by your Pages

New Fans
























The total number of new fans for your Pages

Pages to Watch

Compare the performance of your Page and posts with similar Pages on Facebook.

Reactions, Comments & Shares

Page	Total Page Likes	From Last Week	Posts This Week	Engagement This Week
1  Los Angeles Departmen...	32.4K 	0%	11	98 
2  Long Beach Water	12.7K 	0%	3	11 
3  South Coast Water District	11.2K 	0%	0	0 
4  San Diego County Water...	8.8K 	▲ 0.1%	9	141 
YOU 5  Municipal Water District ...	5.5K 	0%	19	60 
6  Irvine Ranch Water Distr...	3.9K 	▼ 0.1%	6	24 
7  Santa Margarita Water D...	3.5K 	▼ 0.2%	4	5 
8  Moulton Niguel Water Di...	2.6K 	▼ 0.1%	3	30 
9  Anaheim Public Utilities	2.1K 	0%	2	19 
10  Orange County Busines...	2K 	▲ 0.2%	7	42 
11  Laguna Beach County ...	1.9K 	▲ 0.1%	1	4 
12  Mesa Water	1.6K 	0%	18	36 
13  Association of Californi...	1.1K 	▲ 0.5%	7	172 
14  North Coast County Wat...	977 	0%	1	2 
15  Orange County Water Di...	846 	▲ 0.4%	7	26 
16  Upper San Gabriel Valle...	770 	▼ 0.1%	0	0 
17  Orange County Sanitati...	726 	▲ 0.1%	6	50 
18  Yorba Linda Water District	476 	▲ 0.2%	1	1 
19  Bruce Whitaker Candida...	217 	0%	2	5 
20  WEROC	159 	▼ 0.6%	1	3 

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MWDOC Facebook Ad Spend – January 2018

Q Search

Filters

Campaign Name: mwdoc

+

Account Overview

Ad Sets

Ads

Ad Sets

Ad Sets

Ad Sets

Ad Sets

Columns: Custom

Breakdown

Export

Save Filter

Clear

Last month: Jan 1, 2018 – Jan 31, 2018

Note: Does not include today's data

		Campaign Name	Results	Reach	Impressions	Cost per Result	Amount Spent	Starts	Ends	People Taking Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MWDOC 2018-01-19 LIKES Water Is Life VV	469 Page Likes	43,792	98,547	\$4.45 Per Page Like	\$2,086.86	01/19/2018	01/31/2018	16,488
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MWDOC 2018-01-15 Web on-the-go	17,561 Reach	17,561	25,640	\$2.85 Per 1,000 Peopl	\$50.00	01/15/2018	01/22/2018	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MWDOC 2018-01-15 Rebates	101,207 Reach	101,207	216,841	\$4.94 Per 1,000 Peopl...	\$500.00	01/15/2018	01/22/2018	297
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MWDOC 2018-01-15 Strong Leadership	18,354 Reach	18,354	24,292	\$2.72 Per 1,000 Peopl...	\$50.00	01/15/2018	01/18/2018	32
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MWDOC 2018-01-11 Website advisory	18,668 Reach	18,668	24,958	\$2.68 Per 1,000 Peopl	\$50.00	01/11/2018	01/16/2018	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MWDOC 2018-01-10 No Need to Panic	19,750 Reach	19,750	21,577	\$2.53 Per 1,000 Peopl ...	\$50.00	01/10/2018	01/12/2018	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MWDOC 2018-01-10 Boy Scouts	28,861 Reach	28,861	48,648	\$3.46 Per 1,000 Peopl...	\$100.00	01/10/2018	01/17/2018	64
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MWDOC 2018-01-09 Programs BP	42,486 Reach	42,486	69,124	\$5.88 Per 1,000 Peopl...	\$250.00	01/09/2018	01/12/2018	128
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MWDOC 2018-01-09 Mountain High BP	44,810 Reach	44,810	72,490	\$5.58 Per 1,000 Peopl	\$250.00	01/09/2018	01/12/2018	301
Results from 9 campaigns			—	218,513 People	602,117 Total	—	\$3,386.86 Total Spent			17,304 People

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Twitter Analytics Overview

Jan 01 - Jan 31, 18

Social Networks



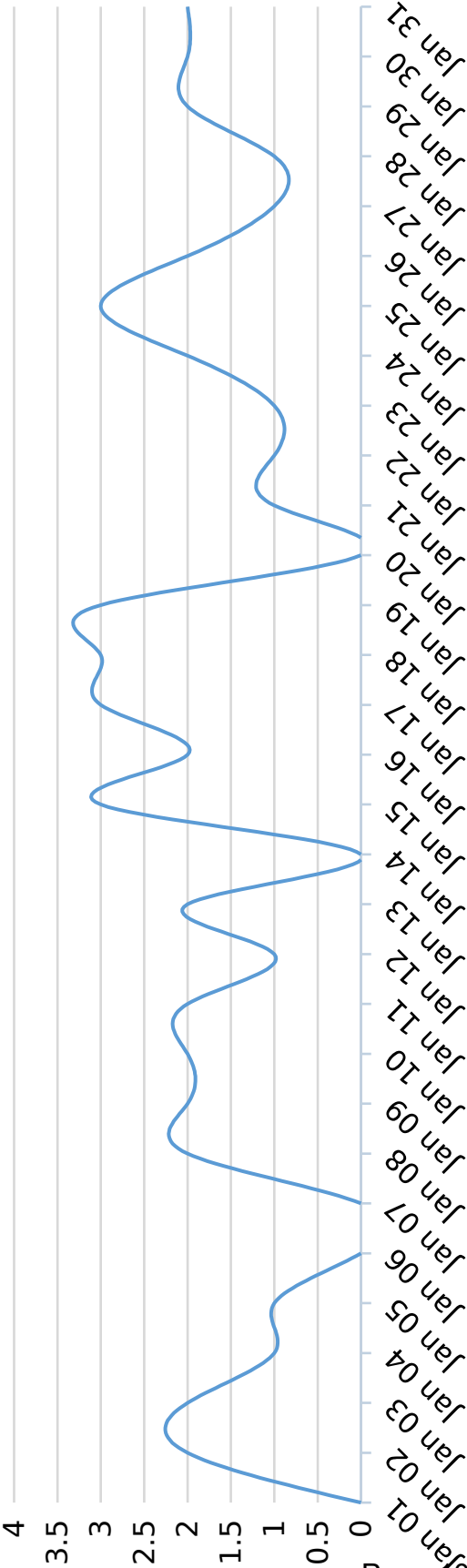
MWDOC

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Tweets



The number of tweets published from your Twitter accounts (including your replies)

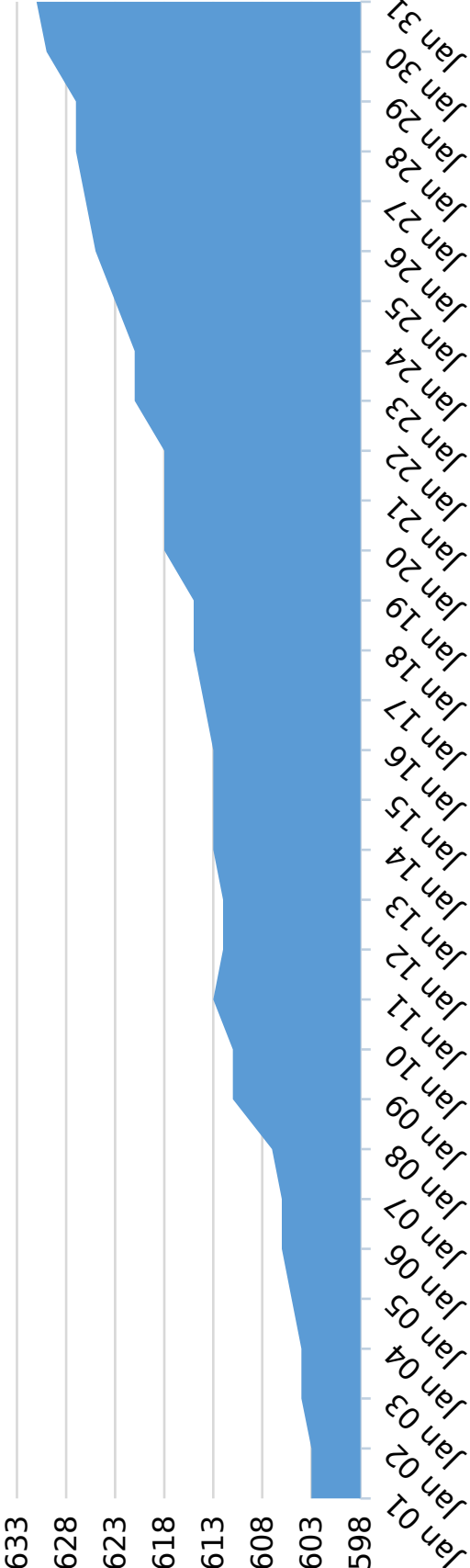


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Followers

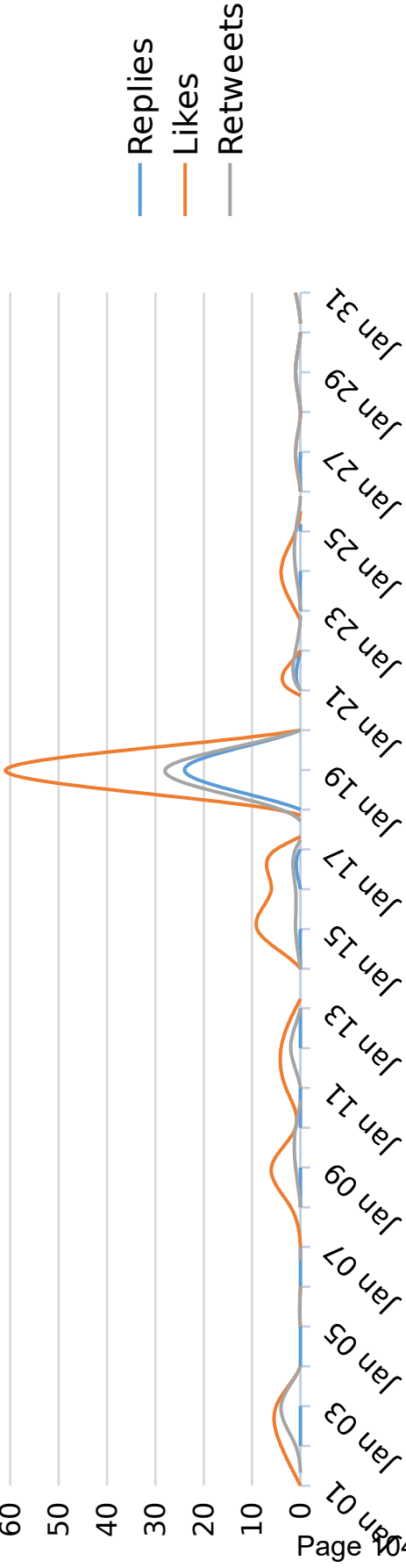


The number of people who are following your Twitter accounts



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Engagement for Published Tweets by Tynne



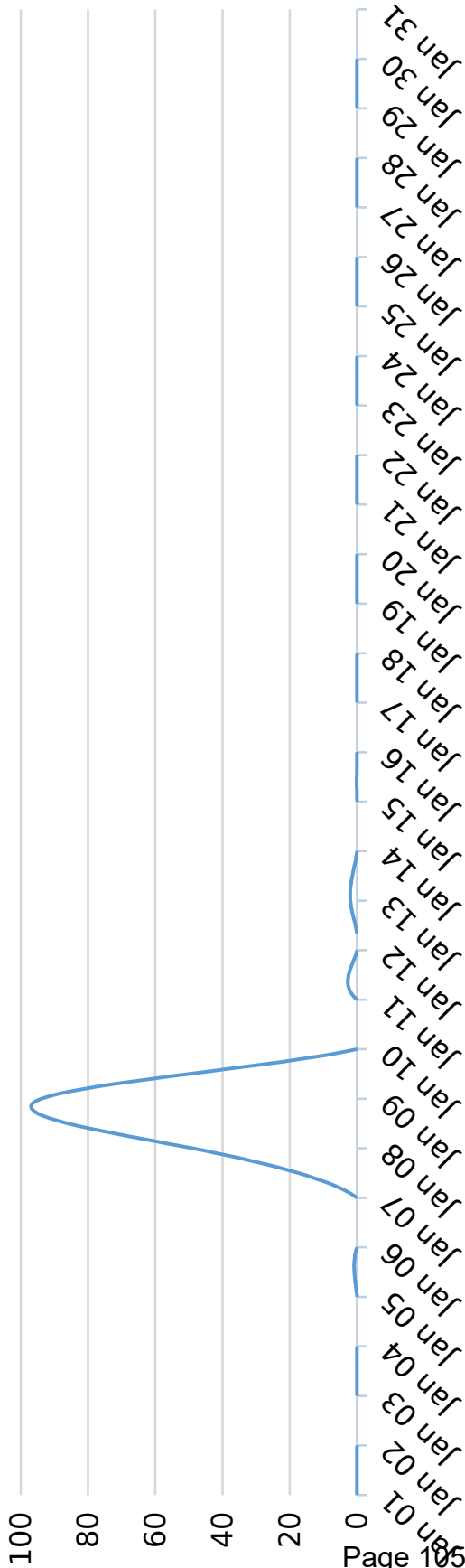
The number of interactions received for the tweets published in the selected timeframe, broken down by retweets, replies and likes



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Traffic



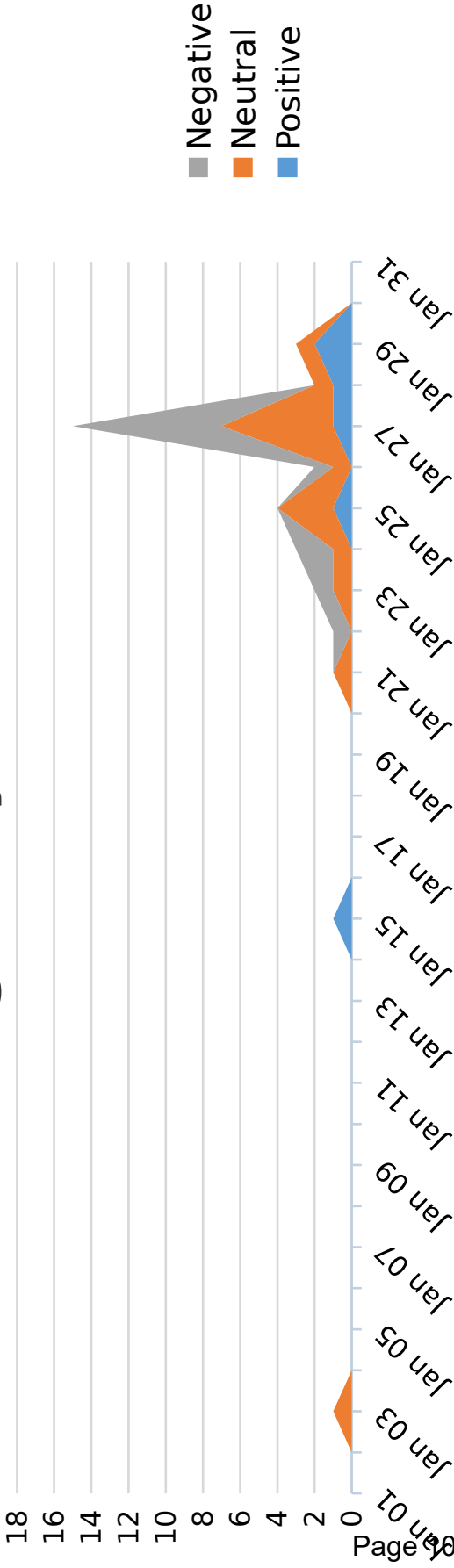
Total clicks on all the Ow.ly links you've posted



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Inbound Messages by Sentiment



The breakdown by sentiment of the inbound messages (mentions and DMs) received by your Twitter accounts



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MWDOC Twitter Ad Spend - January 2018

Ads

Campaigns

Creatives

Analytics

Tools

Help?

