City of Vernon

2010 Urban Water Management Plan

Volume 2 - Appendices

June 2011

Prepared by

CIVILTEC engineering inc.

GENERAL CIVIL, MUNICIPAL, WATER AND WASTEWATER ENGINEERING
PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AND SURVEYING

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City of Vernon
2010 Urban Water Management Plan
Volume 2 - Appendices

PREPARED FOR

CITY OF VERNON
4305 SANTA FE AVENUE
VERNON, CA 90058

JUNE 2011

PREPARED BY

CIVILTEC
engineering inc.
CIVIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING
PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT
118 W. LIME AVENUE, MONROVIA, CA 91016
(626) 357-0588 FAX: (626) 303-7957

INTRODUCTION

This volume is intended to accompany Volume 1 of the Vernon 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). Its purpose is to provide reference material indicated as appendices and cited in the UWMP either as mandated by the California Urban Water Management Planning Act or in support thereof.

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Appendix A

California Water Code relevant to the Urban Water Management Planning Act

Section K: California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6: Urban Water Management Planning

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Chapter 1. General Declaration and Policy

10610. This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Urban Water Management Planning Act."

10610.2.

(a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever-increasing demands.

(2) The conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level.

(3) A long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect the productivity of California's businesses and economic climate.

(4) As part of its long-range planning activities, every urban water supplier should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years.

(5) Public health issues have been raised over a number of contaminants that have been identified in certain local and imported water supplies.

(6) Implementing effective water management strategies, including groundwater storage projects and recycled water projects, may require specific water quality and salinity targets for meeting groundwater basins water quality objectives and promoting beneficial use of recycled water.

(7) Water quality regulations are becoming an increasingly important factor in water agencies' selection of raw water sources, treatment alternatives, and modifications to existing treatment facilities.

(8) Changes in drinking water quality standards may also impact the usefulness of water supplies and may ultimately impact supply reliability.

(9) The quality of source supplies can have a significant impact on water management strategies and supply reliability.

(b) This part is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water.

10610.4. The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state as follows:

(a) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources.

(b) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions.

(c) Urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to actively pursue the efficient use of available supplies.

Chapter 2. Definitions

10611. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of this chapter govern the construction of this part.

10611.5. “Demand management” means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

10612. “Customer” means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses the water for municipal purposes, including residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses.

10613. “Efficient use” means those management measures that result in the most effective use of water so as to prevent its waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use.

10614. “Person” means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of such an entity.

10615. "Plan" means an urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this part. A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The plan shall address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management as set forth in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) of Chapter 3. In addition, a strategy and time schedule for implementation shall be included in the plan.

10616. "Public agency" means any board, commission, county, city and county, city, regional agency, district, or other public entity.

10616.5. "Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of wastewater for beneficial use.

10617. "Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

Chapter 3. Urban Water Management Plans

Article 1. General Provisions

10620.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

(c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.

(d) (1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

(2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

(e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.

(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

10621.

(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

Article 2. Contents of Plans

10630. It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied.

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a). If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of

water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

(1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(c) (1) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:

(A) An average water year.

(B) A single dry water year.

(C) Multiple dry water years.

(2) For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

(d) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

(e) (1) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

(H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.

(I) Agricultural.

(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

(f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers.

(B) Residential plumbing retrofit.

(C) System water audits, leak detection, and repair.

(D) Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections.

(E) Large landscape conservation programs and incentives.

(F) High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs.

(G) Public information programs.

(H) School education programs.

(I) Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts.

(J) Wholesale agency programs.

(K) Conservation pricing.

(L) Water conservation coordinator.

(M) Water waste prohibition.

(N) Residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs.

(2) A schedule of implementation for all water demand management measures proposed or described in the plan.

(3) A description of the methods, if any, that the supplier will use to evaluate the effectiveness of water demand management measures implemented or described under the plan.

(4) An estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the supplier's ability to further reduce demand.

(g) An evaluation of each water demand management measure listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. In the course of the evaluation, first consideration shall be given to water demand management measures, or combination of measures, that offer lower incremental costs than expanded or additional water supplies. This evaluation shall do all of the following:

(1) Take into account economic and noneconomic factors, including environmental, social, health, customer impact, and technological factors.

(2) Include a cost-benefit analysis, identifying total benefits and total costs.

(3) Include a description of funding available to implement any planned water supply project that would provide water at a higher unit cost.

(4) Include a description of the water supplier's legal authority to implement the measure and efforts to work with other relevant agencies to ensure the implementation of the measure and to share the cost of implementation.

(h) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

(i) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

(j) For purposes of this part, urban water suppliers that are members of the California Urban Water Conservation Council shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of subdivisions (f) and (g) by complying with all the provisions of the “Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California,” dated December 10, 2008, as it may be amended, and by submitting the annual reports required by Section 6.2 of that memorandum.

(k) Urban water suppliers that rely upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (c). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c).

10631.1.

(a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code,

as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the identification of projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing for lower income households will assist a supplier in complying with the requirement under Section 65589.7 of the Government Code to grant a priority for the provision of service to housing units affordable to lower income households.

10631.5.

(a) (1) Beginning January 1, 2009, the terms of, and eligibility for, a water management grant or loan made to an urban water supplier and awarded or administered by the department, state board, or California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency shall be conditioned on the implementation of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, as determined by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(2) For the purposes of this section, water management grants and loans include funding for programs and projects for surface water or groundwater storage, recycling, desalination, water conservation, water supply reliability, and water supply augmentation. This section does not apply to water management projects funded by the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if the urban water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the water demand management measures. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the water demand management measures to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water management funds.

(4) (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if an urban water supplier submits to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective. If the department determines that the documentation submitted by the urban water supplier fails to demonstrate that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective, the

department shall notify the urban water supplier and the agency administering the grant or loan program within 120 days that the documentation does not satisfy the requirements for an exemption, and include in that notification a detailed statement to support the determination.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, “not locally cost effective” means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing a water demand management measure is less than the present value of the local costs of implementing that measure.

(b) (1) The department, in consultation with the state board and the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, and after soliciting public comment regarding eligibility requirements, shall develop eligibility requirements to implement the requirement of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). In establishing these eligibility requirements, the department shall do both of the following:

(A) Consider the conservation measures described in the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California, and alternative conservation approaches that provide equal or greater water savings.

(B) Recognize the different legal, technical, fiscal, and practical roles and responsibilities of wholesale water suppliers and retail water suppliers.

(2) (A) For the purposes of this section, the department shall determine whether an urban water supplier is implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631 based on either, or a combination, of the following:

(i) Compliance on an individual basis.

(ii) Compliance on a regional basis. Regional compliance shall require participation in a regional conservation program consisting of two or more urban water suppliers that achieves the level of conservation or water efficiency savings equivalent to the amount of conservation or savings achieved if each of the participating urban water suppliers implemented the water demand management measures. The urban water supplier administering the regional program shall provide participating urban water suppliers and the department with data to demonstrate that the regional program is consistent with this clause. The department shall review the data to determine whether the urban water suppliers in the regional program are meeting the eligibility requirements.

(B) The department may require additional information for any determination pursuant to this section.

(3) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this section that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631.

(c) In establishing guidelines pursuant to the specific funding authorization for any water management grant or loan program subject to this section, the agency administering the grant or loan program shall include in the guidelines the eligibility requirements developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(d) Upon receipt of a water management grant or loan application by an agency administering a grant and loan program subject to this section, the agency shall request an eligibility determination from the department with respect to the requirements of this section. The department shall respond to the request within 60 days of the request.

(e) The urban water supplier may submit to the department copies of its annual reports and other relevant documents to assist the department in determining whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduling the implementation of water demand management activities. In addition, for urban water suppliers that are signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and submit annual reports to the California Urban Water Conservation Council in accordance with the memorandum, the department may use these reports to assist in tracking the implementation of water demand management measures.

(f) This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 2016, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before July 1, 2016, deletes or extends that date.

10631.7. The department, in consultation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, shall convene an independent technical panel to provide information and recommendations to the department and the Legislature on new demand management measures, technologies, and approaches. The panel shall consist of no more than seven members, who shall be selected by the department to reflect a balanced representation of experts. The panel shall have at least one, but no more than two, representatives from each of the following: retail water suppliers, environmental organizations, the business community, wholesale water suppliers, and academia. The panel shall be convened by January 1, 2009, and shall report to the

Legislature no later than January 1, 2010, and every five years thereafter. The department shall review the panel report and include in the final report to the Legislature the department's recommendations and comments regarding the panel process and the panel's recommendations.

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

(a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

(b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.

(c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

(d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.

(e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

(f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

(g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

(h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

(i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water

supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

(b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

10634. The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

Article 2.5. Water Service Reliability

10635.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand

assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

(b) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

(c) Nothing in this article is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.

(d) Nothing in this article is intended to change existing law concerning an urban water supplier's obligation to provide water service to its existing customers or to any potential future customers.

Article 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans

10640. Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630).

The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

10641. An urban water supplier required to prepare a plan may consult with, and obtain comments from, any public agency or state agency or any person who has special expertise with respect to water demand management methods and techniques.

10642. Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan. Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

10643. An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

10644.

(a) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

(b) The department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31, in the years ending in six and one, a report summarizing the status of the plans adopted pursuant to this part. The report prepared by the department shall identify the exemplary elements of the individual plans. The department shall provide a copy of the report to each urban water supplier that has submitted its plan to the department. The department shall also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearings designed to consider the effectiveness of plans submitted pursuant to this part.