MWDOC

#P

Create campaign

Last month

Objective: All

Status: All

+ Add Filter

Search campaigns

Filters: Default

Save filters

☐

Only show items that delivered in this time frame

Jan 7

Jan 14

Jan 21

Jan 28

\$400.00

\$200.00

Jan 7

Jan 14

Jan 21

Jan 28

100,000

50,000

Campaigns

Ad Groups

Ads

Audience

Metrics: Summary

Breakdown: None

Export

Share

Name	Campaign start	Campaign end	Total budget	Impressions	Spend	Results	Results rate
Summary for 3 items							
MWDOC 2018-01-21 CA WaterFix & Sustainability <small>Tweet engagements</small>	Jan 21, 2018 11:23 AM	Jan 27, 2018 11:59 PM	\$1,100.00	147,838	\$1,090.49	(2)	3.34% Engagement rate
MWDOC 2018-01-15 Did You Know Awareness	Jan 15, 2018 11:51 AM	Jan 24, 2018 11:59 PM	\$250.00	42,637	\$590.49	2,210 Tweet engagements	3.34% Engagement rate
MWDOC 2018-01-15 Mobile Web Awareness	Jan 15, 2018 11:35 AM	Jan 24, 2018 11:59 PM	\$250.00	39,065	\$250.00	42,637 Impressions	- Cos
						39,065 Impressions	- Cos

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Instagram Analytics Overview

Jan 01 - Jan 31, 18

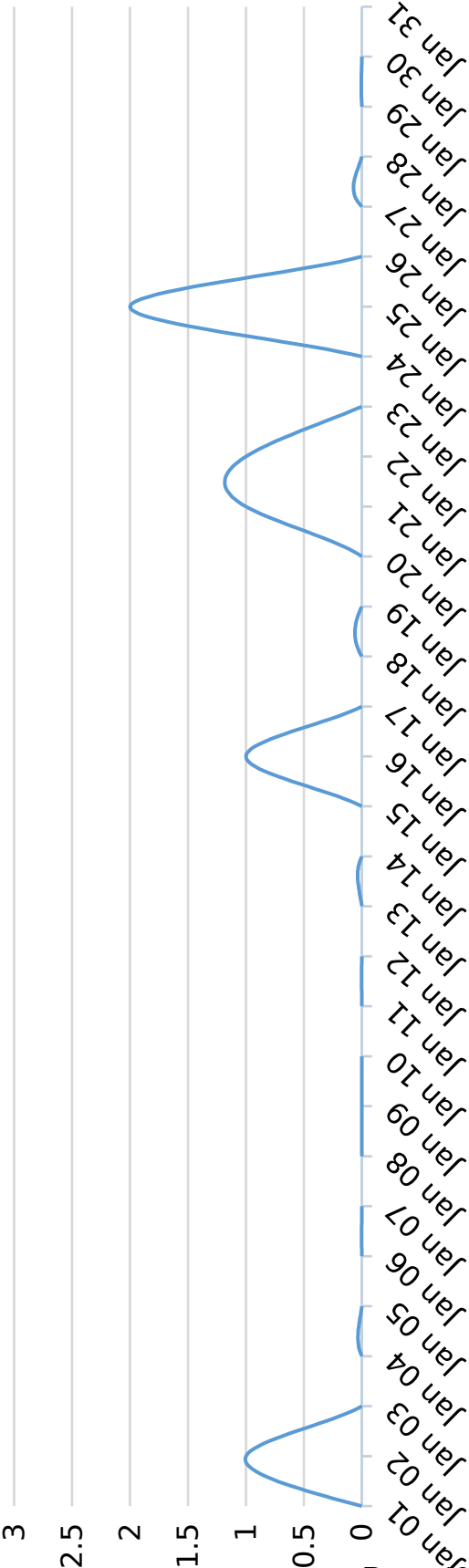
Social Networks



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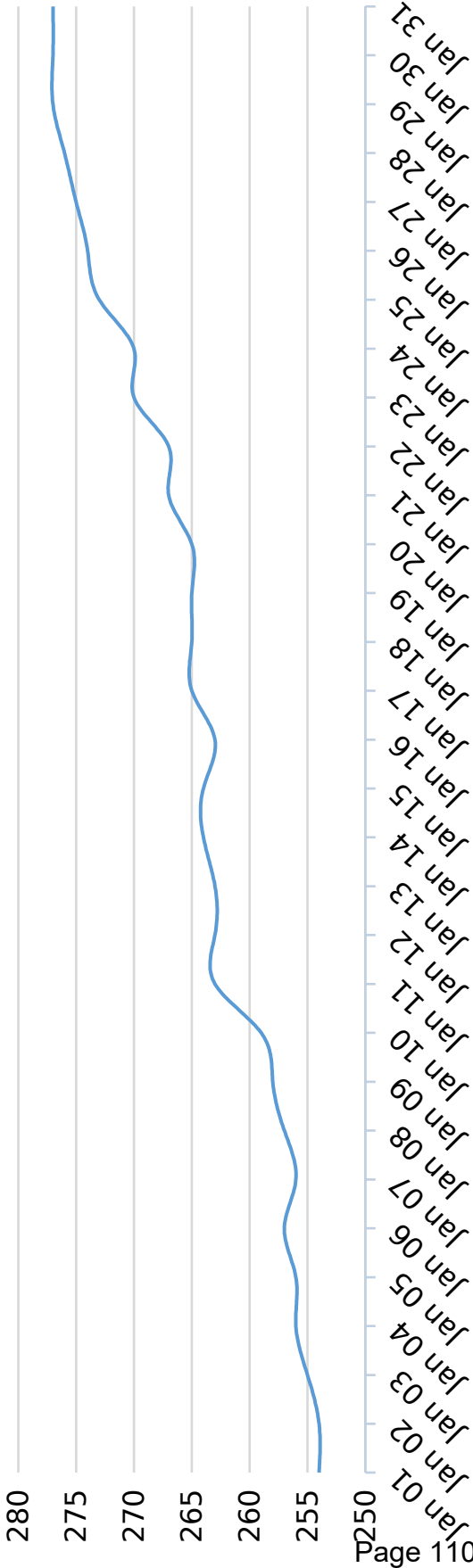
Posts



The total number of posts that have been published on your Instagram accounts

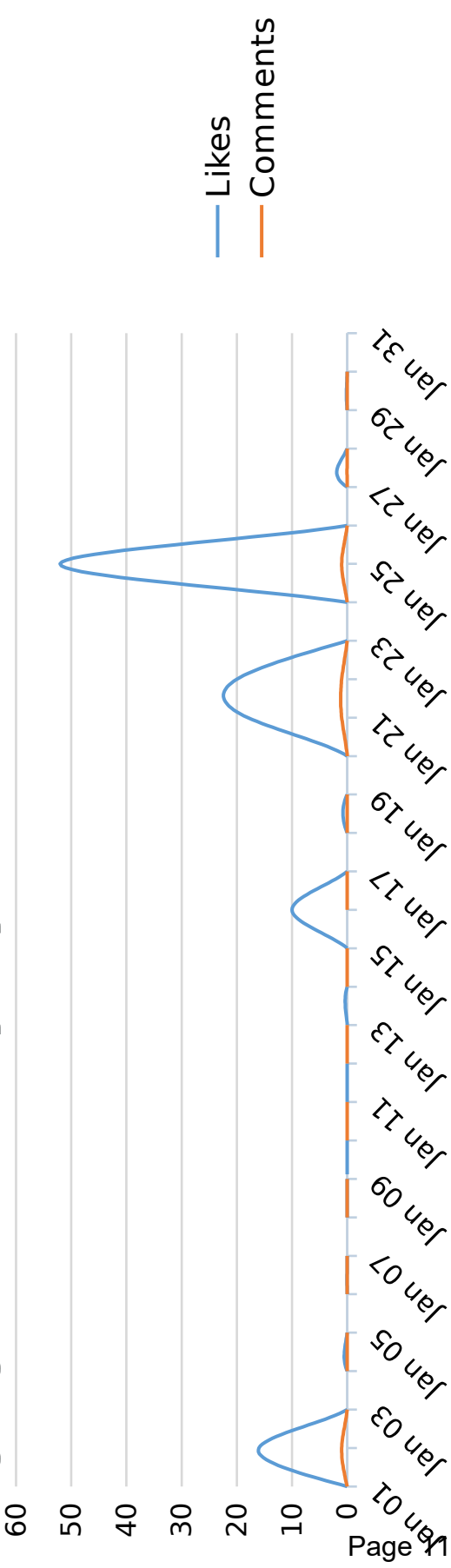


Followers



The number of people who are following your Instagram accounts

Engagement by Type



The number of interactions received by all your Instagram posts, broken down by likes and comments



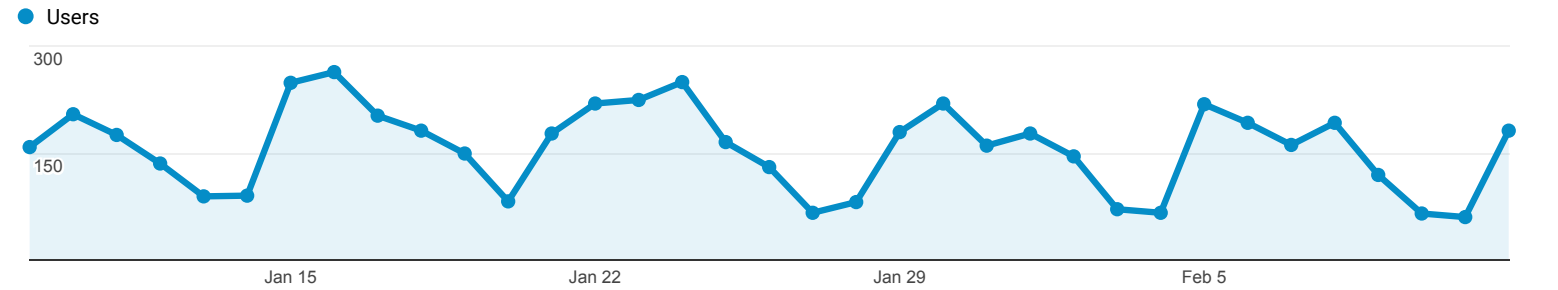
Audience Overview



All Users
100.00% Users


Jan 9, 2018 - Feb 12, 2018

Overview




Users

4,272




New Users

3,844




Sessions

6,286




Number of Sessions per User

1.47




Pageviews

15,381




Pages / Session

2.45




Avg. Session Duration

00:02:19



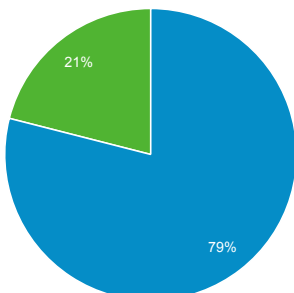
Bounce Rate

51.57%



■ New Visitor

■ Returning Visitor



Language		Users	% Users
1.	en-us	4,124	96.54%
2.	(not set)	37	0.87%
3.	en-gb	33	0.77%
4.	ko	11	0.26%
5.	es-us	10	0.23%
6.	c	7	0.16%
7.	es-xl	7	0.16%
8.	zh-cn	7	0.16%
9.	es-419	4	0.09%
10.	en-au	3	0.07%



ACTION ITEM
February 21, 2018

TO: **Public Affairs and Legislation Committee**
(Directors Dick, Tamaribuchi, and Thomas)

FROM: **Robert Hunter, General Manager**

Staff Contact: Heather Baez

SUBJECT: TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON D.C. TO COVER FEDERAL ADVOCACY INITIATIVES

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board of Directors receive and file the report.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

REPORT

DIRECTORS

For the second quarter (Oct.-Dec. 2017) of fiscal year 2017-2018, one trip was taken, and one trip was booked for travel in the third quarter.

The following is budgeted for fiscal year 2017/2018 for **directors**:

Washington D.C. Legislative Budget Travel - \$10,800, 6 trips

- Total cost for this quarter: \$3,111.81 (November trip – Directors Barbre & Yoo Schneider), \$592.40 (January trip)
- Year-to-date spent: \$1,139.11

Budgeted (Y/N): Y	Budgeted amount: Directors - \$10,800 Staff - \$10,800	Core X	Choice ____
Action item amount: None	Line item: 11-7155 12-7150		
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):			

- Budget remaining: \$9,660.89

Projecting for the second quarter one trip is scheduled

- November 15-17 – Director Barbre

STAFF

For the second quarter (Oct.-Dec. 2017) of fiscal year 2017-2018, no trips were taken, and one trip was booked for travel in the third quarter.

The following is budgeted for fiscal year 2017/2018 for **staff**:

Washington D.C. Legislative Travel - \$10,800, 6 trips

- Total cost for this quarter: \$689.65
- Year-to-date spent: \$883.23
- Budget remaining: \$9,916.77

The focus of upcoming trips will be on the importance of the CA WaterFix (federal permits and funding), long term conservation and tax parity water rebate issues (turf removal program, et al), and visits to representative's offices to invite them to our February 2018 luncheon that is scheduled once again in the Gold Room in the Rayburn House Office Building.



ACTION ITEM
February 21, 2018

TO: Public Affairs and Legislation Committee
(Directors Dick, Tamaribuchi and Thomas)

FROM: Robert Hunter, General Manager

Staff Contact: Heather Baez

SUBJECT: TRAVEL TO SACRAMENTO TO COVER STATE INITIATIVES

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board of Directors receive and file the report.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

REPORT

DIRECTORS

For the second quarter (Oct.-Dec. 2017) of fiscal year 2017-2018, two trips were taken.

The following is budgeted for fiscal year 2017/2018 for **directors**:

Sacramento Legislative Budget Travel - \$4,600, 8 trips

- Total cost for this quarter: \$0
- Year-to-date spent: \$0
- Budget remaining: \$4,600

Projecting for the third quarter no trips are scheduled.

Budgeted (Y/N): Yes	Budgeted amount: \$4,600 – Directors \$10,500 – Staff	Core X	Choice ____
Action item amount: None	Line item: 11-7155 12-7150		
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):			

STAFF

For the second quarter (Oct.-Dec. 2017) of fiscal year 2017-2018, two trips were taken.

The following is budgeted for fiscal year 2017/2018 for **staff**:

Sacramento Legislative Travel - \$10,500, 18 trips

- Total cost for this quarter: \$526.41
- Year-to-date spent: \$766.37
- Budget remaining: \$9,733.63

Projecting out for the third quarter, 5 trips have been taken/scheduled

- January 31/February 1 – Heather Baez
- January 31 –Joe Berg
- February 9 – Heather Baez
- February 20 – Joe Berg
- March 2- Heather Baez
- March 23 – Heather Baez

The focus of trips is “Making Conservation a California Way of Life” legislation, public goods charge, low income rate assistance implementation/water shutoffs, and State Water Resources Control Board meetings.



ACTION ITEM
February 21, 2018

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: **Public Affairs and Legislation Committee**
(Directors Dick, Tamaribuchi, and Thomas)

Robert Hunter
General Manager

Staff Contact: Heather Baez

SUBJECT: AB 1876 (Frazier) - Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Stewardship Council

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board of Directors vote to adopt an oppose position on AB 1876 (Frazier) and join the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MET) coalition letter in opposition.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

BILL SUMMARY

AB 1876 would increase the membership of the Delta Stewardship Council (Council) from 7 members to 13 members, including 11 voting members and 2 nonvoting members.