(c) (1) For the purpose of identifying the exemplary elements of the individual plans, the department shall identify in the report those water demand management measures adopted and implemented by specific urban water suppliers, and identified pursuant to Section 10631, that achieve water savings significantly above the levels established by the department to meet the requirements of Section 10631.5.

(2) The department shall distribute to the panel convened pursuant to Section 10631.7 the results achieved by the implementation of those water demand management measures described in paragraph (1).

(3) The department shall make available to the public the standard the department will use to identify exemplary water demand management measures.

10645. Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

Chapter 4. Miscellaneous Provisions

10650. Any actions or proceedings to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

(a) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.

(b) Any action or proceeding alleging that a plan, or action taken pursuant to the plan, does not comply with this part shall be commenced within 90 days after filing of the plan or amendment thereto pursuant to Section 10644 or the taking of that action.

10651. In any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan, or an action taken pursuant to the plan by an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse of discretion is established if the supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law or if the action by the water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

10652. The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part or to the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Section 10632. Nothing in this part shall be interpreted as exempting from the California Environmental Quality Act any project that would significantly affect water supplies for fish and wildlife, or any project for implementation of the plan, other than projects implementing Section 10632, or any project for expanded or additional water supplies.

10653. The adoption of a plan shall satisfy any requirements of state law, regulation, or order, including those of the State Water Resources Control Board and the Public Utilities Commission, for the preparation of water management plans or conservation plans; provided, that if the State Water Resources Control Board or the Public Utilities Commission requires additional information concerning water conservation to implement its existing authority, nothing in this part shall be deemed to limit the board or the commission in obtaining that information. The requirements of this part shall be satisfied by any urban water demand management plan prepared to meet federal laws or regulations after the effective date of this part, and which substantially meets the requirements of this part, or by any existing urban water management plan which includes the contents of a plan required under this part.

10654. An urban water supplier may recover in its rates the costs incurred in preparing its plan and implementing the reasonable water conservation measures included in the plan. Any best water management practice that is included in the plan that is identified in the “Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California” is deemed to be reasonable for the purposes of this section.

10655. If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or

applications of this part which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application thereof, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

10656. An urban water supplier that does not prepare, adopt, and submit its urban water management plan to the department in accordance with this part, is ineligible to receive funding pursuant to Division 24 (commencing with Section 78500) or Division 26 (commencing with Section 79000), or receive drought assistance from the state until the urban water management plan is submitted pursuant to this article.

Section L: California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.55: Water Conservation

The following sections of California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.55, are available online at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html.

Chapter 1. General Declarations and Policy	§10608-10608.8
Chapter 2. Definitions	§10608.12
Chapter 3. Urban Retail Water Suppliers	§10608.16-10608.44

Legislative Counsel's Digest

Senate Bill No. 7
Chapter 4

An act to amend and repeal Section 10631.5 of, to add Part 2.55 (commencing with Section 10608) to Division 6 of, and to repeal and add Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) of Division 6 of, the Water Code, relating to water.

[Approved by Governor November 10, 2009. Filed with Secretary of State November 10, 2009.]

Legislative Counsel's Digest

SB 7, Steinberg. Water conservation.

(1) Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to convene an independent technical panel to provide information to the department and the Legislature on new demand management measures, technologies, and approaches. "Demand management measures" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

This bill would require the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. The state would be required to make incremental progress towards this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10% on or before December 31, 2015. The bill would require each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would require agricultural water suppliers to implement efficient water management practices. The bill would require the department, in consultation with other state agencies, to develop a single standardized water use reporting form. The bill, with certain exceptions, would provide that urban retail water suppliers, on and after July 1, 2016, and agricultural water suppliers, on and after July 1, 2013, are not eligible for state water grants or loans unless they comply with the water conservation requirements established by the bill. The bill would repeal, on July 1, 2016, an existing requirement that conditions

eligibility for certain water management grants or loans to an urban water supplier on the implementation of certain water demand management measures.

(2) Existing law, until January 1, 1993, and thereafter only as specified, requires certain agricultural water suppliers to prepare and adopt water management plans.

This bill would revise existing law relating to agricultural water management planning to require agricultural water suppliers to prepare and adopt agricultural water management plans with specified components on or before December 31, 2012, and update those plans on or before December 31, 2015, and on or before December 31 every 5 years thereafter. An agricultural water supplier that becomes an agricultural water supplier after December 31, 2012, would be required to prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan within one year after becoming an agricultural water supplier. The agricultural water supplier would be required to notify each city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies with regard to the preparation or review of the plan. The bill would require the agricultural water supplier to submit copies of the plan to the department and other specified entities. The bill would provide that an agricultural water supplier is not eligible for state water grants or loans unless the supplier complies with the water management planning requirements established by the bill.

(3) The bill would take effect only if SB 1 and SB 6 of the 2009–10 7th Extraordinary Session of the Legislature are enacted and become effective.

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

SECTION 1. Part 2.55 (commencing with Section 10608) is added to Division 6 of the Water Code, to read:

Part 2.55. Sustainable Water Use and Demand Reduction

Chapter 1. General Declarations and Policy

10608. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Water is a public resource that the California Constitution protects against waste and unreasonable use.

(b) Growing population, climate change, and the need to protect and grow California's economy while protecting and restoring our fish and wildlife habitats make it essential that the state manage its water resources as efficiently as possible.

(c) Diverse regional water supply portfolios will increase water supply reliability and reduce dependence on the Delta.

(d) Reduced water use through conservation provides significant energy and environmental benefits, and can help protect water quality, improve streamflows, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(e) The success of state and local water conservation programs to increase efficiency of water use is best determined on the basis of measurable outcomes related to water use or efficiency.

(f) Improvements in technology and management practices offer the potential for increasing water efficiency in California over time, providing an essential water management tool to meet the need for water for urban, agricultural, and environmental uses.

(g) The Governor has called for a 20 percent per capita reduction in urban water use statewide by 2020.

(h) The factors used to formulate water use efficiency targets can vary significantly from location to location based on factors including weather, patterns of urban and suburban development, and past efforts to enhance water use efficiency.

(i) Per capita water use is a valid measure of a water provider's efforts to reduce urban water use within its service area. However, per capita water use is less useful for measuring relative water use efficiency between different water providers. Differences in weather, historical patterns of urban and suburban development, and density of housing in a particular location need to be considered when assessing per capita water use as a measure of efficiency.

10608.4. It is the intent of the Legislature, by the enactment of this part, to do all of the following:

(a) Require all water suppliers to increase the efficiency of use of this essential resource.

(b) Establish a framework to meet the state targets for urban water conservation identified in this part and called for by the Governor.

(c) Measure increased efficiency of urban water use on a per capita basis.

(d) Establish a method or methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine targets for achieving increased water use efficiency by the year 2020, in accordance with the Governor's goal of a 20-percent reduction.

(e) Establish consistent water use efficiency planning and implementation standards for urban water suppliers and agricultural water suppliers.

(f) Promote urban water conservation standards that are consistent with the California Urban Water Conservation Council's adopted best management practices and the requirements for demand management in Section 10631.

(g) Establish standards that recognize and provide credit to water suppliers that made substantial capital investments in urban water conservation since the drought of the early 1990s.

(h) Recognize and account for the investment of urban retail water suppliers in providing recycled water for beneficial uses.

(i) Require implementation of specified efficient water management practices for agricultural water suppliers.

(j) Support the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, and industrial sectors.

(k) Advance regional water resources management.

10608.8.

(a) (1) Water use efficiency measures adopted and implemented pursuant to this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) are water conservation measures subject to the protections provided under Section 1011.

(2) Because an urban agency is not required to meet its urban water use target until 2020 pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.24, an urban retail water supplier's failure to meet those targets shall not establish a violation of law for purposes of any state administrative or judicial proceeding prior to January 1, 2021. Nothing in this paragraph limits the use of data reported to the department or the board in litigation or an administrative proceeding. This paragraph shall become inoperative on January 1, 2021.

(3) To the extent feasible, the department and the board shall provide for the use of water conservation reports required under this part to meet the requirements of Section 1011 for water conservation reporting.

(b) This part does not limit or otherwise affect the application of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340), Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11370), Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400), and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(c) This part does not require a reduction in the total water used in the agricultural or urban sectors, because other factors, including, but not limited to, changes in agricultural economics or population growth may have greater effects on water

use. This part does not limit the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, or industrial sectors.

(d) The requirements of this part do not apply to an agricultural water supplier that is a party to the Quantification Settlement Agreement, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1 of Chapter 617 of the Statutes of 2002, during the period within which the Quantification Settlement Agreement remains in effect. After the expiration of the Quantification Settlement Agreement, to the extent conservation water projects implemented as part of the Quantification Settlement Agreement remain in effect, the conserved water created as part of those projects shall be credited against the obligations of the agricultural water supplier pursuant to this part.

Chapter 2. Definitions

10608.12. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this part:

(a) “Agricultural water supplier” means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres, excluding recycled water. “Agricultural water supplier” includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, that distributes or sells water for ultimate resale to customers. “Agricultural water supplier” does not include the department.

(b) “Base daily per capita water use” means any of the following:

(1) The urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(3) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(c) “Baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use” means an urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use for commercial, industrial, and institutional users.

(d) “Commercial water user” means a water user that provides or distributes a product or service.

(e) “Compliance daily per capita water use” means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period, reported in gallons per capita per day.

(f) “Disadvantaged community” means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

(g) “Gross water use” means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:

(1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier.

(2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long-term storage.

(3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier.

(4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.

(h) “Industrial water user” means a water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development.

(i) “Institutional water user” means a water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.

(j) “Interim urban water use target” means the midpoint between the urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use and the urban retail water supplier's urban water use target for 2020.