BACKGROUND

In November 2009, the California Legislature enacted SBX7 1 (Delta Reform Act), one of the several bills that passed at this time related to water supply reliability, ecosystem health, and the Delta. The Act, effective on February 2, 2010, created the Delta Stewardship Council. The council is made up of seven members who provide a broad, statewide perspective and diverse expertise. In addition, they are advised by a 10-member board of

Budgeted (Y/N): n/a	Budgeted amount: n/a	Core X	Choice __
Action item amount: None		Line item:	
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):			

nationally and internationally renowned scientists. The current council has two members from the south part of the state, two members from the central valley, two members from the Delta region, and one from the northern part of the state.

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT

This measure adds four additional voting members to the Council all from the Delta region, creating a majority (6 of 11) of members from the Delta region. This increases their influence and voting weight which is beneficial to the residents of that region.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION

The current appointment format for the Council, as established by the Legislature in 2009, reflects the statewide interests of its actions. Two-thirds of Californians depend directly on water supplies from the Delta. Nearly 95 percent of all Californians get some or all of their water from the Delta watershed, which comes from rainfall and snowmelt in the upper watersheds and Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Delta is also the largest estuary in the western hemisphere, making it of international ecological importance.

The Council is tasked with developing and implementing a Delta Plan that seeks to coordinate the actions of dozens of local, state and federal agencies with decision-making authority over projects and programs in the Delta. Only one region, under existing law, has a guaranteed seat on this seven-member Council, that being the automatic appointment of the chair of the Delta Protection Commission. The State Assembly, State Senate and Governor also make appointments essential to achieving the Council's mission, which may include other representatives from the Delta region.

Altering the makeup of the Council so that it is dominated by in-Delta interests could create a potential bias against projects that have a statewide benefit or, in contrast, in support of proposed land development within the Delta, which was identified in the Delta Plan by the Council as among the threats to the region.

Finally, AB 1876 is contradictory to the intent of SBX7 1 which requires members to "possess diverse expertise and reflect a statewide perspective." Six members of an eleven member council, who are all from the same region, does not reflect a statewide perspective.

STAFF COMMENTS

AB 1876 is identical to AB 792 (Frazier – 2017) which was pulled by the author three separate times before its scheduled hearing. AB 792 was never heard in committee and cannot be heard again due to legislative deadlines not being met. It was reintroduced as AB 1876 on January 16, 2018. The MWDOC Board of Directors adopted an oppose position on AB 792 on April 19, 2017.

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California organized a coalition letter for AB 792 which included MWDOC. They are planning to do the same for AB 1876.

DETAILED REPORT

The full text of AB 1876 is attached.

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1876

Introduced by Assembly Member Frazier

January 16, 2018

An act to amend Section 85200 of, and to add Sections 85061, 85066.5, and 85200.5 to, the Water Code, relating to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1876, as introduced, Frazier. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Stewardship Council.

Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, which consists of 7 members, and requires the council to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan for the Delta, known as the Delta Plan.

This bill would increase the membership of the council to 13 members, including 11 voting members and 2 nonvoting members, as specified. By imposing new duties upon local officials to appoint new members to the council, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 85061 is added to the Water Code, to read:

85061. "Primary zone of the Delta" means the primary zone as defined in Section 29728 of the Public Resources Code.

SEC. 2. Section 85066.5 is added to the Water Code, to read:

85066.5. "Secondary zone of the Delta" means the secondary zone as defined in Section 29731 of the Public Resources Code.

SEC. 3. Section 85200 of the Water Code, as added by Section 98 of Chapter 26 of the Statutes of 2017, is amended to read:

85200. (a) The Delta Stewardship Council is hereby established as an independent agency of the state.

(b) The council shall consist of ~~seven voting members, of which four~~ *11 voting members and two nonvoting members, as follows:*

(1) *The 11 voting members shall be as follows:*

(A) *Four members shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, one Senate.*

(B) *One member shall be appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, one Rules.*

(C) *One member shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and one Assembly.*

(D) *One member each shall be appointed by the municipal selection committees for the primary zone and the secondary zone of the Delta established in Section 85200.5.*

(E) *One member with expertise in Delta agricultural interests and one member with expertise in Delta small business interests, each with a primary residence in the Delta, shall be appointed by the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties of Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo. The boards of supervisors of those counties shall organize a selection committee for the purposes of this subparagraph. Nothing in this section shall prevent the selection committee from appointing members who meet the criteria for appointment under another provision of this subdivision.*

(F) *One member shall be the Chairperson of the Delta Protection Commission. Initial Commission.*

(2) *One Member of the Senate appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and one Member of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, both of whom represent areas*

1 *within the primary zone of the Delta, shall be ex officio members*
 2 *without vote and shall participate in the activities of the*
 3 *commission to the extent that the participation is not incompatible*
 4 *with their respective positions as Members of the Legislature. For*
 5 *purposes of this division, these Members of the Legislature shall*
 6 *constitute a joint interim investigating committee on the subject*
 7 *of this division, and, as that committee, shall have the powers and*
 8 *duties imposed upon those committees by the Joint Rules of the*
 9 *Senate and Assembly.*

10 (c) (1) *Except as provided in paragraph (2), initial*
 11 *appointments to the council shall be made by July 1, 2010.*

12 (2) (A) *Initial appointments of the members appointed by*
 13 *municipal selection committees shall be made by March 1, 2019.*

14 (B) *Initial appointments of the ex officio members described in*
 15 *paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) shall be made by March 1, 2019.*

16 ~~(e)~~
 17 (d) (1) (A) The initial terms of two of the four members
 18 appointed by the Governor shall be four years.

19 (B) The initial terms of two of the four members appointed by
 20 the Governor shall be six years.

21 (C) The initial terms of the members appointed by the Senate
 22 Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly shall be
 23 four years.

24 (D) *The initial terms of the members appointed by the municipal*
 25 *selection committees for the primary zone or the secondary zone*
 26 *of the Delta shall be four years.*

27 ~~(D)~~
 28 (E) Upon the expiration of each term described in subparagraph
 29 (A), (B), ~~or (C)~~, (C), or (D), the term of each succeeding member
 30 shall be four years.

31 (2) The Chairperson of the Delta Protection Commission shall
 32 serve as a member of the council for the period during which he
 33 or she holds the position as commission chairperson.

34 ~~(d)~~
 35 (e) Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointing authority
 36 within 60 days. If the term of a council member expires, and no
 37 successor is appointed within the allotted timeframe, the existing
 38 member may serve up to 180 days beyond the expiration of his or
 39 her term.

40 ~~(e)~~

1 (f) The council members shall select a chairperson from among
2 the members, who shall serve for not more than four years in that
3 capacity.

4 ~~(f)~~

5 (g) The council shall meet once a month in a public forum. At
6 least two meetings each year shall take place at a location within
7 the Delta.

8 ~~(g)~~

9 (h) This section becomes operative on January 1, 2019.

10 SEC. 4. Section 85200.5 is added to the Water Code, to read:
11 85200.5. (a) For the purposes of this section, the term
12 “unincorporated town” means the following:

13 (1) In the primary zone of the Delta, the communities of
14 Clarksburg, Courtland, Hood, Knightsen, Locke, Ryde, Terminous,
15 and Walnut Grove.

16 (2) In the secondary zone of the Delta, the communities of Bay
17 Point, Bethel Island, Bird’s Landing, Byron, Collinsville, Discovery
18 Bay, and Freeport.

19 (b) Municipal selection committees are hereby established for
20 the primary zone and the secondary zone of the Delta to appoint
21 members to the council.

22 (c) The municipal selection committees for the primary zone
23 and the secondary zone of the Delta shall consist of the following
24 members or their designees:

25 (1) The mayor or an elected member of the city council of each
26 city in the applicable zone, selected by a majority of that city
27 council.

28 (2) For each unincorporated town in the applicable zone, one
29 of the following:

30 (A) A member of the municipal advisory council of the
31 unincorporated town who is a resident of the town, selected by a
32 majority vote of the total membership of that municipal advisory
33 council.

34 (B) If no person is available for appointment under subparagraph
35 (A), a resident of the unincorporated town, selected by majority
36 vote of the total membership of the board of supervisors of the
37 applicable county.

38 (d) (1) Representatives of cities may only be nominated for
39 membership in the council from among the mayors or elected city
40 council members of those cities.

1 (2) Representatives of unincorporated towns may only be
2 nominated for membership in the council from among the members
3 of the municipal selection committee.

4 (e) A majority of the total membership of the municipal selection
5 committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

6 (f) A majority vote of the total membership of a municipal
7 selection committee is required for the municipal selection
8 committee to take action. Each member of the municipal selection
9 committee shall have one vote.

10 SEC. 5. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that
11 this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to
12 local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
13 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
14 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.



ACTION ITEM
February 21, 2018

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: **Public Affairs and Legislation Committee**
(Directors Dick, Tamaribuchi and Thomas)

Robert Hunter
General Manager

Staff Contact: Heather Baez

SUBJECT: AB 2050 (Caballero) - Small System Water Authority Act of 2018

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board of Directors vote to adopt a support position on AB 2050 (Caballero).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

BILL SUMMARY

AB 2050 would create the Small System Water Authority Act of 2018, providing another tool to prevent chronically non-compliant water systems from serving contaminated water to Californians. AB 2050 proposes to merge non-compliant water systems into a larger and more robust public water system that can take advantage of improved economies of scale, streamlined managerial functions and enhanced financial capacity.

BACKGROUND

There are approximately 325 systems, serving approximately 200,000 residents, throughout the state that chronically serve contaminated water or cannot provide reliable water service due to unsound infrastructure and/or operations. The majority of these systems are very small and have small rate bases resulting in inefficient use of rate revenue. There is also

Budgeted (Y/N): n/a	Budgeted amount: n/a	Core X	Choice __
Action item amount: None	Line item:		
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):			

an inability of system owners, managers and operators to implement complex solutions, repair infrastructure, or secure external funding.

Non-compliant systems (Population)*	Number of Systems	Percent	
10,000 or greater	9	3%	
1,000 to 9,999	41	13%	
100 to 999	155	51%	} <i>84% of the non-compliant systems serve less than 1,000 people (~ 400 services)</i>
Under 100	<u>101</u>	33%	
Total =	306		

* SWRCB State Drinking Water Data Base, July 2017 database

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT

AB 2050 would allow multiple non-contiguous systems under one consolidated public entity creating a new independent special district formed at the county or sub-county level. It will provide enhanced internal and external financial capabilities that are currently unavailable to the current small systems.

AB 2050 provides an additional tool to help failing districts by reforming the service delivery and governance model. This should be a prerequisite to defining long-term supplemental funding needs. It is not a forced consolidation between unequal parties, but will help reduce the number of small systems.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION

None on file.

STAFF COMMENTS

AB 2050 was developed and is sponsored by Eastern Municipal Water District. California Municipal Utilities Association is co-sponsoring.

DETAILED REPORT

The full text of AB 2050 is attached.

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2050

Introduced by Assembly Member Caballero

February 6, 2018

An act to add Division 23 (commencing with Section 78000) to the Water Code, relating to small system water authorities.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2050, as introduced, Caballero. Small System Water Authority Act of 2018.

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, as defined, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act, if consolidation is either not appropriate or not technically and economically feasible, authorizes the state board to contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to designated public water systems and to order the designated public water system to accept administrative and managerial services, as specified.

Existing law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, provides the exclusive authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization for cities and districts, except as specified.

This bill would create the Small System Water Authority Act of 2018 and state legislative findings and declarations relating to authorizing the creation of small system water authorities that will have powers to absorb, improve, and competently operate noncompliant public water systems. The bill would define various terms and require a change in organization to be carried out as set forth in the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to protect public health that would require the board to provide notice to a water agency that is chronically providing contaminated drinking water, require the agency to develop a plan, as specified, and would subject to a merger with other agencies serving contaminated water an agency that is not able to develop a plan to correct the serving of contaminated water, the merger of which would create a small system water authority. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would subject a small system water authority to oversight by the appropriate local agency formation commission and the board's Division of Drinking Water, and that would require the Treasurer to create and submit to the Legislature an oversight report.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Division 23 (commencing with Section 78000)
2 is added to the Water Code, to read:

3
4 DIVISION 23. SMALL SYSTEM WATER AUTHORITY
5 ACT OF 2018
6

7 PART 1. SHORT TITLE
8

9 78000. This division shall be known, and may be cited as, the
10 Small System Water Authority Act of 2018.

11
12 PART 2. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS
13

14 78001. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

15 (a) As of November 2017, according to the state board, there
16 are 329 public water systems in the State of California that are

1 chronically serving contaminated water to their customers and are
2 operationally deficient in violation of public health regulations.

3 (b) The vast majority of those systems are small, only serving
4 a population of less than 10,000 people, with deficiencies that
5 range from natural contaminants, man-made contaminants, and
6 failing infrastructure. These systems are located throughout
7 California, with a greater percentage of these failing systems
8 primarily located in economically distressed or rural counties.

9 (c) These chronically out of compliance systems lack the
10 financial, managerial, and technical resources to adequately serve
11 their communities and face higher costs per customer to provide
12 adequate service because of their small size, rural location, and
13 aging infrastructure.

14 (d) There is an inefficient deployment of existing local system
15 financial resources and potential funding shortfalls, largely due to
16 duplication of overhead and the inability to access state and other
17 funding streams necessary for modern water service.

18 (e) A new category of public water agency is needed to absorb
19 and consolidate failing small public water systems to provide
20 technical, managerial, and financial capabilities to ensure the
21 provision of safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water and local
22 governance.

23 (f) This act authorizes the creation of small system water
24 authorities that will have unique powers to absorb, improve, and
25 competently operate currently noncompliant public water systems
26 with either contiguous or noncontiguous boundaries.

27 (g) Existing public water systems, whether public agencies,
28 investor-owned utilities, or private mutual water companies, that
29 are currently providing adequate water service but that are located
30 in a county where an authority may be formed will have the option
31 of voluntarily consolidating with a new authority.

32 33 PART 3. DEFINITIONS 34

35 78010. Unless the context otherwise requires, the provisions
36 of this part govern the construction of this division.

37 78011. "Affected county" means any county in which the land
38 of a proposed authority is situated.

39 78012. "Authority" means a small system water authority
40 formed pursuant to this division.

1 78013. "Board" means the board of directors of an authority.

2 78014. "City" means any chartered or general law city.

3 78015. "Local agency formation commission" means a local
4 agency formation commission of the principal county in which
5 the proposed authority is located.

6 78016. "President" means the president of the board of directors
7 of an authority.

8 78017. "Principal county" means the county in which the
9 greater portion of the land of a proposed authority is situated.

10 78018. "Secretary" means the secretary of an authority.

11 78019. "State board" means the State Water Resources Control
12 Board.

13 78020. "Voter" means a voter as defined in Section 359 of the
14 Elections Code.

15
16 PART 4. WRITTEN NOTIFICATION TO CURE
17

18 78030. It is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to
19 protect public health that would do the following:

20 (a) Require the state board to provide notice to a water agency
21 that is chronically providing contaminated drinking water.

22 (b) Require a water agency provided notice to develop a plan
23 to stop serving contaminated water to its customers.

24 (c) Require a plan developed to stop serving contaminated water
25 to be reported to the state board by July 1, 2019.

26 (d) Subject to a merger with other agencies that are serving
27 contaminated water within the same county or an adjacent county
28 through the local agency formation commission process any water
29 agency not able to develop a plan to correct the serving of
30 contaminated water, thereby creating a larger public water agency
31 known as a small system water authority that will have an improved
32 economy of scale and that will, through the composition of its
33 governing board, be responsive to the needs of local residents.

34 (e) Subject a small system water authority to oversight by the
35 appropriate local agency formation commission and the state
36 board's Division of Drinking Water.

37 (f) Require the Treasurer to create and submit to the Legislature
38 an oversight report.

1 PART 5. CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

2

3 78035. Provided that a change in organization is consistent
4 with this division, a change in organization shall be carried out as
5 set forth in the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government
6 Reorganization Act of 2000 (Division 3 (commencing with Section
7 56000) of Title 5 of the Government Code).

O



ACTION ITEM
February 21, 2018

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: **Public Affairs and Legislation Committee**
(Directors Dick, Tamaribuchi, and Thomas)

Robert Hunter, General Manager

Staff Contact: Heather Baez

SUBJECT: SB 998 (Dodd) - Water Shutoffs: Urban and Community Water Systems

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board of Directors vote to adopt an oppose unless amended position on SB 998 (Dodd).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

BILL SUMMARY

SB 998 would require urban and community water systems, as defined, to have a written policy on residential water service shutoffs. The bill would require urban and community water systems from shutting off residential water service for no less than 60 days when a water bill becomes delinquent, and to provide a specified notice to the delinquent customer.

The bill would require local health department assessment of any grave danger a water shutoff poses to a household, and would prohibit a shutoff under specified conditions.

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT

According to the author's office, the cost of water in California is rising at an alarming rate. Statewide, the cost has risen over 66% between 2007 and 2015. In Los Angeles the cost has risen 71% between 2010 and 2017, and during that same period the cost of water for San Franciscans has risen as much as 127%.

Rising water rates for low income ratepayers is resulting in higher delinquency rates on paying water bills, which, in turn, leads to an increasing number of water service shutoffs.

Budgeted (Y/N): n/a	Budgeted amount: n/a	Core X	Choice __
Action item amount: None	Line item:		
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):			

Since water is a necessity for life many low income ratepayers face troubling tradeoffs in order to pay water bills. Establishing a statewide structure for helping low income ratepayers cope with increasing water rates will reduce difficult tradeoffs families will have to make and improve overall health and safety for many communities and households.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION

The author's office cites problems with aggressive policies on water service disconnection in other states as need for support, but fail to mention that California has had statutes on the books to protect low-income and other vulnerable customers since the 1980's. There is no evidence of wide-spread water disconnection or shutoff problems in this state.

SB 998 also fails to consider the impact to the disadvantaged water districts that SB 623 (Monning) argues are in critical need of support. These districts cannot withstand reductions to their ability to fund basic infrastructure needs, yet SB 998 would create classes of customers that would be entitled to water without making any payment for extended periods of time. Current law requires amortized payment plans for customers unable to pay their bill, which allows for a continued, albeit reduced, revenue stream. SB 998 would allow certain customers to forego any payment, regardless of income, if any one of the following are present in the house:

- A person 65 or older and receiving in-home care.
- An infant.
- A severely disabled child, as defined.

Any of these individuals may, in fact, live in disadvantaged homes, but the bill does not require a showing of financial need. This bill will exacerbate the problems faced by disadvantaged water districts and end up hurting many of the people the bill purports to help. The bill goes on to require extended delays in shutting off water service under several other circumstances that may or may not include inability to pay.

Finally, the bill allows for water service disconnection to be delayed indefinitely, in 90-day increments, if a local health department finds that disconnecting the water will cause "a grave threat to health and safety for the residents...." How could a health officer ever determine that shutting off water will not cause a threat to health and safety? Neither the standard, nor the procedure, is workable.

STAFF COMMENTS

SB 998 is a result of the State Water Resources Control Board's (Board) public workshops on the implementation of AB 401 (Dodd -2015). Many members of the public expressed the need for a low income rate assistance program and shared stories of their water being turned off as a result of not being able to pay their water bill. Water shutoffs then became a central focus and common theme at the public workshops. Senator Dodd introduced SB 998 as the implementation of AB 401 has been tabled for at least one year while the Legislature focuses on SB 623 (Monning).

DETAILED REPORT

The full text of SB 998 is attached.

Introduced by Senator Dodd

February 5, 2018

An act to add Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 116900) to Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Sections 777, 779, 779.1, 780, 10009, 10010, 10010.1, 12822, 12823, 12823.1, 16481, 16482, and 16482.1 of the Public Utilities Code, relating to water.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 998, as introduced, Dodd. Water shutoffs: urban and community water systems.

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including water corporations. Existing law requires certain notice to be given before a water corporation, public utility district, municipal utility district, or a municipally owned or operated public utility furnishing water may terminate residential service for nonpayment of a delinquent account, as prescribed.

This bill would require an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, to have a written policy on residential service shutoff available in English, Spanish, or any other language spoken by at least 5% of the people residing in its service area. The bill would require the policy to include certain components and be available on the system's

Internet Web site and be provided annually to customers in writing. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty issued by the board or the commission, as appropriate, in an amount not to exceed \$500 for each day in which the violation occurs. The bill would eliminate existing notice and other requirements relating to the termination of residential service for commission-regulated urban and community water systems and instead would apply the provisions of this bill to those systems. This bill would prohibit an urban and community water system from shutting off residential service until a payment by a customer has been delinquent for at least 60 days. The bill would require an urban and community water system to contact the customer named on the account and provide the customer with the urban and community water system's policy on residential service shutoff no less than 3 business days before shutoff, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit an urban and community water system from shutting off residential service until the system notifies the local health department and the local health department assesses that a shutoff at the residence would not pose a grave threat to the health and safety of the residents, except as provided. By imposing new duties on local health departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would prohibit residential service from being shut off under specified circumstances. The bill would require an urban and community water system that shuts off residential service to provide the customer with information on how to restore service and petition for a waiver of reconnection fees. The bill would require an urban and community water system to waive reconnection fees and offer a reduction or waiver of interest charges on delinquent bills for a residential customer with a demonstrated household income below 200% of the federal poverty line and would limit the amount of a reconnection of service fee imposed on any other residential customer. The bill would require an urban and community water system to report the number of annual shutoffs for inability to pay on its Internet Web site. The bill would require an urban water supplier, as defined, or an urban and community water system regulated by the commission, to comply with the bill's provisions on and after February 1, 2019, and any other urban and community water system to comply with the bill's provisions on and after April 1, 2019.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) All Californians have the right to safe, accessible, and affordable water as declared by Section 106.3 of the Water Code.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature to minimize the number of Californians who lose access to water service due to inability to pay.

(c) Water service shutoffs threaten human health and well-being, and have disproportionate impact on infants, children, the elderly, low-income families, communities of color, people for whom English is a second language, physically disabled persons, and persons with life-threatening medical conditions.

(d) When there is a delinquent bill, all Californians, regardless of whether they pay a water bill directly, should be treated fairly, and fair treatment includes the ability to contest a bill, seek alternate payment schedules, and demonstrate medical need and severe economic hardship.

(e) The loss of water service causes tremendous hardship and undue stress, including increased health risks to vulnerable populations.

SEC. 2. Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 116900) is added to Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

CHAPTER 6. WATER SHUTOFFS

116900. For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(b) "Infant" means a person less than 12 months of age.

(c) "Public water system" has the same meaning as Section 116275.

1 (d) "Residential service" means water service to a residential
2 connection that includes, but is not limited to, single-family
3 residences, multifamily residences, mobile home parks, or
4 farmwork housing, regardless of how the urban and community
5 water system classifies the connection for the purpose of imposing
6 rates and charges.

7 (e) "Severely disabled" mean a person with the inability to
8 independently perform basic maintenance functions such as
9 cleaning and eating.

10 (f) "Severe economic hardship" means any of the following:

11 (1) The incarceration of the main income earner in the
12 household.

13 (2) The deportation of the main income earner in the household.

14 (3) The death of the main income earner in the household.

15 (g) "Urban and community water system" means a public water
16 system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections.

17 (h) "Urban water supplier" has the same meaning as Section
18 10617 of the Water Code.

19 116902. (a) An urban water supplier not regulated by the
20 Public Utilities Commission shall comply with this chapter on and
21 after February 1, 2019. The urban water supplier shall adopt rules
22 to comply with this chapter.

23 (b) An urban and community water system regulated by the
24 Public Utilities Commission shall comply with this chapter on and
25 after February 1, 2019. The urban and community water system
26 regulated by the Public Utilities Commission shall file advice
27 letters with the commission to conform with this chapter.

28 (c) An urban and community water system not described in
29 subdivision (a) or (b) shall comply with this chapter on and after
30 April 1, 2019. The urban and community water system shall adopt
31 rules to comply with this chapter.

32 116904. (a) An urban and community water system shall have
33 a written policy on residential service shutoff available in English,
34 Spanish, and any other language spoken by at least 5 percent of
35 the people residing in its service area. The policy shall include all
36 of the following:

37 (1) A plan for deferred or reduced payments.

38 (2) Alternate payment schedules.

39 (3) A formal mechanism for a customer to contest or appeal a
40 bill.

1 (4) A telephone number for a customer to contact to discuss
2 options for averting a shutoff.

3 (b) The policy shall be available on the urban and community
4 water system's Internet Web site, if an Internet Web site exists,
5 and be provided annually to customers in writing.

6 (c) A violation of this section shall be punishable by a civil
7 penalty, issued by the board or the Public Utilities Commission,
8 as appropriate, in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars
9 (\$500) for each day in which the violation occurs. All moneys
10 collected shall be deposited in the General Fund.

11 116906. (a) (1) An urban and community water system shall
12 not shut off residential service until a payment by a customer has
13 been delinquent for at least 60 days. No less than three business
14 days before shutoff, an urban and community water system shall
15 contact the customer named on the account and provide the
16 customer with the urban and community water system's policy on
17 residential service shutoff. An urban and community water system
18 shall offer to discuss options to avert a shutoff, including, but not
19 limited to, alternate payment schedules, deferred payments,
20 minimum payments, and petition for bill review and appeal.

21 (2) If the urban and community water system is unable to contact
22 the customer named on the account, an urban and community water
23 system shall not shut off residential service until the urban and
24 community water system contacts any adult occupying the
25 residence and provides them with the urban and community water
26 system's policy on residential service shutoffs and offers to discuss
27 options as described in paragraph (1).

28 (3) If the urban and community water system is unable to make
29 contact with the customer or an adult occupying the residence, the
30 urban and community water system shall visit the residence and
31 leave, in a conspicuous place, a notice of imminent shutoff and
32 the urban and community water system's policy for residential
33 service shutoff.

34 (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), an urban and
35 community water system shall not shut off residential service until
36 the urban and community water system notifies the local health
37 department and the local health department assesses that a shutoff
38 at the residence would not pose a grave threat to the health and
39 safety of the residents.

(2) An assessment by the local health department for residential service to a single-family residence shall be conducted only on the request of a resident. If a resident of a single-family residence requests an assessment by the local health department to determine whether a shutoff poses a grave threat to health and safety for the residents, an urban and community water system shall not shut off residential service to a single-family residence until the local health department has made an assessment and determines that shutting off the water would not pose a grave threat to the health and safety of the residents.

(3) If the local health department determines pursuant to an assessment conducted in accordance with this subdivision that shutting off the water would pose a grave threat to health and safety for the residents, the urban and community water system shall not shut off residential service and the urban and community water system may ask the local health department for a subsequent health and safety assessment after 90 days.

(c) If an adult at the residence requests an appeal of the water bill, the urban and community water system shall not shut off residential service while the appeal is pending.

(d) If a customer demonstrates that his or her household has experienced a severe economic hardship within the last year, an urban and community water system shall not shut off residential service for 180 days following the customer's demonstration.

116908. An urban and community water system shall not shutoff residential service under any of the following circumstances:

(a) If any of the following apply to the residential service customer or a member of the customer's household who occupies the residence:

(1) He or she is 65 years of age or older and receiving in-home care.

(2) He or she is undergoing hospice care.

(3) He or she is suffering from a life-threatening medical condition that a licensed physician, person licensed pursuant to the Osteopathic Initiative Act, or a nurse practitioner certifies will worsen if residential service is shutoff.

(b) An infant is present in the household.

(c) A severely disabled child is present in the household.

1 116910. An urban and community water system that shuts off
2 residential service shall provide the customer with information on
3 how to restore residential service and petition for a waiver of
4 reconnection fees pursuant to Section 116912.

5 116912. (a) For a residential customer with a demonstrated
6 household income below 200 percent of the federal poverty line,
7 an urban and community water system shall waive reconnection
8 fees and offer a reduction or waiver of interest charges on
9 delinquent bills.

10 (b) For a residential customer not described in subdivision (a),
11 an urban and community water system shall set a reconnection of
12 service fee for reconnection during normal operating hours at
13 twenty dollars (\$20) or less, with an annual adjustment for changes
14 in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1, 2020. For the
15 reconnection of residential service during nonoperational hours,
16 an urban and community water system shall set a reconnection of
17 service fee at one hundred dollars (\$100) or less, with an annual
18 adjustment for changes in the Consumer Price Index.

19 116914. An urban and community water system shall report
20 the number of annual shutoffs for inability to pay on the urban and
21 community water system's Internet Web site, if an Internet Web
22 site exists.

23 116916. The Attorney General shall have authority to bring an
24 action in state court to restrain by temporary or permanent
25 injunction the use of any method, act, or practice declared in this
26 chapter to be unlawful.

27 SEC. 3. Section 777 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
28 to read:

29 777. (a) This section applies if there is a landlord-tenant
30 relationship between the residential occupants and the owner,
31 manager, or operator of the dwelling.

32 (b) If an electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation furnishes
33 individually metered residential service to residential occupants
34 of a detached single-family dwelling, a multiunit residential
35 structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structure in
36 a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety
37 Code, and the owner, manager, or operator of the dwelling,
38 structure, or park is the customer of record, the corporation shall
39 make every good faith effort to inform the residential occupants,
40 by means of written notice, when the account is in arrears, that

1 service will be terminated at least 10 days prior to termination.
2 The written notice shall further inform the residential occupants
3 that they have the right to become customers, to whom the service
4 will then be billed, without being required to pay any amount which
5 may be due on the delinquent account. The notice shall be in
6 English and in the languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil
7 Code.

8 (c) The corporation is not required to make service available to
9 the residential occupants unless each residential occupant agrees
10 to the terms and conditions of service and meets the requirements
11 of law and the corporation's rules and tariffs. However, if one or
12 more of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume
13 responsibility for the subsequent charges to the account to the
14 satisfaction of the corporation, or if there is a physical means,
15 legally available to the corporation, of selectively terminating
16 service to those residential occupants who have not met the
17 requirements of the corporation's rules and tariffs, the corporation
18 shall make service available to those residential occupants who
19 have met those requirements.

20 (d) If prior service for a period of time is a condition for
21 establishing credit with the corporation, residence and proof of
22 prompt payment of rent or other credit obligation acceptable to
23 the corporation for that period of time is a satisfactory equivalent.

24 (e) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the
25 corporation pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such
26 as rental payments, include charges for residential electrical, gas,
27 heat, or water service, where those charges are not separately
28 stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period
29 all reasonable charges paid to the corporation for those services
30 during the preceding payment period.

31 (f) In the case of a detached single-family dwelling, the
32 corporation may do any of the following:

33 (1) Give notice of termination at least seven days prior to the
34 proposed termination, notwithstanding the notice period specified
35 in subdivision (a).

36 (2) In order for the amount due on the delinquent account to be
37 waived, require an occupant who becomes a customer to verify
38 that the delinquent account customer of record is or was the
39 landlord, manager, or agent of the dwelling. Verification may
40 include, but is not limited to, a lease or rental agreement, rent

1 receipts, a government document indicating that the occupant is
2 renting the property, or information disclosed pursuant to Section
3 1962 of the Civil Code.