(k) "Locally cost effective" means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing an agricultural efficiency water management practice is greater than or equal to the present value of the local cost of implementing that measure.

(l) "Process water" means water used for producing a product or product content or water used for research and development, including, but not limited to, continuous manufacturing processes, water used for testing and maintaining equipment used in producing a product or product content, and water used in combined heat and power facilities used in producing a product or product content. Process water does not mean incidental water uses not related to the production of a product or product content, including, but not limited to, water used for restrooms, landscaping, air conditioning, heating, kitchens, and laundry.

(m) "Recycled water" means recycled water, as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050, that is used to offset potable demand, including recycled water supplied for direct use and indirect potable reuse, that meets the following requirements, where applicable:

(1) For groundwater recharge, including recharge through spreading basins, water supplies that are all of the following:

(A) Metered.

(B) Developed through planned investment by the urban water supplier or a wastewater treatment agency.

(C) Treated to a minimum tertiary level.

(D) Delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier that helps an urban retail water supplier meet its urban water use target.

(2) For reservoir augmentation, water supplies that meet the criteria of paragraph (1) and are conveyed through a distribution system constructed specifically for recycled water.

(n) "Regional water resources management" means sources of supply resulting from watershed-based planning for sustainable local water reliability or any of the following alternative sources of water:

(1) The capture and reuse of stormwater or rainwater.

(2) The use of recycled water.

(3) The desalination of brackish groundwater.

(4) The conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater in a manner that is consistent with the safe yield of the groundwater basin.

(o) "Reporting period" means the years for which an urban retail water supplier reports compliance with the urban water use targets.

(p) "Urban retail water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

(q) "Urban water use target" means the urban retail water supplier's targeted future daily per capita water use.

(r) "Urban wholesale water supplier," means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

Chapter 3. Urban Retail Water Suppliers

10608.16.

(a) The state shall achieve a 20-percent reduction in urban per capita water use in California on or before December 31, 2020.

(b) The state shall make incremental progress towards the state target specified in subdivision (a) by reducing urban per capita water use by at least 10 percent on or before December 31, 2015.

10608.20.

(a) (1) Each urban retail water supplier shall develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target by July 1, 2011. Urban retail water suppliers may elect to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets on an individual or regional basis, as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28, and may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that the urban water use targets described in subdivision (a) cumulatively result in a 20-percent reduction from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020.

(b) An urban retail water supplier shall adopt one of the following methods for determining its urban water use target pursuant to subdivision (a):

(1) Eighty percent of the urban retail water supplier's baseline per capita daily water use.

(2) The per capita daily water use that is estimated using the sum of the following performance standards:

(A) For indoor residential water use, 55 gallons per capita daily water use as a provisional standard. Upon completion of the department's 2016 report to the Legislature pursuant to Section 10608.42, this standard may be adjusted by the Legislature by statute.

(B) For landscape irrigated through dedicated or residential meters or connections, water efficiency equivalent to the standards of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance set forth in Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 490) of Division 2 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, as in effect the later of the year of the landscape's installation or 1992. An urban retail water supplier using the approach specified in this subparagraph shall use satellite imagery, site visits, or other best available technology to develop an accurate estimate of landscaped areas.

(C) For commercial, industrial, and institutional uses, a 10-percent reduction in water use from the baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use by 2020.

(3) Ninety-five percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target, as set forth in the state's draft 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (dated April 30, 2009). If the service area of an urban water supplier includes more than one hydrologic region, the supplier shall apportion its service area to each region based on population or area.

(4) A method that shall be identified and developed by the department, through a public process, and reported to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2010. The method developed by the department shall identify per capita targets that cumulatively result in a statewide 20-percent reduction in urban daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. In developing urban daily per capita water use targets, the department shall do all of the following:

(A) Consider climatic differences within the state.

(B) Consider population density differences within the state.

(C) Provide flexibility to communities and regions in meeting the targets.

(D) Consider different levels of per capita water use according to plant water needs in different regions.

(E) Consider different levels of commercial, industrial, and institutional water use in different regions of the state.

(F) Avoid placing an undue hardship on communities that have implemented conservation measures or taken actions to keep per capita water use low.

(c) If the department adopts a regulation pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) that results in a requirement that an urban retail water supplier achieve a reduction in daily per capita water use that is greater than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, an urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may limit its urban water use target to a reduction of not more than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, by adopting the method described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(d) The department shall update the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2014. An urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may adopt a new urban daily per capita water use target pursuant to this updated method.

(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) due in 2010 the baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

(f) When calculating per capita values for the purposes of this chapter, an urban retail water supplier shall determine population using federal, state, and local population reports and projections.

(g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

(h) (1) The department, through a public process and in consultation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, shall develop technical methodologies and criteria for the consistent implementation of this part, including, but not limited to, both of the following:

(A) Methodologies for calculating base daily per capita water use, baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use, compliance daily per capita water use, gross water use, service area population, indoor residential water use, and landscaped area water use.

(B) Criteria for adjustments pursuant to subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 10608.24.

(2) The department shall post the methodologies and criteria developed pursuant to this subdivision on its Internet Web site, and make written copies

available, by October 1, 2010. An urban retail water supplier shall use the methods developed by the department in compliance with this part.

(i) (1) The department shall adopt regulations for implementation of the provisions relating to process water in accordance with subdivision (l) of Section 10608.12, subdivision (e) of Section 10608.24, and subdivision (d) of Section 10608.26.

(2) The initial adoption of a regulation authorized by this subdivision is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the department is hereby exempted for that purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code. After the initial adoption of an emergency regulation pursuant to this subdivision, the department shall not request approval from the Office of Administrative Law to readopt the regulation as an emergency regulation pursuant to Section 11346.1 of the Government Code.

(j) An urban retail water supplier shall be granted an extension to July 1, 2011, for adoption of an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) due in 2010 to allow use of technical methodologies developed by the department pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and subdivision (h). An urban retail water supplier that adopts an urban water management plan due in 2010 that does not use the methodologies developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (h) shall amend the plan by July 1, 2011, to comply with this part.

10608.22. Notwithstanding the method adopted by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier's per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.12. This section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day.

10608.24.

(a) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its interim urban water use target by December 31, 2015.

(b) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its urban water use target by December 31, 2020.

(c) An urban retail water supplier's compliance daily per capita water use shall be the measure of progress toward achievement of its urban water use target.

(d) (1) When determining compliance daily per capita water use, an urban retail water supplier may consider the following factors:

(A) Differences in evapotranspiration and rainfall in the baseline period compared to the compliance reporting period.

(B) Substantial changes to commercial or industrial water use resulting from increased business output and economic development that have occurred during the reporting period.

(C) Substantial changes to institutional water use resulting from fire suppression services or other extraordinary events, or from new or expanded operations, that have occurred during the reporting period.

(2) If the urban retail water supplier elects to adjust its estimate of compliance daily per capita water use due to one or more of the factors described in paragraph (1), it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting, the adjustment in the report required by Section 10608.40.

(e) When developing the urban water use target pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier that has a substantial percentage of industrial water use in its service area, may exclude process water from the calculation of gross water use to avoid a disproportionate burden on another customer sector.

(f) (1) An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) may include the agricultural water use in determining gross water use. An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in determining gross water use and develops its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20 shall use a water efficient standard for agricultural irrigation of 100 percent of reference evapotranspiration multiplied by the crop coefficient for irrigated acres.

(2) An urban retail water supplier, that is also an agricultural water supplier, is not subject to the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 10608.48), if the agricultural water use is incorporated into its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (1).

10608.26.

(a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:

(1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20, for determining its urban water use target.

(b) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target through efficiency improvements in any combination among its customer sectors. An urban retail water supplier shall avoid placing a disproportionate burden on any customer sector.

(c) For an urban retail water supplier that supplies water to a United States Department of Defense military installation, the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part shall consider the United States Department of Defense military installation's requirements under federal Executive Order 13423.

(d) (1) Any ordinance or resolution adopted by an urban retail water supplier after the effective date of this section shall not require existing customers as of the effective date of this section, to undertake changes in product formulation, operations, or equipment that would reduce process water use, but may provide technical assistance and financial incentives to those customers to implement efficiency measures for process water. This section shall not limit an ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to a declaration of drought emergency by an urban retail water supplier.

(2) This part shall not be construed or enforced so as to interfere with the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 113980) to Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 114380), inclusive, of Part 7 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, or any requirement or standard for the protection of public health, public safety, or worker safety established by federal, state, or local government or recommended by recognized standard setting organizations or trade associations.

10608.28.

(a) An urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target within its retail service area, or through mutual agreement, by any of the following:

(1) Through an urban wholesale water supplier.

(2) Through a regional agency authorized to plan and implement water conservation, including, but not limited to, an agency established under the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency Act (Division 31 (commencing with Section 81300)).

(3) Through a regional water management group as defined in Section 10537.

(4) By an integrated regional water management funding area.

(5) By hydrologic region.

(6) Through other appropriate geographic scales for which computation methods have been developed by the department.

(b) A regional water management group, with the written consent of its member agencies, may undertake any or all planning, reporting, and implementation functions under this chapter for the member agencies that consent to those activities. Any data or reports shall provide information both for the regional water management group and separately for each consenting urban retail water supplier and urban wholesale water supplier.

10608.32. All costs incurred pursuant to this part by a water utility regulated by the Public Utilities Commission may be recoverable in rates subject to review and approval by the Public Utilities Commission, and may be recorded in a memorandum account and reviewed for reasonableness by the Public Utilities Commission.

10608.36. Urban wholesale water suppliers shall include in the urban water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions required by this part.