4 *(g) This section does not apply to water service by a water*
5 *corporation that is an urban and community water system as*
6 *defined by Section 116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

7 ~~(g)~~

8 *(h) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2010.*

9 SEC. 4. Section 779 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
10 to read:

11 779. (a) No electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation may
12 terminate residential service for nonpayment of a delinquent
13 account unless the corporation first gives notice of the delinquency
14 and impending termination, as provided in Section 779.1.

15 (b) No electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation may terminate
16 residential service for nonpayment in any of the following
17 situations:

18 (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the corporation
19 of a customer or subscriber dispute or complaint.

20 (2) When a customer has been granted an extension of the period
21 for payment of a bill.

22 (3) On the certification of a licensed physician and surgeon that
23 to do so will be life threatening to the customer and the customer
24 is financially unable to pay for service within the normal payment
25 period and is willing to enter into an amortization agreement with
26 the corporation pursuant to subdivision (e) with respect to all
27 charges that the customer is unable to pay prior to delinquency.

28 (c) Any residential customer who has initiated a complaint or
29 requested an investigation within five days of receiving the
30 disputed bill, or who has, before termination of service, made a
31 request for extension of the payment period of a bill asserted to
32 be beyond the means of the customer to pay in full within the
33 normal period for payment, shall be given an opportunity for
34 review of the complaint, investigation, or request by a review
35 manager of the corporation. The review shall include consideration
36 of whether the customer shall be permitted to amortize any unpaid
37 balance of the delinquent account over a reasonable period of time,
38 not to exceed 12 months. No termination of service shall be
39 effected for any customer complying with an amortization

1 agreement, if the customer also keeps the account current as
2 charges accrue in each subsequent billing period.

3 (d) Any customer whose complaint or request for an
4 investigation pursuant to subdivision (c) has resulted in an adverse
5 determination by the corporation may appeal the determination to
6 the commission. Any subsequent appeal of the dispute or complaint
7 to the commission is not subject to this section.

8 (e) Any customer meeting the requirements of paragraph (3) of
9 subdivision (b) shall, upon request, be permitted to amortize, over
10 a period not to exceed 12 months, the unpaid balance of any bill
11 asserted to be beyond the means of the customer to pay within the
12 normal period for payment.

13 (f) *This section does not apply to water service by a water*
14 *corporation that is an urban and community water system as*
15 *defined by Section 116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

16 SEC. 5. Section 779.1 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
17 to read:

18 779.1. (a) Every electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation shall
19 allow every residential customer at least 19 days from the date of
20 mailing its bill for services, postage prepaid, for payment of the
21 charges demanded. No corporation subject to this section may
22 terminate residential service for nonpayment of a delinquent
23 account unless the corporation first gives notice of the delinquency
24 and impending termination, at least 10 days prior to the proposed
25 termination, by means of a notice mailed, postage prepaid, to the
26 customer to whom the service is billed, not earlier than 19 days
27 from the date of mailing the corporation's bill for services, and
28 the 10-day period shall not commence until five days after the
29 mailing of the notice.

30 (b) Every corporation shall make a reasonable attempt to contact
31 an adult person residing at the premises of the customer by
32 telephone or personal contact at least 24 hours prior to any
33 termination of service, except that, whenever telephone or personal
34 contact cannot be accomplished, the corporation shall give, either
35 by mail or in person, a notice of termination of service at least 48
36 hours prior to termination.

37 (c) Every corporation shall make available to its residential
38 customers who are 65 years of age or older, or who are dependent
39 adults as defined in ~~paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section~~
40 ~~15610~~ *Section 15610.23* of the Welfare and Institutions Code, a

1 third-party notification service, whereby the corporation will
2 attempt to notify a person designated by the customer to receive
3 notification when the customer's account is past due and subject
4 to termination. The notification shall include information on what
5 is required to prevent termination of service. The residential
6 customer shall make a request for third-party notification on a
7 form provided by the corporation, and shall include the written
8 consent of the designated third party. The third-party notification
9 does not obligate the third party to pay the overdue charges, nor
10 shall it prevent or delay termination of service.

11 (d) Every notice of termination of service pursuant to
12 subdivision (a) or (b) shall include all of the following information:

13 (1) The name and address of the customer whose account is
14 delinquent.

15 (2) The amount of the delinquency.

16 (3) The date by which payment or arrangements for payment
17 is required in order to avoid termination.

18 (4) The procedure by which the customer may initiate a
19 complaint or request an investigation concerning service or charges.

20 (5) The procedure by which the customer may request
21 amortization of the unpaid charges.

22 (6) The procedure for the customer to obtain information on the
23 availability of financial assistance, including private, local, state,
24 or federal sources, if applicable.

25 (7) The telephone number of a representative of the corporation
26 who can provide additional information or institute arrangements
27 for payment.

28 (8) The telephone number of the commission to which inquiries
29 by the customer may be directed.

30 All written notices shall be in a clear and legible format.

31 (e) Any residential customer whose complaint or request for an
32 investigation has resulted in an adverse determination by the
33 corporation may appeal the determination to the commission. Any
34 subsequent appeal of the dispute or complaint to the commission
35 is not subject to this section.

36 (f) If a residential customer fails to comply with an amortization
37 agreement, the corporation shall not terminate service without
38 giving notice to the customer at least 48 hours prior to termination
39 of the conditions the customer is required to meet to avoid

1 termination, but this notice does not entitle the customer to further
2 investigation by the corporation.

3 (g) No termination of service may be effected without
4 compliance with this section. Any service wrongfully terminated
5 shall be restored without charge for the restoration of service, and
6 a notation thereof shall be mailed to the customer at his or her
7 billing address.

8 *(h) This section does not apply to water service by a water*
9 *corporation that is an urban and community water system as*
10 *defined by Section 116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

11 SEC. 6. Section 780 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
12 to read:

13 780. (a) No electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation shall,
14 by reason of delinquency in the payment of its charges, terminate
15 service on any Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or at any time
16 during which the business offices of the corporation are not open
17 to the public.

18 *(b) This section does not apply to water service by a water*
19 *corporation that is an urban and community water system as*
20 *defined by Section 116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

21 SEC. 7. Section 10009 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
22 to read:

23 10009. (a) This section applies if there is a landlord-tenant
24 relationship between the residential occupants and the owner,
25 manager, or operator of the dwelling.

26 (b) If a public utility furnishes individually metered residential
27 light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants in a detached
28 single-family dwelling, a multiunit residential structure,
29 mobilehome park, or a permanent residential structure in a labor
30 camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code,
31 and the owner, manager, or operator of the dwelling, structure, or
32 park is the customer of record, the public utility shall make every
33 good faith effort to inform the residential occupants, by means of
34 written notice, when the account is in arrears, that service will be
35 terminated in 10 days. The written notice shall further inform the
36 residential occupants that they have the right to become customers
37 of the public utility without being required to pay the amount due
38 on the delinquent account. The notice shall be in English and in
39 the languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil Code.

1 (c) The public utility is not required to make service available
2 to the residential occupants unless each residential occupant agrees
3 to the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirements
4 of law and the public utility's rules. However, if one or more of
5 the residential occupants are willing and able to assume
6 responsibility for the subsequent charges to the account to the
7 satisfaction of the public utility, or if there is a physical means,
8 legally available to the public utility, of selectively terminating
9 service to those residential occupants who have not met the
10 requirements of the public utility's rules, the public utility shall
11 make service available to the residential occupants who have met
12 those requirements.

13 (d) If prior service for a period of time is a condition for
14 establishing credit with the public utility, residence and proof of
15 prompt payment of rent or other obligation acceptable to the public
16 utility for that period of time is a satisfactory equivalent.

17 (e) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the
18 public utility pursuant to this section whose periodic payments,
19 such as rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat,
20 water, or power, where these charges are not separately stated,
21 may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all
22 reasonable charges paid to the public utility for those services
23 during the preceding payment period.

24 (f) *This section does not apply to water service by a public utility*
25 *that is an urban and community water system as defined by Section*
26 *116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

27 SEC. 8. Section 10010 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
28 to read:

29 10010. (a) No public utility furnishing light, water, power, or
30 heat may terminate residential service for nonpayment of a
31 delinquent account unless the public utility first gives notice of
32 the delinquency and impending termination, as provided in Section
33 10010.1.

34 (b) No public utility shall terminate residential service for
35 nonpayment in any of the following situations:

36 (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the public utility
37 of a customer dispute or complaint.

38 (2) When a customer has been granted an extension of the period
39 for payment of a bill.

1 (3) On the certification of a licensed physician and surgeon that
2 to do so will be life threatening to the customer and the customer
3 is financially unable to pay for service within the normal payment
4 period and is willing to enter into an amortization agreement with
5 the public utility pursuant to subdivision (e) with respect to all
6 charges that the customer is unable to pay prior to delinquency.

7 (c) Any residential customer who has initiated a complaint or
8 requested an investigation within five days of receiving the
9 disputed bill, or who has, within 13 days of mailing of the notice
10 required by subdivision (a), made a request for extension of the
11 payment period of a bill asserted to be beyond the means of the
12 customer to pay in full during the normal period for payment, shall
13 be given an opportunity for review of the complaint, investigation,
14 or request by a review manager of the public utility. The review
15 shall include consideration of whether the customer shall be
16 permitted to amortize the unpaid balance of the account over a
17 reasonable period of time, not to exceed 12 months. No termination
18 of service shall be effected for any customer complying with the
19 amortization agreement, if the customer also keeps the account
20 current as charges accrue in each subsequent billing period.

21 (d) Any customer whose complaint or request for an
22 investigation pursuant to subdivision (c) has resulted in an adverse
23 determination by the public utility may appeal the determination
24 to the governing body of the municipal corporation. Any
25 subsequent appeal of the dispute or complaint to the governing
26 body is not subject to this section.

27 (e) Any customer meeting the requirements of paragraph (3) of
28 subdivision (b) shall, upon request, be permitted to amortize, over
29 a period not to exceed 12 months, the unpaid balance of any bill
30 asserted to be beyond the means of the customer to pay within the
31 normal period for payment.

32 (f) *This section does not apply to water service by a public utility*
33 *that is an urban and community water system as defined by Section*
34 *116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

35 SEC. 9. Section 10010.1 of the Public Utilities Code is
36 amended to read:

37 10010.1. (a) No public utility furnishing light, heat, water, or
38 power may terminate residential service on account of nonpayment
39 of a delinquent account unless the public utility first gives notice
40 of the delinquency and impending termination, at least 10 days

1 prior to the proposed termination, by means of a notice mailed,
2 postage prepaid, to the customer to whom the service is billed, not
3 earlier than 19 days from the date of mailing the public utility's
4 bill for services, and the 10-day period shall not commence until
5 five days after the mailing of the notice.

6 (b) Every public utility shall make a reasonable attempt to
7 contact an adult person residing at the premises of the customer
8 by telephone or personal contact, at least 24 hours prior to any
9 termination of service, except that, whenever telephone or personal
10 contact cannot be accomplished, the public utility shall give, by
11 mail, in person, or by posting in a conspicuous location at the
12 premises, a notice of termination of service, at least 48 hours prior
13 to termination.

14 (c) Every public utility shall make available to its residential
15 customers who are 65 years of age or older, or who are dependent
16 adults as defined in ~~paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section~~
17 ~~15610~~ *Section 15610.23* of the Welfare and Institutions Code, a
18 third-party notification service, whereby the public utility will
19 attempt to notify a person designated by the customer to receive
20 notification when the customer's account is past due and subject
21 to termination. The notification shall include information on what
22 is required to prevent termination of service. The residential
23 customer shall make a request for third-party notification on a
24 form provided by the public utility, and shall include the written
25 consent of the designated third party. The third-party notification
26 does not obligate the third party to pay the overdue charges, nor
27 shall it prevent or delay termination of service.

28 (d) Every notice of termination of service pursuant to
29 subdivision (a) shall include all of the following information:

30 (1) The name and address of the customer whose account is
31 delinquent.

32 (2) The amount of the delinquency.

33 (3) The date by which payment or arrangements for payment
34 is required in order to avoid termination.

35 (4) The procedure by which the customer may initiate a
36 complaint or request an investigation concerning service or charges,
37 except that, if the bill for service contains a description of that
38 procedure, the notice pursuant to subdivision (a) is not required
39 to contain that information.

1 (5) The procedure by which the customer may request
2 amortization of the unpaid charges.

3 (6) The procedure for the customer to obtain information on the
4 availability of financial assistance, including private, local, state,
5 or federal sources, if applicable.

6 (7) The telephone number of a representative of the public utility
7 who can provide additional information or institute arrangements
8 for payment.

9 Every notice of termination of service pursuant to subdivision
10 (b) shall include the items of information in paragraphs (1), (2),
11 (3), (6), and (7).

12 All written notices shall be in a clear and legible format.

13 (e) If a residential customer fails to comply with an amortization
14 agreement, the public utility shall not terminate service without
15 giving notice to the customer at least 48 hours prior to termination
16 of the conditions the customer is required to meet to avoid
17 termination, but the notice does not entitle the customer to further
18 investigation by the public utility.

19 (f) No termination of service may be effected without
20 compliance with this section. Any service wrongfully terminated
21 shall be restored without charge for the restoration of service, and
22 a notation thereof shall be mailed to the customer at his or her
23 billing address.

24 (g) *This section does not apply to water service by a public*
25 *utility that is an urban and community water system as defined by*
26 *Section 116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

27 SEC. 10. Section 12822 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
28 to read:

29 12822. (a) This section applies if there is a landlord-tenant
30 relationship between the residential occupants and the owner,
31 manager, or operator of the dwelling.

32 (b) If a district furnishes individually metered residential light,
33 heat, water, or power to residential occupants in a detached
34 single-family dwelling, multiunit residential structure, mobilehome
35 park, or permanent residential structure in a labor camp, as defined
36 in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, and the owner,
37 manager, or operator of the dwelling, structure, or park is the
38 customer of record of the service, the district shall make every
39 good faith effort to inform the residential occupants, by means of
40 written notice, when the account is in arrears, that service will be

1 terminated in 10 days. The written notice shall further inform the
2 residential occupants that they have the right to become customers
3 of the district without being required to pay the amount due on the
4 delinquent account. The notice shall be in English and in the
5 languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil Code.

6 (c) The district is not required to make service available to the
7 residential occupants unless each residential occupant agrees to
8 the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirements
9 of the district's rules. However, if one or more of the residential
10 occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for the
11 subsequent charges to the account to the satisfaction of the district,
12 or if there is a physical means, legally available to the district, of
13 selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who
14 have not met the requirements of the district's rules, the district
15 shall make service available to the residential occupants who have
16 met those requirements.

17 (d) If prior service for a period of time is a condition for
18 establishing credit with the district, residence and proof of prompt
19 payment of rent or other credit obligation acceptable to the district
20 for that period of time is a satisfactory equivalent.

21 (e) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the
22 district pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as
23 rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat, water,
24 or power, where these charges are not separately stated, may deduct
25 from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable
26 charges paid to the district for those services during the preceding
27 payment period.

28 (f) *This section does not apply to water service by a district that*
29 *is an urban and community water system as defined by Section*
30 *116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

31 SEC. 11. Section 12823 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
32 to read:

33 12823. (a) No district furnishing its inhabitants with light,
34 water, power, or heat may terminate residential service for
35 nonpayment of a delinquent account unless the district first gives
36 notice of the delinquency and impending termination, as provided
37 in Section 12823.

38 (b) No district shall terminate residential service for nonpayment
39 in any of the following situations:

1 (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the district of a
2 customer dispute or complaint.

3 (2) When a customer has been granted an extension of the period
4 for payment of a bill.