10608.40. Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631. The data shall be reported using a standardized form developed pursuant to Section 10608.52.

10608.42. The department shall review the 2015 urban water management plans and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2016, on progress towards achieving a 20-percent reduction in urban water use by December 31, 2020. The report shall include recommendations on changes to water efficiency standards or urban water use targets in order to achieve the 20-percent reduction and to reflect updated efficiency information and technology changes.

10608.43. The department, in conjunction with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, by April 1, 2010, shall convene a representative task force consisting of academic experts, urban retail water suppliers, environmental organizations, commercial water users, industrial water users, and institutional water users to develop alternative best management practices for commercial, industrial, and institutional users and an assessment of the potential statewide water use efficiency improvement in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that would result from implementation of these best management practices. The taskforce, in conjunction with the department, shall submit a report to the Legislature by April 1, 2012, that shall include a review of multiple sectors within commercial, industrial, and institutional users and that shall recommend water use efficiency standards for

commercial, industrial, and institutional users among various sectors of water use. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Appropriate metrics for evaluating commercial, industrial, and institutional water use.

(b) Evaluation of water demands for manufacturing processes, goods, and cooling.

(c) Evaluation of public infrastructure necessary for delivery of recycled water to the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

(d) Evaluation of institutional and economic barriers to increased recycled water use within the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

(e) Identification of technical feasibility and cost of the best management practices to achieve more efficient water use statewide in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that is consistent with the public interest and reflects past investments in water use efficiency.

10608.44. Each state agency shall reduce water use on facilities it operates to support urban retail water suppliers in meeting the target identified in Section 10608.16.

Appendix B

Resolution of Adoption

RESOLUTION NO. 2011-81

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERNON APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE CITY OF VERNON 2010 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (the "Act"), (California Water Code Sec. 10610, et seq.) which mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers prepare an Urban Water Management Plan, the primary objective of which is to plan for the conservation and efficient use of water; and

WHEREAS, the City is an urban supplier of water supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet annually; and

WHEREAS, on December 17, 2005, the City Council approved Resolution No. 8914 adopting an "Urban Water Management Plan of the City of Vernon" (the "Plan"); and

WHEREAS, California Water Code Section 10621 requires that the Plan be periodically reviewed at least once every five years, and that the urban water supplier make any amendments or changes to its plan which are indicated by the review; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code Section 10642 requires the City of Vernon to hold a public hearing prior to making a determination respecting the adoption of the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Clerk published notice of the public hearing in accordance with Government Code Section 6066 in the Vernon Sun, which was determined to be a newspaper of general circulation; and

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WHEREAS, the notice of public hearing indicated that documentation used in the determination of the consideration of the adoption of Vernon's Plan has been available for inspection by the public; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Community Services & Water has recommended the adoption of the Plan prepared by the City of Vernon Water Department in accordance with said Act; and

WHEREAS, on May 17, 2011, the City Council of the City of Vernon held a public hearing on the consideration of the adoption of the Plan pursuant to a duly published notice and during which evidence was presented.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERNON AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby finds and determines that the recitals contained hereinabove are true and correct.

SECTION 2: The City Council of the City of Vernon further finds that all persons have had the opportunity to be heard or to file written comments to the proposed Plan and, after due consideration of any and all evidence submitted at the public hearing, hereby adopts the City of Vernon 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

SECTION 3: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby authorizes and directs the Director of Community Services & Water to implement the water conservation programs as detailed in the Plan and to carry out effective and equitable water conservation programs.

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SECTION 4: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby authorizes and directs the Director of Community Services & Water to submit a copy of the Plan within 30 days to the necessary parties in accordance with California Water Code Section 10644.

SECTION 5: The City Clerk of the City of Vernon shall certify to the passage, approval and adoption of this resolution, and the City Clerk of the City of Vernon shall cause this resolution and the City Clerk's certification to be entered in the File of Resolutions of the Council of this City.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 17th day of May, 2011.

Hilario Gonzales

Name: Hilario Gonzales

Title: Mayor / ~~Mayor Pro-Tem~~

ATTEST:

Willard G. Yamaguchi, City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I, Willard G. Yamaguchi, City Clerk of the City of Vernon, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution, being Resolution No. 2011-81, was duly passed, approved and adopted by the City Council of the City of Vernon at a regular meeting of the City Council duly held on Tuesday, May 17, 2011, and thereafter was duly signed by the Mayor or Mayor Pro-Tem of the City of Vernon.

Executed this 19 day of May, 2011, at Vernon, California.

Willard G. Yamaguchi, City Clerk

(SEAL)

Appendix C

Gateway Regional Alliance Letter Agreement

Letter Agreement

Between and Among the Cities of Downey, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Long Beach, Lynwood, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, South Gate, Vernon, Whittier, and Pico Water District

For

Establishing a Regional Alliance to Comply with SB X7-7, the Water Conservation Act of 2009

Recitals

1. The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) set a goal of achieving a 20% reduction in statewide urban per capita water use by the year 2020 and requires urban water retailers to set a 2020 urban per capita water use target. SB X7-7 provides that urban water retailers may plan, comply and report on a regional basis, individual basis, or both.

2. The Parties to this Letter Agreement (Cities of Downey, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Long Beach, Lynwood, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, South Gate, Vernon, Whittier, and Pico Water District) are eligible to form a "regional Alliance" pursuant to the California *Department of Water Resources Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use* (DWR Methodologies) because the Parties are recipients of water from a common wholesale water supplier, Central Basin Municipal Water District, and are also a part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) planning area, the Gateway Region IRWM. The Parties wish to establish a Regional Alliance for purposes of complying with SB X7-7.

Agreement for the Regional Alliance Formation, Target Calculation, and Reporting

Section 1. Regional Alliance Formation and Target Calculation

The Parties hereby form a Regional Alliance and agree to inform DWR, prior to July 1, 2011, that a Regional Alliance has been formed, pursuant to the DWR Methodologies. The Parties agree that the Regional Alliance Target will be calculated using Option X (as described in DWR Methodology 9). Each Party will include the Regional Alliance Target in its individual 2010 Urban Water Management Plan.

Section 2. Regional Alliance Review

The Parties intend to review and re-calculate the Regional Alliance and Regional Alliance Target, no later than December 31, 2015, in preparation of their respective 2015 Urban Water Management Plans.

Section 3. Regional Alliance Reporting

The Parties intend to prepare and submit Regional Alliance Reports pursuant to the DWR Methodologies, including, but not limited to, the following information:

- Baseline Gross Water Use and Service Area Population,
- 2015 and 2020 Water Use Targets (Individual and Regional),
- Compliance Year Gross Water Use and Service Area Population, and
- Adjustments to Gross Water Use in Compliance Year

Section 4. Regional Water Supply Planning

The Parties intend to participate in discussions regarding regional water supply planning.

Section 5. Regional Alliance Dissolution

The Parties agree that each Party can withdraw from the Regional Alliance at any time without penalty by giving written notice to all other Parties. If a Party withdraws from the Regional Alliance, the Parties agree that the Regional Target will be recalculated among remaining participating Parties as set forth in the DWR Methodologies.

Section 6. Miscellaneous

This Letter Agreement shall be between and among those Parties that have executed this Letter Agreement by (Month/Day), 2011. If all Parties have not executed this Letter Agreement by said date, the Parties who have executed this Letter Agreement by (Month/Day), 2011, agree that the Regional Target will be recalculated among participating Parties as set forth in the DWR Methodologies.

Section 7. Letter Agreement Authorization

This Letter Agreement may be signed in counterparts. By signing below, each signatory states that he or she is authorized to sign this Letter Agreement on behalf of the Party for which he or she is signing.

Signature Date	Signature Date
Print Name City of Downey	Print Name City of Huntington Park
Signature Date	Signature Date
Print Name City of Lakewood	Print Name City of Long Beach

Signature Date

Print Name City of Lynwood

Signature Date

Print Name City of Paramount

Signature Date

Print Name City of Santa Fe Springs

Signature Date

Print Name City of South Gate

Signature Date

Print Name City of Whittier

Signature Date

Print Name City of Norwalk

Signature Date

Print Name City of Pico Rivera

Signature Date

Print Name City of Signal Hill

Signature Date

Print Name City of Vernon

Signature Date

Print Name Pico Water District

Appendix D

Initial Study – Central Basin Groundwater Storage Plan:
A Blueprint for Future Reliability

February 2011

Initial Study
Central Basin Groundwater Storage Plan: A Blueprint for Future Reliability

Prepared for:

Central Basin Municipal Water District

Prepared by:

HDR Inc. &

Pacifica Services Inc.

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1 Purpose and Statement of Need

The purpose of the action is to implement a Central Basin Groundwater Storage Plan: A Blueprint for Future Reliability, hereafter Plan, to improve water supply reliability throughout the Central Groundwater Basin (Basin). This proactive regional approach would preserve local decision-making authority and local water rights, thus insulating local resources from the full impact of regional and statewide droughts, and water shortages due to regulatory action. Additionally, the Plan would promote better water management in the Basin, particularly during drought years, through groundwater management, system improvements and better integration of surface water and groundwater supplies.

This action is needed because of increasing human and environmental demands on existing water supplies, especially during drought years, as purveyors rely heavily on water from the State Water Project (SWP) delivered via the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The consistent availability of water from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers Delta (Delta) is increasingly in question. Recent biological opinions, litigation and regulatory requirements have made water from the Delta less reliable. For example, "SWP delivery restrictions due to the biological opinion resulted in the loss of about one third of the available SWP supplies in 2008" (MWD, 2010). Further reductions in imported water are possible. This changed condition significantly impacts water agency long term water planning. It will require new measures to ensure a reliable and economic water supply. Southern California has also seen a reduction in allocation due to the increased need for water in Northern California.

1.0 Program Objectives

The following project objectives are based on the goals and principles set forth by the Plan:

- Provide affordable, high-quality water supplies to support a diversified and stable economy and preserve environmental values in the Basin.
- Improve Basin-wide water supply reliability under dry-year hydrologic conditions and extended droughts.
- Improve local and regional control of water resources in the Basin.
- Increase flexibility to use alternative sources of supply during droughts or emergencies.
- Develop guidelines to encourage efficient water use.
- Ensure that water policy and programs in California and elsewhere, that are outside of the Central Basin Municipal Water District 's (CBMWD's) control, do not disproportionately impact low income or minority populations within the CBMWD's service area.

2 Introduction to the California Environmental Quality Act

The basic purposes of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) are to:

- Inform governmental decision makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities.
- Identify the ways that environmental damage can be avoided or significantly reduced.
- Prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures when the governmental agency finds the changes to be feasible.
- Disclose to the public the reasons why a governmental agency approved the project in the manner the agency chose if significant environmental effects are involved. [CEQA Guidelines, Section 15002].

CEQA applies when a government agency is proposing to undertake a discretionary action directly or indirectly either by financing the proposed project or having approval authority over it. Typically there is a three step-process in deciding which document to prepare for a project that it subject to CEQA:

- The Lead Agency examines the proposition to determine whether the project is subject to CEQA at all. If the project is exempt, the agency may prepare a Notice of Exemption to complete the process.
- If the project is not exempt, the Lead Agency conducts an Initial Study to determine whether the project may have a significant effect on the environment. If the Initial Study shows that there is no substantial evidence that the project may have a significant effect, the Lead Agency prepares a Negative Declaration to complete the process.
- If the Initial Study shows that the project may have a significant effect, the Lead Agency prepares an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). [CEQA Guidelines, Section 15002(k)]

Public agencies are encouraged to reduce delay and paperwork in the CEQA process. One way of doing this is by performing an Initial Study to identify significant environmental issues early on in the process and narrow the scope of the EIR [CEQA Guidelines, Section 15006(d)]. Another is to eliminate duplication with federal procedures by providing for joint preparation of environmental documents with federal agencies and by adopting completed federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents. [CEQA Guidelines, Section 15006 (j)]. Additionally, repetitive discussions of the same issues can be eliminated by using EIRs on programs, policies, or plans and tiering from reports of broad scope to those of narrower scope. [CEQA Guidelines, Section 15006(m)].

CEQA requires public agencies to avoid or minimize environmental damage where feasible. If a proposed project is found to have a significant effect on the environment, an agency should not approve it as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or mitigation measures available that would substantially lessen those negative impacts on the environment. Agencies are permitted to consider specific economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors in deciding whether such changes are feasible. This rationale is provided in the Findings of Fact. [CEQA Guidelines, Section 15021(a-c)]

CEQA also requires agencies to balance competing public demands (including economic, environmental, and social factors and in particular the goal of providing a decent home and satisfying living environment for every Californian) in determining whether and how a project should be approved. The ultimate balancing of competing public objectives when the agency decides to approve a project that will cause one or more significant effects on the environment is reflected in the Statement of Overriding Considerations. [CEQA Guidelines, Section 15021(d)]

As described in the preceding paragraphs, the proposed Plan for the Basin may be appropriately evaluated at a "programmatic" level. Thereby, the proposed Plan and all known components thereto, will be collectively evaluated for potential direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts. It is important to emphasize that the evaluation of potential environmental impacts presented in the documents associated with this process is at a "programmatic level," not at a "project level," since not all specific projects have been identified for evaluation at this time. Therefore, the evaluation of environmental impacts presented in this and following documents evaluating the Plan as a whole will be followed by "project" level evaluations of future projects that may be proposed at various locations within the Basin to realize the comprehensive Plan.

Finally, note that the proposed Plan may be of statewide, regional, or area-wide significance Pursuant to Section 15206 of the CEQA Statute, and therefore must be evaluated in that context.

2.0 Purpose of the Notice of Preparation and Initial Study

Pursuant to Article 5, Section 15060(c) of the CEQA Guidelines, a lead agency must first determine whether an activity is subject to CEQA before conducting an Initial Study. An activity is subject to CEQA if it:

- Involves the exercise of discretionary powers by a public agency;
- Results in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment; or
- Is a project as defined in Section 15378 of the CEQA Guidelines.[1]

[1] Section 15378(a) of the CEQA Guidelines defines a project as the whole of an action, which has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change
(1) An activity directly undertaken by any public agency including but not limited to public works construction and related activities clearing or grading of land, improvements to existing public structures, enactment and amendment of zoning ordinances, and the adoption and amendment of local General Plans or elements thereof pursuant to Government Code Sections 65100-65700.
(2) An activity undertaken by a person which is supported in whole or in part through public agency contacts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of assistance from one or more public agencies.
(3) An activity involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies.
Section 15378(b) excludes the following Projects:
(1) Proposals for legislation to be enacted by the State Legislature;
(2) Continuing administrative or maintenance activities, such as purchases for supplies, personnel-related actions, general policy and procedure making (except as they are applied to specific instances covered above);
(3) The submittal of proposals to a vote of the people of the state or of a particular community that does not involve a public agency sponsored initiative. (*Stein v. City of Santa Monica* (1980) 110 Cal.App.3d 458; *Friends of Sierra Madre v. City of Sierra Madre* (2001) 25 Cal.4th 165);
(4) The creation of government funding mechanisms or other government fiscal activities which do not involve any commitment to any specific project which may result in a potentially significant physical impact on the environment.
(5) Organizational or administrative activities of governments that will not result in direct or indirect physical changes in the environment.
Section 15378(c) goes on to say the term "project" refers to the activity which is being approved and which may be subject to several discretionary approvals by governmental agencies. The term "project" does not mean each separate governmental approval.
(d) Where the Lead Agency could describe the project as either the adoption of a particular regulation under subdivision (a)(1) or as a development proposal which will be subject to several governmental approvals under subdivision (a)(2) or (a)(3), the Lead Agency shall describe the project as the development proposal for the purpose of environmental analysis. This approach will implement the Lead Agency principle as described in Article 4.

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines, this Initial Study/Notice of Preparation (IS/NOP) has been prepared as a preliminary environmental analysis and documentation for the proposed Plan. The purposes of an Initial Study are to:

- Provide the Lead Agency with information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare an EIR or a Negative Declaration.
- Enable an applicant or Lead Agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse impacts before an EIR is prepared, thereby enabling the project to qualify for a Negative Declaration.
- Assist in the preparation of an EIR, if one is required, by:
    - Focusing the EIR on the effects determined to be significant,
    - Identifying the effects determined not to be significant,
    - Explaining the reasons for determining that potentially significant effects would not be significant, and
    - Identifying whether a program EIR, tiering, or another appropriate process can be used for analysis of the project's environmental effects.
- Facilitate environmental assessment early in the design of a project;
- Provide documentation of the factual basis for the finding in a Negative Declaration that a project will not have a significant effect on the environment;
- Eliminate unnecessary EIRs;
- Determine whether a previously prepared EIR could be used with the project. [CEQA Guidelines, Section 15063(c)]

The purpose of the Notice of Preparation (NOP) is to notify the responsible and trustee agencies and interested parties that the lead agency plans to prepare an EIR for a project that has potentially significant impacts. The notice serves as a solicitation for guidance from those agencies as to the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the EIR.

2.1 Availability of the IS/NOP

The IS/NOP is available for public review at the following locations:

Central Basin Municipal Water District Office
6252 Telegraph Road
Commerce, CA 90040-2512
Phone: 323-201-5500

Huntington Park Library
6518 Miles Avenue
Huntington Park, CA 90255-4388
Phone: 323-583-1461

Leland R. Weaver Library
4035 Tweedy Boulevard
South Gate, CA 90280
Phone: 323-567-8853

South Whittier Library
14433 Leffingwell Road
Whittier, CA 90604-2966
Phone: 562-946-4415

Artesia Library
18722 S. Clarkdale Avenue
Artesia, CA 90701
Phone: 562-865-6614

Downey City Library
11121 Brookshire Avenue
Downey, CA 90241-7015
Phone: 562-904-7360

2.2 Public Meetings

The Lead Agency will hold two public meetings related to this IS/NOP. Meeting dates, times and locations are provided below:

- Scoping Meeting 1 – Tuesday, March 8, 2011 from 10am-12pm
  Cerritos Library
  18125 Bloomfield Avenue
  Cerritos, CA 90703
  (562) 916-1350

- Scoping Meeting 2 – Tuesday, March 29, 2011 from 6pm-8pm
  South Gate Civic Center
  8650 California Avenue
  South Gate, CA 90280
  (323) 563-5479

3 Program Description and Environmental Setting

3.0 Program Title

Central Basin Groundwater Storage Plan: A Blueprint for Future Reliability

3.1 Lead Agency Name and Address

Central Basin Municipal Water District
6252 Telegraph Road
Commerce, CA 90040-2512

3.2 Contact Person and Phone Number

David Hill, Water Resources and Planning Manager
Phone: (323)201-5501
Email: daveh@centralbasin.org

3.3 Program Location

The study area for this Program Environmental Impact Report encompasses the Central Groundwater Basin (CGB or Basin), which covers an area of about 270 square miles in the Los Angeles County Coastal Plain. The CGB is bounded on the northeast and the east by the Elysian, Repetto, Merced, and Puente Hills. The southeast boundary is along Coyote Creek, which is used to separate the CGB from the Orange County Groundwater Basin. The southwest boundary is the Newport-Inglewood fault system and uplift which separates it from the West Coast Basin. It should be noted that some differences were observed between the CGB hydro-geologic boundaries described in California Department of Water Resources Bulletin 118 (DWR, 2004) and information received from the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. For purposes of defining the study area, the information on CGB boundaries described in DWR Bulletin 118 is utilized herein. During the EIR process, however, any discrepancies between the two descriptions of the basin's hydro-geologic boundaries will be assessed and the most appropriate description of the hydrologic boundaries will be incorporated into the Final EIR.