5 (3) On the certification of a licensed physician and surgeon that
6 to do so will be life threatening to the customer and the customer
7 is financially unable to pay for service within the normal payment
8 period and is willing to enter into an amortization agreement with
9 the district pursuant to subdivision (e) with respect to all charges
10 that the customer is unable to pay prior to delinquency.

11 (c) Any residential customer who has initiated a complaint or
12 requested an investigation within five days of receiving the
13 disputed bill, or who has, within 13 days of mailing of the notice
14 required by subdivision (a), made a request for extension of the
15 payment period of a bill asserted to be beyond the means of the
16 customer to pay in full during the normal period for payment, shall
17 be given an opportunity for review of the complaint, investigation,
18 or request by a review manager of the district. The review shall
19 include consideration of whether the customer shall be permitted
20 to amortize the unpaid balance of the account over a reasonable
21 period of time, not to exceed 12 months. No termination of service
22 shall be effected for any customer complying with an amortization
23 agreement, if the customer also keeps the account current as
24 charges accrue in each subsequent billing period.

25 (d) Any customer whose complaint or request for an
26 investigation pursuant to subdivision (c) has resulted in an adverse
27 determination by the district may appeal the determination to the
28 board. Any subsequent appeal of the dispute or complaint to the
29 board is not subject to this section.

30 (e) Any customer meeting the requirements of paragraph (3) of
31 subdivision (b) shall, upon request, be permitted to amortize, over
32 a period not to exceed 12 months, the unpaid balance of any bill
33 asserted to be beyond the means of the customer to pay within the
34 normal period for payment.

35 (f) *This section does not apply to water service by a district that*
36 *is an urban and community water system as defined by Section*
37 *116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

38 SEC. 12. Section 12823.1 of the Public Utilities Code is
39 amended to read:

1 12823.1. (a) No district furnishing light, heat, water, or power
2 may terminate residential service on account of nonpayment of a
3 delinquent account unless the district first gives notice of the
4 delinquency and impending termination, at least 10 days prior to
5 the proposed termination, by means of a notice mailed, postage
6 prepaid, to the customer to whom the service is billed not earlier
7 than 19 days from the date of mailing the district's bill for services,
8 and the 10-day period shall not commence until five days after the
9 mailing of the notice.

10 (b) Every district shall make a reasonable attempt to contact an
11 adult person residing at the premises of the customer by telephone
12 or personal contact, at least 24 hours prior to any termination of
13 service, except that, whenever telephone or personal contact cannot
14 be accomplished, the district shall give, by mail, in person, or by
15 posting in a conspicuous location at the premises, a notice of
16 termination of service, at least 48 hours prior to termination.

17 (c) Every district shall make available to its residential customers
18 who are 65 years of age or older, or who are dependent adults as
19 defined in ~~paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 15610~~
20 *Section 15610.23* of the Welfare and Institutions Code, a third-party
21 notification service, whereby the district will attempt to notify a
22 person designated by the customer to receive notification when
23 the customer's account is past due and subject to termination. The
24 notification shall include information on what is required to prevent
25 termination of service. The residential customer shall make a
26 request for third-party notification on a form provided by the
27 district, and shall include the written consent of the designated
28 third party. The third-party notification does not obligate the third
29 party to pay the overdue charges, nor shall it prevent or delay
30 termination of service.

31 (d) Every notice of termination of service pursuant to
32 subdivision (a) shall include all of the following information:

33 (1) The name and address of the customer whose account is
34 delinquent.

35 (2) The amount of the delinquency.

36 (3) The date by which payment or arrangements for payment
37 is required in order to avoid termination.

38 (4) The procedure by which the customer may initiate a
39 complaint or request an investigation concerning service or charges,
40 except that, if the bill for service contains a description of that

1 procedure, the notice pursuant to subdivision (a) is not required
2 to contain that information.

3 (5) The procedure by which the customer may request
4 amortization of the unpaid charges.

5 (6) The procedure for the customer to obtain information on the
6 availability of financial assistance, including private, local, state,
7 or federal sources, if applicable.

8 (7) The telephone number of a representative of the district who
9 can provide additional information or institute arrangements for
10 payment.

11 Every notice of termination of service pursuant to subdivision
12 (b) shall include the items of information in paragraphs (1), (2),
13 (3), (6), and (7).

14 All written notices shall be in a clear and legible format.

15 (e) If a residential customer fails to comply with an amortization
16 agreement, the district shall not terminate service without giving
17 notice to the customer at least 48 hours prior to termination of the
18 conditions the customer is required to meet to avoid termination,
19 but the notice does not entitle the customer to further investigation
20 by the district.

21 (f) No termination of service may be effected without
22 compliance with this section. Any service wrongfully terminated
23 shall be restored without charge for the restoration of service, and
24 a notation thereof shall be mailed to the customer at his or her
25 billing address.

26 (g) *This section does not apply to water service by a district*
27 *that is an urban and community water system as defined by Section*
28 *116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

29 SEC. 13. Section 16481 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
30 to read:

31 16481. (a) This section applies if there is a landlord-tenant
32 relationship between the residential occupants and the owner,
33 manager, or operator of the dwelling.

34 (b) If a district furnishes individually metered residential light,
35 heat, water, or power to residential occupants in a detached
36 single-family dwelling, multiunit residential structure, mobilehome
37 park, or permanent residential structure in a labor camp, as defined
38 in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, and the owner,
39 manager, or operator is the customer of record, the district shall
40 make every good faith effort to inform the residential occupants,

1 by means of written notice, when the account is in arrears, that
2 service will be terminated in 10 days. The written notice shall
3 further inform the residential occupants that they have the right to
4 become customers of the district without being required to pay the
5 amount due on the delinquent account. The notice shall be in
6 English and in the languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil
7 Code.

8 (c) The district is not required to make service available to the
9 residential occupants unless each residential occupant agrees to
10 the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirements
11 of the district's rules. However, if one or more of the residential
12 occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for the
13 subsequent charges to the account to the satisfaction of the district,
14 or if there is a physical means, legally available to the district, of
15 selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who
16 have not met the requirements of the district's rules, the district
17 shall make service available to the residential occupants who have
18 met those requirements.

19 (d) If prior service for a period of time is a condition for
20 establishing credit with the district, residence and proof of prompt
21 payment of rent or other credit obligation acceptable to the district
22 for that period of time is a satisfactory equivalent.

23 (e) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the
24 district pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as
25 rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat, water,
26 or power, where these charges are not separately stated, may deduct
27 from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable
28 charges paid to the district for those services during the preceding
29 payment period.

30 (f) *This section does not apply to water service by a district that*
31 *is an urban and community water system as defined by Section*
32 *116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

33 SEC. 14. Section 16482 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
34 to read:

35 16482. (a) No district furnishing its inhabitants with light,
36 water, power, heat, or means for the disposition of garbage, sewage,
37 or refuse matter may terminate residential service for nonpayment
38 of a delinquent account unless the district first gives notice of the
39 delinquency and impending termination, as provided in Section
40 16482.1.

1 (b) No district shall terminate residential service for nonpayment
2 in any of the following situations:

3 (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the district of a
4 customer dispute or complaint.

5 (2) When a customer has been granted an extension of the period
6 for payment of a bill.

7 (3) On the certification of a licensed physician and surgeon that
8 to do so will be life threatening to the customer and the customer
9 is financially unable to pay for service within the normal payment
10 period and is willing to enter into an amortization agreement with
11 the district pursuant to subdivision (e) with respect to all charges
12 that the customer is unable to pay prior to delinquency.

13 (c) Any residential customer who has initiated a complaint or
14 requested an investigation within five days of receiving the
15 contested bill, or who has, within 13 days of mailing of the notice
16 required by subdivision (a), made a request for extension of the
17 payment period of a bill asserted to be beyond the means of the
18 customer to pay in full during the normal period for payment, shall
19 be given an opportunity for review of the complaint, investigation,
20 or request by a review manager of the district. The review shall
21 include consideration of whether the customer shall be permitted
22 to amortize the unpaid balance of the account over a reasonable
23 period of time, not to exceed 12 months. No termination of service
24 shall be effected for any customer complying with an amortization
25 agreement if the customer also keeps the account current as charges
26 accrue in each subsequent billing period.

27 (d) Any customer whose complaint or request for an
28 investigation pursuant to subdivision (c) has resulted in an adverse
29 determination by the district may appeal the determination to the
30 board. Any subsequent appeal of the dispute or complaint to the
31 board is not subject to this section.

32 (e) Any customer meeting the requirements of paragraph (3) of
33 subdivision (b) shall, upon request, be permitted to amortize, over
34 a period not to exceed 12 months, the unpaid balance of any bill
35 asserted to be beyond the means of the customer to pay within the
36 normal period for payment.

37 (f) *This section does not apply to water service by a district that*
38 *is an urban and community water system as defined by Section*
39 *116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

1 SEC. 15. Section 16482.1 of the Public Utilities Code is
2 amended to read:

3 16482.1. (a) No district furnishing light, heat, water, or power,
4 or means for the disposition of garbage, sewage, or refuse matter,
5 may terminate residential service on account of nonpayment of a
6 delinquent account unless the district first gives notice of the
7 delinquency and impending termination, at least 10 days prior to
8 the proposed termination, by means of a notice mailed, postage
9 prepaid, to the customer to whom the service is billed, not earlier
10 than 19 days from the date of mailing the district's bill for services,
11 and the 10-day period shall not commence until five days after the
12 mailing of the notice.

13 (b) Every district shall make a reasonable, good faith effort to
14 contact an adult person residing at the premises of the customer
15 by telephone or personal contact, at least 48 hours prior to any
16 termination of service, except that, whenever telephone or personal
17 contact cannot be accomplished, the district shall give, by mail,
18 in person, or by posting in a conspicuous location at the premises,
19 a notice of termination of service, at least 48 hours prior to
20 termination.

21 (c) Every district shall make available to its residential customers
22 who are 65 years of age or older, or who are dependent adults as
23 defined in ~~paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 15610~~
24 *Section 15610.23* of the Welfare and Institutions Code, a third-party
25 notification service, whereby the district will attempt to notify a
26 person designated by the customer to receive notification when
27 the customer's account is past due and subject to termination. The
28 notification shall include information on what is required to prevent
29 termination of service. The residential customer shall make a
30 request for third-party notification on a form provided by the
31 district, and shall include the written consent of the designated
32 third party. The third-party notification does not obligate the third
33 party to pay the overdue charges, nor shall it prevent or delay
34 termination of service.

35 (d) Every notice of termination of service pursuant to
36 subdivision (a) shall include all of the following information:

37 (1) The name and address of the customer whose account is
38 delinquent.

39 (2) The amount of the delinquency.

1 (3) The date by which payment or arrangements for payment
2 is required in order to avoid termination.

3 (4) The procedure by which the customer may initiate a
4 complaint or request an investigation concerning service or charges,
5 except that, if the bill for service contains a description of that
6 procedure, the notice pursuant to subdivision (a) is not required
7 to contain that information.

8 (5) The procedure by which the customer may request
9 amortization of the unpaid charges.

10 (6) The procedure for the customer to obtain information on the
11 availability of financial assistance, including private, local, state,
12 or federal sources, if applicable.

13 (7) The telephone number of a representative of the district who
14 can provide additional information or institute arrangements for
15 payment.

16 Every notice of termination of service pursuant to subdivision
17 (b) shall include the items of information in paragraphs (1), (2),
18 (3), (6), and (7).

19 All written notices shall be in a clear and legible format.

20 (e) If a residential customer fails to comply with an amortization
21 agreement, the district shall not terminate service without giving
22 notice to the customer at least 48 hours prior to termination of the
23 conditions the customer is required to meet to avoid termination,
24 but this notice does not entitle the customer to further investigation
25 by the district.

26 (f) No termination of service may be effected without
27 compliance with this section. Any service wrongfully terminated
28 shall be restored without charge for the restoration of the service,
29 and a notation thereof shall be mailed to the customer at his or her
30 billing address.

31 (g) *This section does not apply to water service by a district*
32 *that is an urban and community water system as defined by Section*
33 *116900 of the Health and Safety Code.*

34 SEC. 16. If the Commission on State Mandates determines
35 that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement
36 to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
37 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
38 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

O



ACTION ITEM
February 21, 2018

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: **Public Affairs and Legislation Committee**
(Directors Dick, Tamaribuchi, and Thomas)

Robert Hunter
General Manager

Staff Contact: Damon Micalizzi

**SUBJECT: BOARD RESOLUTIONS HONORING CONGRESSMAN ED ROYCE AND
CONGRESSMAN DARRELL ISSA**

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board of Directors approve recognizing Congressman Ed Royce and Congressman Darrell Issa with honorary resolutions and direct staff to prepare the resolutions for presentation at the upcoming Washington D.C. luncheon.

REPORT

In January, Congressman Ed Royce and Congressman Darrell Issa both announced they would not seek re-election and will retire from the United States House of Representatives. Both Congressman Royce and Congressman Issa have been good friends and supporters of the Municipal Water District of Orange County, Orange County Water Projects and a myriad of water reliability efforts. As a token of our thanks for their years of service and their continued support, staff is drafting honorary resolutions recognizing their contributions and support. The resolutions will be complete in time to present to Congressmen at our annual Washington D. C. luncheon in conjunction with the Association of California Water Agencies Conference on February 28, 2018.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

Budgeted (Y/N): Y	Budgeted amount: \$2,000	Core X	Choice __
Action item amount: \$300.00	Line item: 32-7040		
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):			

CONGRESSMAN ED ROYCE
*Municipal Water District of Orange
County*

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ACKNOWLEDGING HIS RETIREMENT AND YEARS OF SERVICE**

WHEREAS, Congressman Ed Royce has honorably represented Orange County for the past 26 years in the course of his tenure as Representative of 39th Congressional District of California; and

WHEREAS, during this time, Congressman Royce has actively engaged with the drinking water community to address regional water reliability needs; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Royce advocated for federal investment in water infrastructure and emerging technology as a means to ensure continued water reliability, economic prosperity, and quality of life; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Royce was a champion for victims of violent crime while serving 10 years as California State Senator prior to his election to the US Congress; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Royce served with distinction as Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and with significant renown on the House Financial Services Committee, and,

WHEREAS, Congressman Royce has been a strong supporter of water reliability efforts, including the development of the Doheny Desalination Project in Dana Point and the expansion of the Municipal Water District of Orange County's Smart Irrigation Controller program; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Royce chose to retire from the United States House of Representatives after twenty six years of faithful service; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Royce has been a friend to the water community and has lead with great commitment and resolve to ensure southern California's water reliability investments for today and for future generations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Municipal Water District of Orange County extends its deepest appreciation and sincere gratitude to Congressman Ed Royce for his years of service to Orange County, as well as his commitment to regional water reliability, and for his friendship.

CONGRESSMAN DARRELL ISSA
*Municipal Water District of Orange
County*

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ACKNOWLEDGING HIS RETIREMENT AND YEARS OF SERVICE**

WHEREAS, Congressman Darrell Issa has represented portions of Orange County for the past 18 years in the course of his tenure as Representative of the 49th Congressional District of California; and,

WHEREAS, during this time, Congressman Issa has actively engaged with the drinking water community to address regional water reliability needs; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Issa advocated for federal investment in water infrastructure and emerging technology as a means to ensure continued water reliability, economic prosperity, and quality of life; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Issa served with distinction as Chairman of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, and in various capacities on the House Judiciary and Foreign Affairs Committees; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Issa has been a strong supporter of water reliability efforts, including the development of the Doheny Desalination Project in Dana Point and the expansion of the Municipal Water District of Orange County's Smart Irrigation Controller program; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Issa chose to retire from the United States House of Representatives after eighteen years of faithful service; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Issa has been a friend to the water community and has lead with great commitment and resolve to ensure southern California's water reliability investments for today and for future generations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Municipal Water District of Orange County extends its deepest appreciation and sincere gratitude to Congressman Darrell Issa for his years of service to Orange County, as well as his commitment to regional water reliability, and for his friendship.



INFORMATION ITEM

February 20, 2018

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: **Public Affairs Legislative Committee**
(Directors Dick, Tamaribuchi and Thomas)

Robert Hunter
General Manager

Staff Contact: Damon Micalizzi

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON 2018 OC WATER SUMMIT

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board of Directors receive and file.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

REPORT

Fritz Coleman is confirmed to return as Emcee of the 2018 OC Water Summit, themed: *Water, What's Behind the Magic*. The eleventh annual event will be again held at the Disneyland Grand Californian Hotel on June 1, 2018

Commissioner of the US Bureau of Reclamation, Brenda Burman is in receipt of our invitation and has indicated that she intends to attend and serve as the Keynote Speaker. Other topics and sessions will include a panel discussion on the Public Goods Charge and the growing influence of the State Water Resources Control Board over local water providers.

The Summit committee meeting dates are:

- Monday, February 26, 2018, 8:30 am
- Tuesday, March 20, 2018, 8:30 am
- Monday, April 30, 2018, 8:30 am
- Dark in May – staff meeting(s) only unless something unexpected occurs
- Monday, June 25, 2018, 8:30 am (Post event wrap-up meeting).

Budgeted (Y/N): n/a	Budgeted amount: n/a	Core X	Choice
Action item amount: None	Line item:		
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):			



INFORMATION ITEM

February 20, 2018

TO: **Public Affairs & Legislation Committee**
(Directors Dick, Tamaribuchi, Thomas)

FROM: **Robert Hunter, General Manager**

Staff Contact: Sarah Wilson

SUBJECT: **Education Program Update**

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Public Affairs & Legislation Committee: Receive and file this report.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

DETAILED REPORT

Contractors for the Municipal Water District of Orange County's (MWDOC) education programs continue to book classes for the current school year. Both Discovery Science Center (DSC) and Inside the Outdoors (ITO) are confident they will reach their contracted student totals this year.

The following reports are included here: Elementary School Assemblies for January 2018, Elementary Education Student Counts Chart, and the "What About Water" High School Program report.

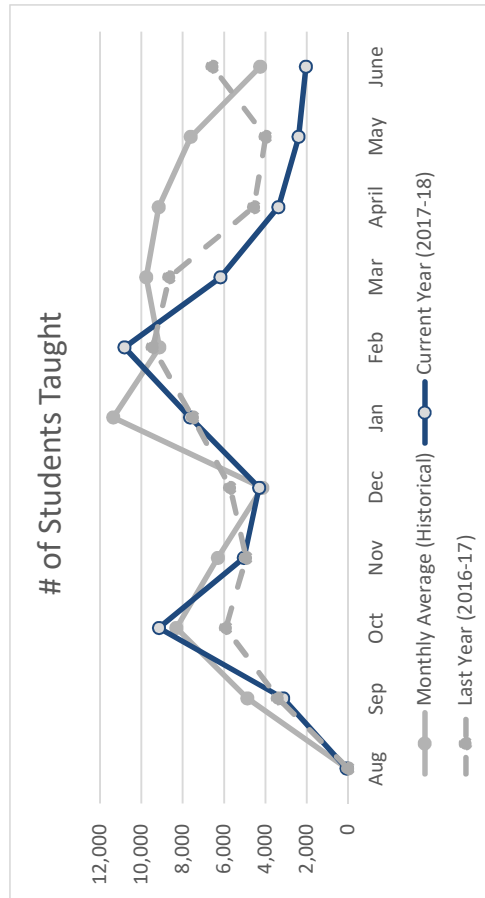
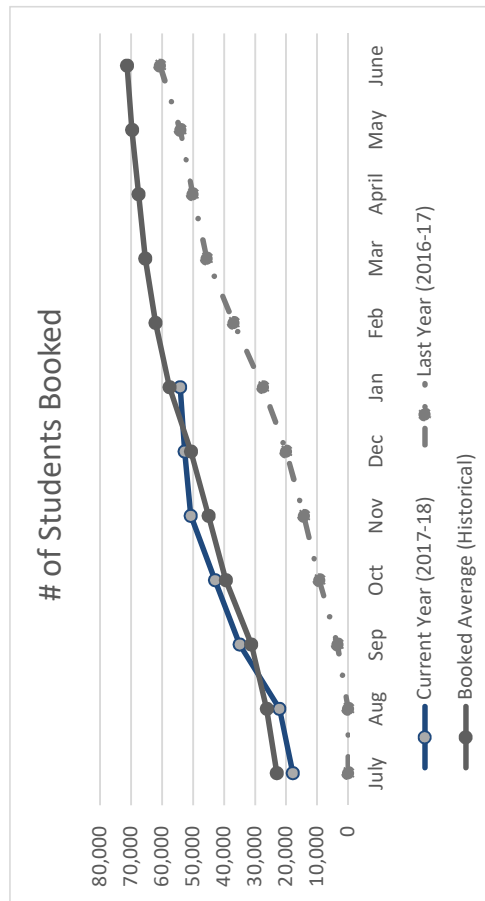
On February 7, 2018, Santa Ana High School students held their What About Water Expo. Photos from the event are included in the attached document and attendance results will be shared next month.

Budgeted (Y/N):	Budgeted amount:	Core __	Choice __
Action item amount:	Line item:		
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):			

2017-18 Water Education School Program

# of Students Booked	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	Target
Booked Average (Historical)	22,936	26,212	31,188	39,425	45,000	50,647	57,577	62,058	65,364	67,548	69,643	71,249	72,954
Last Year (2016-17)	0	0	3,399	9,309	14,235	19,936	27,441	36,886	45,530	50,083	54,067	60,623	67,361
Current Year (2017-18)	17,823	22,162	34,981	42,926	50,696	52,682	54,111						62,035

# of Students Taught	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	Total
Monthly Average (Historical)	-	63	4,876	8,301	6,301	4,146	11,354	9,126	9,758	9,158	7,606	4,257	74,891
Last Year (2016-17)	0	0	3,399	5,910	4,926	5,701	7,505	9,445	8,644	4,553	3,984	6,556	60,623
Current Year (2017-18)	0	77	3,144	9,149	5,033	4,305	7,634	10,815	6,164	3,370	2,389	2,031	54,111



WHAT ABOUT WATER?

Quarterly Report
Presented by



February 2018

What About Water? - Inside the Outdoors School Visits									
Year 3 - 2017/2018									
Agency	High School	1st Visit - student	1st Visit Enrollment	2nd Visit - student	2nd Visit Enrollment	School Expo	Expo School Enrollment	Total Students	Notes
Anaheim	Anaheim High School	10/23/17	71	11/17/17	72	1/31/18			Expo- Lunchtime
City of Brea	Brea Olinda High School	5/22/18		5/29/18		6/5/18			Expo- Lunchtime
City of Buena Park	Buena Park High School	2/8/18		3/1/18		4/6/18			
City of Fountain Valley	Fountain Valley High School								FVHS, Los Amigos, then Harbor
City of Huntington Beach	Edison High School	11/27/17	52	1/10/18	37	tbd			
City of San Clemente	San Clemente High School	4/30/18		5/7/18		tbd			Expo- Lunchtime
City of San Juan Capistrano	Junipero Serra High School or San Juan Hills High School								
City of Tustin	Tustin High School or Columbus Middle School								
East Orange WD	Foothill High School	12/14/17	13	2/1/18		tbd			Expo- Lunchtime
El Toro	El Toro High School	3/7/18		3/22/18		4/11/18			Expo-Evening Family Event
Mesa Water	Costa Mesa High School	10/16/17	29	1/11/2018*	30	4/12/2018*			*Updated dates Expo- Lunchtime
Moulton Niguel	Aliso Niguel High School								
Moulton Niguel	Laguna Hills High School	2/6/18		2/20/18		tbd			Expo-Project Presentation
Moulton Niguel	Capistrano Valley High School								
Moulton Niguel /Santa Margarita WD	Mission Viejo High School	2/9/18		2/21/18		3/9/18			Expo-Project Presentation
Santa Ana	Santa Ana High School	11/3/17	47	12/13/17	53	2/7/18			Expo- Lunchtime
Santa Margarita WD	Tesoro High School	4/19/18		5/3/18		5/14/18			Expo- Lunchtime
South Coast WD	Dana Hills High School	2/5/18		2/26/18		tbd			Expo- Lunchtime
Total		212		192		0		0	
Teacher Workshops									
	CUE Conference for Educators	3/15/2018							
	Water Education Training	5/2/2018							
Student Summits									
	Upper Newport Bay Watershed Day of Service and Education	1/13/18	78						
	Dave & Busters in Orange	2/22/18							
	Mile Square Park Water Education Day of Service and Education	4/7/18							
	Rancho Soñado Water Education	3/24/18							
	Rancho Soñado Water Education	4/13/18							
tbd = verbal confirmation, pending calendar dates									

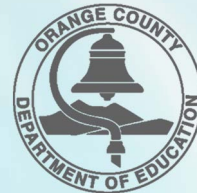
What About Water Expo

Santa Ana High School – February 7, 2018



OCDE STEM NEWSLETTER

February 1, 2018



Register
Now

EdTechTeam
Summits

featuring Google for Education

**ORANGE COUNTY
2018 SUMMIT**

April 28 & 29 | Workshops April 27
Orange County Department of Education - Costa Mesa, CA



STEM STANDOUT...

STACY KLINE

This month's STEM Standout is none other than Stacy Kline, 5th/6th Grade Combo Teacher at Advanced Learning Academy at Santa Ana Unified School District (SAUSD). As a Leading Edge Certified teacher in Online and Blended Instruction, Google Certified Educator and Trainer, and National Board Certified Teacher, Stacy Kline is committed to the students and staff at SAUSD. From introducing coding to her students through Scratch and code.org, to going to the skies with the use of drones in STEM lessons, Stacy strives to provide a high quality learning environment for her students. In addition, given her status as a Google Certified Trainer, Stacy serves SAUSD by providing Google training to staff to support them in integrating technology into their instructional practice. Beyond her district, Stacy serves on the board of the Orange County Computer Using Educator (OCCUE) Council. Congratulations, Stacy, on being this month's STEM Standout!



You can follow Stacy on Twitter @StacyKTweets.

STEM RESOURCES...

California Science Test (CAST) Blueprint

The California Science Test (CAST) blueprint, documenting how the CAST is constructed as well as the alignment between the CAST and the California Next Generation Science Standards, is now available.

<https://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/ca/documents/castblueprint.pdf>



Math Tasks

Achieve the Core offers free access to a bank of CCCSS-aligned math tasks for grades K-12. Each task includes a review of the three major shifts of focus, coherence, and rigor.

<https://achievethecore.org/category/416/mathematics-tasks>



STEM Models & Simulations

This repository is a collection of the Concord Consortium's best resources for science, math, and engineering education. Their curated collections offer lesson plans and units for your class based on these resources.

<https://learn.concord.org/>



ITO CORNER...

8 STEPS* TO ENTER OUR #VOICE4WATER VIDEO CONTEST - Yarib Dheming & Lori Kiesser

Contest Website: <http://indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water>

1. Be a Southern California high school student.
2. Visit the contest website & watch intro video.
3. Read the contest description & theme.
4. Make note of the awesome awards!
5. Download and review the contest rules (PDF).
6. Get to work on your 30 second video.
7. Use the #Voice4Water hashtag as you craft your video.
8. Submit your video to the contest website by March 15.

Easy!

(*Suggestions only, refer to the official contest rules.)

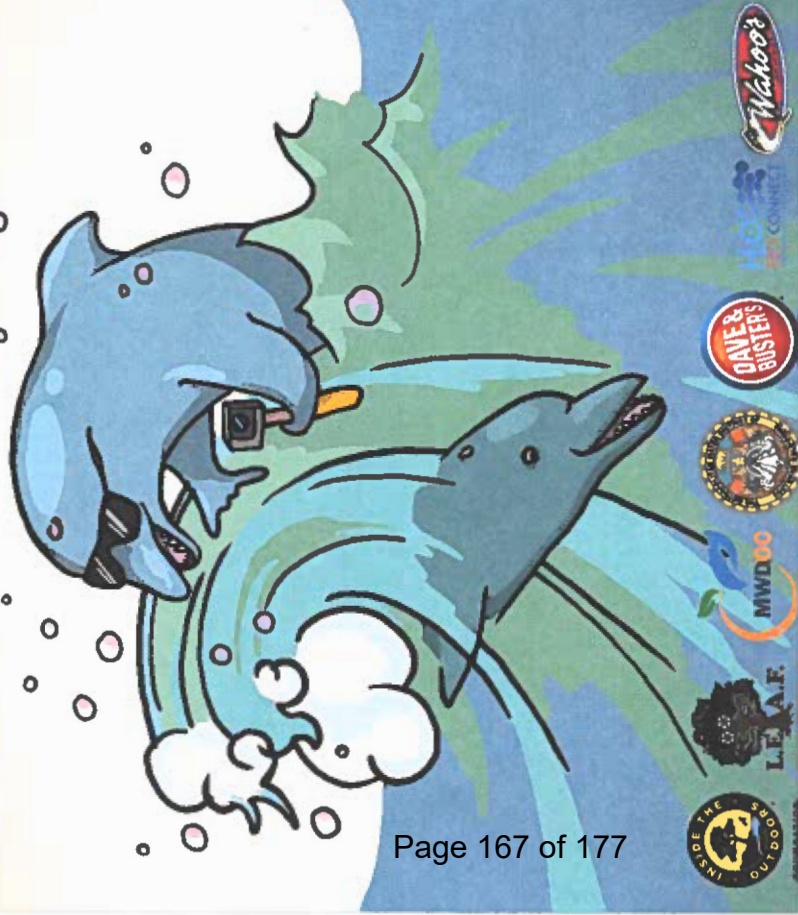


•BE THE•

VOICE 4 WATER

30 SECOND VIDEO

•CONTEST•



BE THE VOICE 4 WATER

30 Second Video Contest

- Open to High School Students from Southern California
- Choose an aspect of water conservation : (awareness, efficiency, reuse or get creative!)
- Create a 30 second video PSA

ENTER BY **3/15/18**
TO WIN PRIZES!!



- Visit www.indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water for more information on how to create and submit your video
- Upload your video to social media using **#Voice4Water** for a chance at additional **BONUS** prizes!

@InsideTheOutdoors @ITOFoundation @ITOFoundation



JANUARY 2018 METRICS REPORT - Water Campaign

Water Campaign

- Goal: Promote discussion and educational activities for regional water conservation and water-use efficiency issues.

Facebook

Jan 3rd

Happy New Year! Please join us in early 2018 by volunteering at our MLK Day of Service on January 13th (all ages) or participating in our Be a Voice 4 Water video contest (high school students). We're looking forward to more hands-on learning outdoors!

MLK Day of Service Volunteer Sign-Up

<https://www.allforgood.org/projects/28gyxakR>

VOICE4WATER Video Contest

<http://indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water>

Media = Multi-Photo with Voice4Water FB graphic

Jan 10th -- Boosted \$10

8 STEPS* TO ENTER OUR [#VOICE4WATER](#) VIDEO CONTEST

Contest Website = <http://indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water>

1. Be a SoCal high school student
2. Visit the contest website & watch intro video
3. Read the contest description & theme
4. Make note of the awesome awards
5. Download and review the contest rules PDF
6. Get to work on your 30 second video
7. Use the #Voice4Water hashtag as you craft your video
8. Submit your video to the contest website by Mar 15th

Easy!

(*Suggestions only, refer to the official contest rules.)