The Lead Agency's service area encompasses 24 cities and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles, covering a total of 227 square miles and serving over 2 million residents (Figure 1). The Lead Agency's service area is subdivided into 5 Divisions as follows:

Division 1:
Bell Gardens, Downey, Montebello, Norwalk and Vernon

Division II:
La Habra Heights, La Mirada, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Whittier and unincorporated areas of West Whittier-Los Nietos and South Whittier

Division III:
Bell, Commerce, Huntington Park, Maywood, Walnut Park and portions of Cudahy, Monterey Park and unincorporated areas of East Los Angeles

Division IV:
Lynwood, South Gate, Florence-Graham, Willowbrook and portions of Cudahy, Compton and Carson

Division V:
Artesia, Bellflower, Cerritos, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood, Paramount and Signal Hill

The Lead Agency wholesales imported water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project to 27 retail water customers that include cities, water companies, investor-owned utilities and other private entities within its service area. Customers and purveyors in turn supply water for a variety of municipal, industrial and recreational uses. The retail water customers of the Lead Agency include:

- Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Co.
- California Water Service Co.
- City of Bell Gardens
- City of Cerritos
- City of Downey
- City of Huntington Park
- City of Lakewood
- City of Lynwood
- City of Montebello
- City of Norwalk Municipal Water System
- City of Paramount
- City of Santa Fe Springs
- City of Signal Hill
- City of South Gate
- City of Vernon
- Los Angeles County
  - Rancho Los Amigos
- Golden State Water Co.
- La Habra Heights County Water District
- Maywood Mutual Water Co. No. 1
- Maywood Mutual Water Co. No. 2
- Maywood Mutual Water Co. No. 3
- Orchard Dale Water District
- Park Water Co.
- San Gabriel Valley Water Co.
- Suburban Water Systems
- Walnut Park Mutual Water Co.
- Water Replenishment District of Southern California

3.4 Program Sponsor's Name and Address

Central Basin Municipal Water District
6252 Telegraph Road
Commerce, CA 90040-2512

3.5 General Plan Designation

The study area encompasses the entire CGB. As such, land use designations within this large area vary and include residential, commercial, industrial and other land use designations.

3.6 Zoning

The study area covers the entire Basin. Therefore, zoning designations vary and include residential, commercial, industrial and other zoning designations.

3.7 Program and Objectives

The Lead Agency is committed to continuing to acquire, sell and conserve water in a timely and cost-effective manner that provides long-term sustainability and reliability of high quality water to its

customers. The Federal and State water quality regulations will continue to dictate the Lead Agency's long-term planning objectives.

The basic Plan objective is to establish a water management program that will continue to provide high quality water to the Lead Agency's customers in a safe, affordable, reliable and environmentally sensitive way. More specifically, the Plan proposes to acquire water that will be stored in the Basin. Once fully implemented, the Plan will utilize all or a portion of the empty groundwater storage space in the Basin. This storage generally would serve emergency, operational, and pre-delivery needs for local water agencies.

Water used for the Plan would be acquired using some combination of supply concepts. Alternative sources currently under consideration include:

- Conservation
- Recycled Water
- Irrigation Return Flow Credit
- Gray Water
- Stormwater Capture
- Desalination
- Imported Water
- Contaminated Groundwater Remediation and Recovery

Recent biological opinions, litigation and regulatory requirements have made water from the Sacramento River Delta less reliable. For example, "SWP delivery restrictions due to the biological opinion resulted in the loss of about one third of the available SWP supplies in 2008" (MWD, 2010). Further reductions in imported water are possible. This changed condition significantly impacts CBMWD's 2005 Urban Water Management Plan. It will require new measures to ensure a reliable and economic water supply for CBMWD.

3.8 Setting and Surrounding Land Uses

3.8.1 Setting

The study area consists largely of developed and disturbed lands, with an intermixing of small native vegetative communities, lakes/reservoirs, and three major river systems (Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, and San Gabriel Rivers). The CGB is bounded on the northeast and the east by the Elysian, Repetto, Merced, and Puente Hills. The southeast boundary is along Coyote Creek, which is used to separate the CGB from the Orange County Groundwater Basin. The southwest boundary is the Newport-Inglewood fault system and uplift which separates it from the West Coast Basin. Topographically the study area is generally flat, with a gentle north east slope towards the San Gabriel Mountain Range. The north east corner of the study area has a slightly more varied topography as it moves into the Puente Hills. Elevations in the study area range from roughly sea level to just over 1,000 feet above sea level (Figure 3).

The study area is primarily located in an urban setting consisting of densely developed residential, commercial and industrial lands, as well as a large transit network of high traffic roadways and rail lines. By nature of an urban setting, the study area has been heavily disturbed and consists of little to no native vegetation, with the exception of the northeast corner of the study area. Vegetation within the study area is generally dominated by disturbed native or non-native habitats. Aside from avian species

(including migratory), wildlife movement is severely limited due to the urban setting and a lack of wildlife corridors.

3.8.2 Surrounding Land Uses

Land uses surrounding the CBMWD service area vary widely, but are generally developed or urban areas. To the north lie unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, and the Cities of Hacienda Heights, South El Monte, Rosemead, Monterey Park and the western portion of Los Angeles. The San Gabriel River basin is also to the north. To the south lie the Cities of Carson, Long Beach, Los Alamitos, Cypress and La Palma. To the east lie the Cities of Buena Park, East La Mirada, La Habra and Rowland Heights. The Orange County boundary is also to the east. To the west lie the Cities of Inglewood, Westmont, Hawthorne and Gardena. The City of Compton is not included in the Lead Agency service area, although it is surrounded on virtually all sides by it. The West Coast basin is also to the west of the service area (Figure 4).

3.9 Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required

3.9.1 Lead Agency

Article 4, Section 15050 (a) sets out the "Lead Agency" concept, which says that where a project is to be carried out or approved by more than one public agency, one public agency shall be responsible for preparing an EIR or Negative Declaration for the project. This agency shall be called the Lead Agency. As previously stated, the CBMWD is the Lead Agency for the Plan described and analyzed herein.

3.9.2 Responsible Agencies

Article 4; Section 15050 (b) states that the decision-making body of each Responsible Agency shall consider the Lead Agency's EIR or Negative Declaration prior to acting upon or approving the project. Each Responsible Agency shall certify that its decision-making body reviewed and considered the information contained in the EIR or Negative Declaration on the project. Responsible agencies and their corresponding approval authorities are listed below:

- Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Region 4)
    - National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, issuance of permits for spreading of recycled water and injection of recycled water in seawater intrusion barriers
- South Coast Air Quality Management District
    - Permit to operate equipment that emits/controls emissions
- California Department of Fish and Game
    - Incidental take permit
- US Army Corp of Engineers
    - Clean Water Act Section 404 approvals
- US Environmental Protection Agency
    - Clean Water Act Section 404 permit reviews
- California Department of Water Resources
    - Court appointed Watermaster to administer the Judgment for the Central Groundwater Basin
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
    - Watershed management, water resources, flood maintenance, waterworks, sewer maintenance, road maintenance (i.e. Operation of spreading facilities)

- County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
    - Wastewater treatment and recycled water producer/supplier

3.9.3 Reviewing Agencies

Federal Agencies

- Department of Interior
    - Bureau of Reclamation
    - Bureau of Indian Affairs
    - Fish and Wildlife Service
    - Geological Survey

State Agencies

- Resources Agency
    - Department of Water Resources
    - Department of Parks and Recreation
        - Office of Historic Preservation
    - Department of Fish and Game
- Department of Toxic Substances Control
- Department of Health Services
- Air Resources Board
- California Department of Transportation
- State Water Resources Control Board
    - Division of Water Quality
    - Division of Water Rights
    - Clean Water Program
- Native American Heritage Commission

Regional Agencies

- Water Replenishment District of Southern California
- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
- West Basin Municipal Water District
- Upper San Gabriel Municipal Water District

Local Agencies

- Each City in the CBMWD service area

3.10 Report Organization

Per Article 5, Section 15063(d) of the CEQA Guidelines, an Initial Study shall contain in brief form:

- A description of the project including the location of the project;
- An identification of the environmental setting;
- An identification of environmental effects by use of a checklist, matrix, or other method, provided that entries on a checklist or other form are briefly explained to indicate that there is some evidence to support the entries. The brief explanation may be either through a narrative or a reference to another information source such as an attached map, photographs, or an earlier EIR or negative declaration. A reference to another document should include, where appropriate, a citation to the page or pages where the information is found.
- A discussion of the ways to mitigate the significant effects identified, if any;
- An examination of whether the project would be consistent with existing zoning, plans, and other applicable land use controls;
- The name of the person or persons who prepared or participated in the Initial Study.

Accordingly, Section 1, "Purpose and Need" defines the goals and thereby the objectives of the Plan and lays out why it is necessary. Section 2, "Introduction to the California Environmental Quality Act" provides the purpose of the IS/NOP, the locations where the IS/NOP is being made available and a list of the public meetings that will be held about the proposed Plan. Section 3 "Program Description and Environmental Setting," gives the Program Title, Lead Agency Name and Address, Contact Person and Phone Number, Program Location, Program Sponsor's Name and Address, General Plan Designation, Zoning, Program Background and Objectives, Setting and Surrounding Land Uses, Construction Scenario, and Required Project Approvals. Section 4, "Environmental Determination", lists the Environmental Factors Potentially Affected and presents the findings of the Initial Study. Section 5, "Evaluation of Environmental Impacts", examines the potential environmental effects of the proposed Plan on each of the issue areas identified below:

5.1.1 Aesthetic Resources
5.1.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources
5.1.3 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases
5.1.4 Biological Resources
5.1.5 Cultural Resources
5.1.6 Geology and Soils
5.1.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials
5.1.8 Hydrology and Water Quality
5.1.9 Land Use and Planning
5.1.10 Mineral Resources
5.1.11 Noise
5.1.12 Parks and Recreation
5.1.13 Population and Housing
5.1.12 Public Services
5.1.13 Traffic and Transportation
5.1.16 Utilities and Service Systems
5.1.17 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Section 6.0 presents a list of "Acronyms and Abbreviations" used in the report. Section 7.0 lists the "References" used in preparation of this report and Section 8.0 contains a "List of Preparers".

4 Environmental Determination

4.0 Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would potentially be affected by the proposed Plan and will be further evaluated in the PEIR:

☒ Aesthetics	☒ Agriculture & Forestry Resources	☒ Air Quality & Greenhouse Gases
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☒ Geology/Soils
☒ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☒ Hydrology/Water Quality	☒ Land Use/Planning
☒ Mineral Resources	☒ Noise	☐ Parks and Recreation
☒ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services	☐ Transportation/Traffic
☒ Utilities/Service Systems	☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance	

4.1 Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the Proposed Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared. ☐

I find that, although the Proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Proposed Project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared. ☐

I find that the Proposed Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required. ☒

I find that the Proposed Project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed. ☐

I find that, although the Proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the Proposed Project, nothing further is required. ☐

Dave Hill, Water Resources and Planning Manager

2-28-11
Date

Central Basin Municipal Water District

5 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

5.0 Terminology

For each question listed in the Initial Study checklist, a determination of the level of significance of the impact is provided. Impacts are categorized in the following categories:

- A *no impact* determination is given when no adverse changes in the environment are expected.
- A *less than significant impact* would cause no substantial adverse change in the environment.
- A *potentially significant (but mitigable) impact* would have a substantial adverse impact on the environment but could be reduced to a less than significant level with incorporation of mitigation measure(s).
- A *significant and unavoidable impact* would cause a substantial adverse effect on the environment and no feasible mitigation measures would be available to reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

5.1 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

Impacts can be direct, indirect or cumulative. A direct environmental impact is one that is immediately caused by the project and that occurs at or near the time and place of the project. Indirect impacts are caused by the project but may occur sometime later or at some distance. Indirect impacts may, for example, include induced changes in pattern of land use or population density or growth rate and their related effects on natural systems or other social systems. They may also include secondary impacts associated with mitigation measures. Cumulative impacts occur in combination with other actions or projects that are occurring or are projected to occur within the region of the Proposed Plan. This section describes the potential direct, indirect and cumulative consequences of the proposed Plan using CEQA's Initial Study Checklist and following the CEQA Guidelines described below:

- A brief explanation is required for all answers except "no impact" determinations that are adequately supported by the information sources cited by the lead agency in the parentheses following each question. A determination of no impact is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to the project (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A determination of no impact should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- All answers must consider the whole action involved, including off site as well as on site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- Where the Lead Agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, responses to the checklist must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. A potentially significant impact determination is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "potentially significant impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- A less than significant with mitigation incorporated determination applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures would reduce an impact from potentially significant impact to a less than significant impact. Mitigation measures are identified along with an

explanation of how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures may be cross-referenced).

- Previously prepared analyses may be used where, pursuant to the PEIR or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration. In this case, a brief discussion should do the following:
    - Identify previous analysis used and identify and state where they are available for review.
    - Identify which effects from the checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
    - For effects that are "less than significant with mitigation measures incorporated," describe the mitigation measures that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project
- References and citations have been incorporated into the checklist references to identify information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). References to previously prepared or outside documents, where appropriate, specifies the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
- Source listings and other sources used or individuals contacted are cited in the discussion.

5.1.1 Aesthetic Resources

Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Explanation

a. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may include projects, such as injection wells, that have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. A scenic vista is a typically an expansive viewpoint of a highly valued landscape that benefits the general public. Views are contemplated in terms of visual access and obstruction, for example whether it is possible to see a focal point or panoramic view from an area. There are scenic vistas within this area that may be impacted by specific projects implemented as a result of the proposed Plan. Given the size and diversity of the study area, there are no general aesthetic standards that apply to all areas. However, the Community Plans and any applicable specific plans, or redevelopment plans will be reviewed to determine if they contain specific guidelines and requirements related to aesthetics. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and Program-wide Best Management Practices (BMPs) and

mitigation measures and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

b. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan does not have the potential to substantially damage scenic resources within an officially designated state scenic highway. The only officially designated state scenic highway in Los Angeles County is State Route 2 (SR 2), which encompasses 55 miles of the Angeles Crest Scenic Byway and runs from La Canada-Flintridge to the San Bernardino County line.[2] SR2 falls outside the boundaries of the Lead Agency, within which all Plan-related projects are expected to occur. However, there are highways, routes and byways within the study area that are eligible for designation. Therefore, although the proposed Plan is not expected to substantially damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway, further study of this issue in the PEIR is warranted to contemplate impacts on eligible thoroughfares.

c. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may include projects that have the potential to substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the project site and its surroundings. The existing visual character or quality of particular sites within this area may be impacted by specific projects implemented as a result of the proposed Plan. Given the size and diversity of the study area, there are no general aesthetic standards that apply to all areas. However, the Community Plans and any applicable specific plans, or redevelopment plans will be reviewed to determine if they contain specific guidelines and requirements related to aesthetics. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and Program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

d. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may include projects that have the potential to create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Nighttime lighting considerations concern the effects of a proposed project's exterior illumination upon adjoining uses. Shading issues are related to the effects of shadows cast on adjacent land uses by existing or proposed structures. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and Program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

Further Study Required: Further study of potential impacts to scenic vistas, scenic highways, visual character and day/nighttime views is required and will be presented in the PEIR.

5.1.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
Would the Proposed Plan (in determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland):				

[2] California Department of Transportation, State Scenic Highways, *Scenic Route 2*, California Scenic Mapping System. Accessed on January 25, 2011 Available at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/index.htm

a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Explanation

a. No Impact. The proposed Plan would not convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. The proposed Plan involves the potential development of new facilities located within an area designated as Urban and Built-Up Land by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (Figure 5).[(3)] The proposed Plan is consistent with an urban setting, demonstrated by dense urban development intermixed with public park space and minimal undeveloped land. Surrounding land uses are also primarily urban in nature, consisting of commercial and industrial development. No conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance would occur as a result of implementing the proposed Plan. No further study of this issue is required.

b. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan is not expected to conflict with agricultural zoning or a Williamson Act contract land within the study area, because the Plan area is in an urban setting currently used primarily for non-agricultural use. However, the proposed Plan may include transfers that could draw water from areas outside of the study area, which may in turn impact farmland. Therefore, potentially significant impacts may occur and this issue will be studied further in the PEIR.

c. No Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan is not expected to conflict with existing for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. The proposed Plan is located in a dense urban setting, and land uses immediately surrounding the proposed Plan area consist of a similar, dense, urban setting. Therefore, no further study of this issue is required.

d. No Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan is not expected to result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. The proposed Plan is located in a dense urban setting, and land uses immediately surrounding the proposed Plan area consist of a similar, dense, urban setting. Therefore, no further study of this issue is required.

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[3] California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. "FMMP Survey Area." *Farmland Mapping*. Web site. Accessed on January 24, 2011. Available at: http://www.consrv.ca.gov/DLRP/fmmp/overview/survey_area_map.htm.

e. No Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan is not expected to result in changes to the environment that could convert Farmland to non-agricultural uses. The proposed Plan is located in a dense urban setting, and land uses immediately surrounding the proposed Plan area consist of a similar, dense, urban setting. Therefore, no further study of this issue is required.

Further Study Required: Further study of agricultural resources (changes to the existing environment that could convert Farmland) is required in the PEIR.