[Municipal Water District of Orange County](#)

Media = Voice4Water FB Graphic

Jan 17th

Where are you going to film your [#Voice4Water](#) 30-second video contest entry? So far, Southern California high school students filmed their videos in the rain, at school, at home, and even in the ocean. (Here's a feathered friend who didn't mind being photographed this past weekend at Upper Newport Bay.)

See the new entries and get inspired!

CONTEST PAGE = indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water

(With [Municipal Water District of Orange County](#))

Media = Photo of green winged teal at local wetlands

Jan 24th -- BOOSTED \$10

Check out the props and locations in the growing library of [#Voice4Water](#) 30-second video contest entries. This week's entries from Southern California high school students featured fish bowls, dog bowls, drinking water, swimming pools, faucets, showerheads, water bottles, rain gutters, and container gardens!

About 7 weeks left until the March 15th contest deadline. Visit indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water to see the videos, learn more, and submit your entry.

[Municipal Water District of Orange County](#)

Media = Original Voice4Water contest graphic (drinking fountain photo)

Jan 31st

Need another reason to enter our Be the [#Voice4Water](#) 30-second video contest?

Thanks goes to [Hurley](#) for your generous prize donation of wetsuits, board shorts, & T-shirts.

Contest open to Southern California high school students. Visit the contest page to find out details:

indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water

[Municipal Water District of Orange County](#)

Media = Photos of Hurley prizes

Instagram

Hashtag #ocwatereducation

<https://www.instagram.com/explore/tags/ocwatereducation/>

If you care about our Orange County wetlands, come out to Upper Newport Bay on Saturday, January 13th — to help us with habitat restoration and trash clean up for our MLK Day of Service. Sign up to volunteer at allforgood.org

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: This is your chance to make a difference by bringing awareness to water issues in our BE THE VOICE 4 WATER video contest! • Create a 30 or 60 second video about water conservation and have a CHANCE TO WIN cash prizes, an Xbox One, and merch from Dave & Busters, Vans, Hurley, and more! • ? The deadline is March 15, 2018 - so start creating and tag us at #Voice4Water • #ocwatereducation #waterconservation #waterislife #bewaterwise #savewater #wetlands #cawater #cleanwater #beachcleanup #orangecountyoutdoors #ocoutdoors #naturalcalifornia #mwdoc

Any #birding enthusiasts out there to ID this beauty? We saw firsthand how our cleanup efforts at Upper Newport Bay #wetlands help this vital place support wildlife. If you are a high school student in Southern California, you might consider featuring wetlands or estuaries in your 30-second #Voice4Water video contest entry. (Deadline: March 15th). #ocwatereducation

Check out the props and locations in the growing library of #Voice4Water 30-second video contest entries. • This week's entries from Southern California high school students featured fish bowls, dog bowls, drinking water, swimming pools, faucets, showerheads, water bottles, rain gutters, and container gardens! • About 7 weeks left until the March 15th contest deadline. Visit the contest page in our bio to see the videos, learn more, and submit your entry. #ocwatereducation

Thanks to @hurley for generously donating these prizes for our Be the #Voice4Water 30-second video contest. • If you are a Southern California high school student, we'd love to see & hear what you have to say about water. Entering gives you a chance to win prizes! • Visit the official contest page for rules, instructions, and the full list of prizes. (Link in bio.) #ocwatereducation #bewaterwise #savewater #cawater

Twitter

Water Originals

Over 10,000 students each year visit Upper Newport Bay as part of our field trip program. The MLK Day of Service project is our way to give back to this important ecological and educational resource. Sign up [@All for Good](http://allforgood.org) to volunteer with us on Jan 13th! <http://ow.ly/uaZt30hzlIWH>

SoCal high school students can bring awareness to water issues in our BE THE [#VOICE4WATER](https://www.instagram.com/voice4water) video contest (Deadline: March 15th). Create a short video about water conservation & have a CHANCE TO WIN prizes! Entry details at <http://indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water...> #ocwatereducation

BE THE [#VOICE4WATER](#) VIDEO CONTEST for SoCal high school students. Create a short video about water conservation & get a CHANCE TO WIN prizes while bringing awareness to water issues. Deadline=March 15th. Entry details at [http://indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water ...](http://indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water...) [#ocwatereducation](#)

Our MLK Day of Service clean-up this past Saturday at [@newportbeachgov](#) Upper Newport Bay removed almost 900 lbs of trash from this important ecological resource. Thanks to the 160+ community volunteers who donated their time and energy! [#ocwatereducation](#)

Where are you going to film your [#Voice4Water](#) 30-second video contest entry? Southern California high school student entries, so far, filmed their videos in the rain, at school, at home, and even in the ocean. Get inspired to enter at [http://indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water ...](http://indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water...) [#ocwatereducation](#)

Need ideas for props or locations in your [#Voice4Water](#) 30-second video contest entry? Southern California high school student entries, so far, filmed fish bowls, swimming pools, faucets, showerheads, rain gutters, & gardens! ENTER at [http://indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water ...](http://indi.com/leafrocks/voice4water...) [#ocwatereducation](#)

Water RTs

RT @CaEEI

"Water For Life" [@NatGeoEdu](#) map is a great way for students to visualize where the water in [#CA](#) comes from & how it is used. <http://bit.ly/2DwBtuw> [#water](#)
[#ExploreEEI](#)

RT @WaterEdFdn

From US Drought Monitor: No changes in latest drought map for CA, but poor start to the water year is raising worries. [#cawater](#) [#cawx](#) [#CA drought](#)
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA...>

RT @USCSeaGrant

Join us to become a Naturalist in 2018! The Los Angeles Coastal California Naturalist training class begins Jan 12 at Sea Lab in Redondo Beach!
[http://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/291/docs/Naturalist/CAN_Flyer_2018.pdf ...](http://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/291/docs/Naturalist/CAN_Flyer_2018.pdf...)

RT @USGS

Curious how hydrologists locate [#groundwater](#)? Find out here:
[https://water.usgs.gov/edu/gwhowtofind.html ...](https://water.usgs.gov/edu/gwhowtofind.html...)

RT @MWDOC

New blog up on the 'Water Cooler Blog' - "No Need to Panic After a Slow Start to a Wet Season". Go check it out! [#WaterCoolerBlog](#) || Read Now: <http://ow.ly/CYPB30hHeRc>

RT @USGSwaterCA

[#DebrisFlow](#) triggered by intense rainfall is a dangerous post-[#wildfire](#) hazard. This webcam image (courtesy of the Ventura County Watershed Protection District) shows turbidity & debris from [#ThomasFire](#) burn area runoff at [#MatilijaDam](#). <https://go.usa.gov/xnp5p>

RT @ecoschoolsUSA

Be sure to read the part about how our staff field tested the new WOW - Watersheds, Oceans and Wetlands pathway! [#environmentaleducation](#)

RT @OCWDWaterNews

You can earn community service hours for work or school by volunteering at [@ocwaterfest](#) [#funfactfriday](#)
<http://www.childrenwaterfestival.com>

RT @OCWaterFest

Thank you [@ocwaterfest](#) platinum sponsors [@CoxCalifornia](#), [@IRWDnews](#), [@MWDOC](#), [@OCSewers](#), and [@OlinCareers](#). Your support of environmental education is much appreciated.
<http://www.childrenwaterfestival.com>

RT @OliveStreetAESD

5th grade Ss from Mrs Susson's class participating in [@ITOFoundation](#) opportunity to learn abt water science & conservation [#innovative](#) [#diverse](#) [#collaborative](#)

RT @CAEEI

Hey 4, 5, & 6 grade teachers! It's not too late to join the Cal [#Water](#) H2O Challenge. Tackle a local issue through project-based learning and make a difference in your community!

For more info: <http://bit.ly/2mp0lYQ> Deadline to register: 01/31/18
[#PBL](#) [#Contest](#)

RT @MWDOC

Did you know that approximately 50% of all the water used throughout Orange County comes from imported supplies? The rest comes from a vast underground aquifer, recycled wastewater, and several small groundwater basins. [#YourWater](#) [#MWDOC](#) || Learn More: <http://ow.ly/xa5b30hVMe9>

RT @WaterEdFdn

Check out our [#cawater](#) calendar of events across California. Coming up are events by the California Irrigation Institute in Sacramento and the [@UrbanWaterInc](#) conference in Palm Springs. Look for those and others events here <http://www.watereducation.org/calendar>

RT @MavensNotebook

All the major water infrastructure bringing in [#cawater](#) to SoCal cross the San Andreas fault at least once, sometimes multiple times. What would happen in the event of an earthquake? UCLA's Dr. Jon Stewart (and others) have been studying the problem.

RT @BeWaterWiseH2O

2018 student [#waterart](#) is on the road! Starting today until Jan. 30 it will be on display at the [@cityofcorona](#) library. <http://bewaterwise.com>

RT @ucanrwater

That big quake off the coast of Alaska? Death Valley's pupfish felt it & started to spawn
<http://lat.ms/2rHDjb4> [@maryforgione](#) [@latimes](#) [#CAwater](#)

RT @MNWDWater

It's [#TriviaTuesday](#) time! "Which wastes more [#water](#): Taking a 10 minute shower or watering your [#lawn](#) for 5 minutes?" (Hint: <https://buff.ly/2neBFbh>)

RT @ucanrwater

How do underserved communities think about & use [#CAwater](#)? New project from [@UCIrvine](#) anthropologists focuses on hydro-social justice <http://bit.ly/2DJ6LPf>

RT @WaterEdFdn

Join us for a 3-day trip from [#HooverDam](#) to [#SaltonSea](#) on our Lower [#ColoradoRiver](#) Tour. [@usbr](#) [@CAPArizona](#) [@mwdh2o](#) [@IIDatWork](#) [@lakemeadnps](#) Get your tickets at [http://www.watereducation.org/tour/lower-colorado-river-tour-2018 ...](http://www.watereducation.org/tour/lower-colorado-river-tour-2018...) [#cawater](#) [#cowater](#)

RT @WaterEdFdn

Since the school program's inception in 1973, more than 3 million Orange County students have learned about OC water resources under one of the most successful and well respected water-education curricula in southern California! [#Education](#) || Learn More: <http://ow.ly/8BgS30iOtXs>

Public Affairs Activities Report January 10, 2018 – February 13, 2018

<p>Member Agency Relations</p>	<p>Public Affairs Staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended a Metropolitan PIO working group meeting • Began the annual CCRs process with Stetson Engineering, OCWD, and MWDOC member agencies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Met with OCWD and Stetson Engineering to begin planning the CCR kick-off meeting with MWDOC member agencies ○ Held a CCR kick-off meeting with participating agencies • Provided the City of Westminster contact information for the Wyland Foundation regarding the annual Mayors Challenge competition. • Resent the official MWDOC logo to Metropolitan external affairs department and requested an update to a newly released video produced by Met
<p>Education</p>	<p>Public Affairs Staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted the City of Anaheim with information regarding their upcoming high school program expo • Updated Mwdoc.com news and event calendar with elementary and high school visit and expo dates. Notified MWDOC member agency PAW group and MWDOC Board of calendar accessibility. • Provided a MWDOC WaterFix video to ITO to use as a teachers resource for the high school program • Provided information to Moulton Niguel WD regarding their upcoming high school and elementary school visits • Participated in the Quarterly Metropolitan Education Coordinators Meeting
<p>Media Relations</p>	<p>Public Affairs Staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posted to the MWDOC website blog post “No Need to Panic After a Slow Start to a ‘Wet Season.’ Distributed an announcement of the post via social media. • Participated in several meetings to discuss strategy with the social media Consultant. Continuing to fine tune the MWDOC social strategies and best practices guidelines. • Working with Rob Starr, <u>NBC News Radio</u> KCAA 1050 AM, 102.3 FM & 106.5 FM regarding opportunities to appear on his radio show, “The Water Zone.” • Worked with our website developer and social media contractors to prepare.opengraphs which tie specific images from our web pages to unique urls

<p>Special Projects</p>	<p>Public Affairs staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in website admin training with the web developer for the new MWDOC website • Conducted staff training for MWDOC employees who will have access to make updates to the MWDOC website • Are currently working on itineraries, trip logistics, guest and Director requirements for the following inspection trips: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ February 23-24, 2017, Director Ackerman, SWP • Bryce staffed a CRA/Hoover inspection trip with Director Barbre on January 26-28, 2017 • Along with Heather Baez, met with Heather Stratman with ACC-OC to discuss the Water 101 booklet and next steps • Received a draft design and project presentation from students at Saddleback College regarding the 2017 Wyland Mayors Challenge Pocket Park award. Met with Wyland Foundation, City of Laguna Beach and member agency representatives to review the draft design and discuss next steps. • Met with WUE staff to discuss upcoming Qualified Water Efficient Landscape (QWEL) training materials • Updated several pages on the MWDOC website <p>Heather staffed the ISDOC Executive Committee meeting and sent out an updated invitation for the Quarterly Luncheon announcing the speaker.</p> <p>Heather staffed the WACO Planning meeting and invited/coordinated one of the February guest speakers, Fred Simon from the FBI's Infraguard Program.</p> <p>Heather secured a backup speaker for the ISDOC Quarterly Luncheon after the scheduled speaker, MET's Kathy Cole, became ill.</p> <p>Heather worked with Christina Hernandez, MWDOC's database coordinator to update the ISDOC Directory for 2018. That will be sent out to members later in February when all invoices have been received.</p> <p>For ISDOC, Heather sent out the 2018 annual dues invoices, sent reminder email for the Quarterly Luncheon, and staffed the luncheon on the day of the event.</p> <p>Heather staffed the February WACO meeting on cybersecurity.</p>
<p>Legislative Affairs</p>	<p>Heather and Director Barbre travelled to Washington D.C. and met with the following people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congressman Lou Correa

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rachel Gentile, Office of Congressman Alan Lowenthal• Kate Randall, Office of Congresswoman Mimi Walters• Ian Foley, Office of Congressman Ken Calvert• Blair Rotert, Office of Congressman Ed Royce• Bryson Wong, staff for the House Sub-Committee on Water, Power and Oceans• Andrew Eisenberger, Office of Congressman Dana Rohrabacher <p>Topics of discussion included the status of the California WaterFix and the importance of the project, the potential return of earmarks, the federal budget, President Trump's (then) proposed infrastructure bill, and our upcoming Congressional Briefing Luncheon on Feb. 28.</p> <p>Heather and Director Barbre met with MET DC advocate, Brad Hiltcher along with the advocates for EMWD, IEUA and WMWD to coordinate efforts for the Feb. 28 luncheon.</p> <p>Heather sent out reminders to the MWDOC member agencies about the January 22 deadline to submit pages for the Southern California Water Issues Congressional Briefing Book, and then coordinated with staff at IEUA who is coordinating and compiling the book.</p> <p>Heather participated in CSDA's Legislative Committee.</p> <p>Heather monitored the CalDesal Legislative conference call.</p> <p>Heather and Joe Berg attended a meeting in Governor Brown's office on the conservation legislation, AB 1668 (Friedman) and SB 606 (Hertzberg/Skinner).</p> <p>Heather met with legislative staff for Assembly Member Quirk-Silva, and Assembly Member Rubio.</p> <p>Heather met with budget staff to discuss the language in SB 623 (Monning) being put into a Budget Trailer Bill.</p> <p>Heather participated in the MET Member Agency Legislative Coordinators conference call.</p> <p>Heather attended the ACWA State Legislative Committee meeting in Sacramento.</p> <p>Heather volunteered for and then participated in ACWA's SB 998 (Dodd) Working Group.</p>
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Water Summit	<div>Public Affairs staff:<ul style="list-style-type: none">MWDOC and OCWD staff met with Summit Chairs to finalize theme artwork and receive additional input for the program</div>
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