5.1.3 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable Air Quality Management Plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☒	☐	☐	☐
f. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
g. Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Explanation

a. Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan would be expected to have a less than significant impact on the applicable Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP). The program area is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). Air emissions in the SCAB are regulated by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD is required, pursuant to the Clean Air Act, to reduce emissions of criteria pollutants for which the SCAB is in non-attainment. Strategies to achieve these emissions reductions are developed in the AQAP prepared by SCAQMD for the region. The AQAP is based on Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) population projections as well as land use designations and population projections included in general plans for those communities located within the SCAB. Population growth is typically associated with the construction of residential units or large employment centers. A project would be inconsistent with the AQAP if it results in population and/or employment growth that exceeds growth estimates for the area. The proposed Plan is intended

to develop and/or enhance infrastructure for the Lead Agency which will address a recent decrease in water supply for the SWP, and as such would not stimulate population growth beyond that already projected to occur. Therefore, any expected impacts are considered less than significant, and no further study related to AQMP's is required.

b. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could violate air quality standards or contribute to existing or projected air quality violations. The proposed Plan would be expected to generate air pollutants as a result of construction and potentially from operation-related emissions. The SCAQMD has established standards for air quality constituents generated by construction and operational activities for pollutants such as ozone (O3), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NOx), sulfur dioxide (SOx), and particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}) and less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5). The proposed Plan is located in the SCAB, which is in non-attainment for O3, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$.[4,5,6] Therefore, further study is required to analyze the potential for violation of air quality standards or contribution to existing or projected air quality violations. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

c. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants for which the SCAB is in non-attainment. The SCAB is in non-attainment for O_3, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$.[7,8,9] Construction and potentially the operation of the proposed Plan would be expected to contribute additional adverse air quality impacts in the existing non-attainment area and may compound the issue. Therefore, further study will be required to analyze the potential for impacts from a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants for which the SCAB is in non-attainment. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

d. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could expose sensitive receptors to a substantial amount of pollutant concentrations. Sensitive receptors include residential land uses, or other land uses that contain a high concentration of sensitive population groups; such as schools, day care centers, and medical and recreational facilities. Sensitive population groups are more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than the population at large. Construction emissions, although temporary, could result in a significant increase in existing ambient air pollutant health risk. Operational impacts associated with the

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[4] California Air Resources Board. 2010 (Effective 25 March 2010). Figure 1: Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards Ozone. Available at: http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/2010/state_ozone.pdf

[5] California Air Resources Board. 2010 (Effective 25 March 2010) *Figure 2: Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards PM10*. Available at: http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/2010/state_pm10.pdf

[6] California Air Resources Board. 2010 (Effective 25 March 2010). *Figure 3: Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards PM2.5*. Available at: http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/2010/state_pm25.pdf

[7] California Air Resources Board. 2010 (Effective 25 March 2010). *Figure 1: Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards OZONE*. Available at: http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/2006/state_ozone.pdf

[8] California Air Resources Board. 2010 (Effective 25 March 2010) *Figure 2: Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards PM10*. Available at: http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/2010/state_pm10.pdf

[9] California Air Resources Board. 2010 (Effective 25 March 2010). *Figure 3: Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards PM2.5*. Available at: http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/2010/state_pm25.pdf

proposed Plan could potentially cause localized significant impacts to sensitive populations. Therefore, further study to analyze the potential to expose sensitive receptors to a substantial amount of pollutant concentrations will be required. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

e. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could be expected to result in objectionable odors. Short-term construction-related impacts could result from the use of construction equipment and the resulting diesel exhaust. Long-term, operational air quality impacts could occur from storage and treatment of water or waste water, as well as from potential waste management practices. Therefore, further study is required to analyze potential impacts that are a result of objectionable odors. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

f. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan could be expected to have a potentially significant impact on generating greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. The proposed Plan will have minimal CO_2 emissions from construction activities. Those emissions associated with construction activities are expected to be short-term in duration and will be offset by the greater good of the project. The transportation (piping, pumping, etc.) of water can be energy intensive and has the potential to generate greenhouse gas emissions dependent on the method employed. Therefore, further study is required to determine the potential impacts associated with the generation of greenhouse gas emissions. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

g. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan has the potential to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. As a result, there are reasonably foreseeable upset or accident conditions that could create a significant hazard to the public due to the release of hazardous materials. As with all construction activities, accidents may potentially occur and release hazardous materials into the environment. Therefore, further study of significant hazards to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment will be conducted. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

Further Study Required: Further study is required analyze potential impacts to air quality (violation of air quality standards, cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants, exposure of sensitive receptors to a substantial amount of pollutant concentrations, objectionable odors, and reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions) from the proposed Plan.

5.1.4 Biological Resources

Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Adversely impact, either directly or indirectly or through habitat modifications, any endangered, threatened, or rare species as listed in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (Section 670.2 or 670.5) or in Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (Section 17.11 or 17.12)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☒	☐	☐	☐
f. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☒	☐	☐	☐
g. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Explanation

a. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan may significantly impact, either directly, indirectly, or through habitat modifications, endangered, threatened, or rare species as listed in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.[10,11] Sensitive plant species are those that are proposed,

[10] *California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Section 670.2 or 670.5.

[11] *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 50, Sections 17.11 and 17.12.

are candidates, or are listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and those plants that are considered sensitive species by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). To assist in preserving habitat for these species, Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) are identified based on existing known habitats of sensitive or endangered species, as well as sites containing a diversity of native plant and animal species.[12] The study area contains four SEAs within its boundaries. Additional SEAs are located adjacent to the study area (Figure 6).[13] Therefore, further study will be required to analyze any potentially significant impacts associated with habitat modifications, endangered, threatened, or rare species. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

b. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may have a potentially significant impact, either directly or through habitat modifications, on species identified as candidate, as sensitive, or as a special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS. Although the proposed Plan area is densely developed with residential, commercial and industrial uses, which includes minimal native flora and fauna, it may contain habitat of candidate, sensitive, or special-status species as listed in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS. As outlined above, the proposed Plan area includes four SEAs. Therefore, further study will be required to analyze any potentially significant impacts associated with species identified as candidate, sensitive or special-status. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

c. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may have a potentially significant impact on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS. All four SEA's located within the proposed Plan area contain riparian habitat and other natural habitat as designated by the CDFG and USFWS. Therefore, further study will be required to analyze any potentially significant impacts associated with riparian habitat or sensitive natural community. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

d. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may have a potentially significant impact on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. As determined by reviewing the National Wetlands Inventory "Wetlands Mapper" for the Los Angeles topographic quadrangle, it was determined that both blue-line drainages and wetlands are present within the proposed Plan area (Figure 7).[14] Therefore, further study will be required to analyze any potentially significant impacts associated with federally protected wetlands. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

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[12] Ibid.

[13] Ibid.

[14] "Wetlands Mapper" Accessed on January 25, 2011. Available at: http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html

e. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan may have a potentially significant impact on the movement of a native, resident, or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Although the proposed Plan area is densely developed with residential, commercial and industrial uses, which includes minimal native flora and fauna, it likely contains habitat that facilitates the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, and native wildlife nursery sites. The proposed Plan area also contains watercourses that could potentially enable wildlife movement. Therefore, further study will be required to analyze any potentially significant impacts associated with the movement of native, resident, or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory corridors, or impede the use if native wildlife nursery sites. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

f. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may have a potentially significant impact on local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. Heritage trees, oak trees, and California native trees are all protected resources that can be found within the study area. Heritage trees are individual trees of any size or species that are specially designated because of their historical, commemorative, or horticultural significance. Additionally, California native oaks are specifically protected by a County of Los Angeles ordinance. The ordinance prohibits destruction of Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), California live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and any tree of the oak genus that is indigenous to California.[15] The proposed Plan area covers a large geographical area that will my potentially affect one or more local ordinances protecting biological resources. Therefore, further study will be required to analyze any potentially significant impacts associated with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

g. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan area contains an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, further study will be required to analyze any potentially significant impacts associated with habitat conservation area. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

Further Study Required: Further study to evaluate potential impacts associated with biological resources is warranted and will be included in the PEIR.

[15] *County of Los Angeles Fire Department Forestry Division Environmental Review Unit*. Accessed on January 25, 2011. Available at: http://fire.lacounty.gov/Forestry/EnvironmentalReview_OakTreeOrdiance.asp

5.1.5 Cultural Resources

Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Explanation

a. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Significant historical resources include those designated or eligible for designation in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register); the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or other state program; or a local designation. The Lead Agency does not own or operate any facilities that have been officially designated as historically significant. The Lead Agency does not have any facilities that are over 45 years old, so none of their facilities are eligible to be designated as historically significant. Implementation of the proposed Plan has the potential to create flooding, which may cause damage to other historic resources within the Lead Agency boundaries. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

b. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines from the construction of future projects in support of the conjunctive use program. Archaeology pertains to physical and structural evidence of historic human activities. These artifacts may or may not be visible on the surface, and may be of either prehistoric or historic origin. Construction and operation activities associated with future projects in support of the proposed Plan that affect the surface or below ground have the potential to impact archeological resources. A search of South Central Coastal Information Center's inventory of archeological resources will be performed in the future for specific projects. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

c. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature from the construction of future projects in support of the conjunctive use program. Paleontological resources are fossilized remains of organisms that inhabited a particular region sometime in the geologic past. Impacts to fossils may occur from ground-disturbing activities such as drilling, excavating or grading activities. The PEIR will propose

potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

d. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan has the potential to disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries from the future construction of specific projects in support of the conjunctive use program. Ground-disturbing activities associated with future projects in support of the proposed Plan may disturb human remains. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

Further Study Required: Further study of cultural resources impacts (historical, archaeological, paleontological and human remains) is required.

5.1.6 Geology, Soils and Seismicity

Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	☒	☐	☐	☐
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☒	☐	☐	☐
iv. Landslides?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on-or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☒	☐	☐	☐

e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Explanation

a.(i) Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. The proposed Plan area has established Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones within its boundaries. Although the Program will not result in the construction of occupied structures, it will entail the construction of infrastructure; such as wells, pipelines and tanks.[16] Infrastructure to be constructed as part of the proposed Plan will comply with all local, county, and state building codes that will reduce any potential for adverse effects as a result of surface rupture. Therefore, the potential to expose people or structures to surface rupture due to earthquake faults is considered to be low. However, further study is required to analyze the potential substantial adverse effects involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

a.(ii) Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may create impacts related to the exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death, involving strong seismic ground shaking. The proposed Plan is in an area susceptible to moderate to strong ground shaking in the event of an earthquake, and although it will not result in the creation of occupied structures, it will entail infrastructure construction. Infrastructure to be constructed as part of the proposed Plan will take into account all local, county, and state building codes that will eliminate any potential for adverse effects as a result of strong seismic ground shaking, however further study of adverse effects associated with strong seismic shaking is required. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

a.(iii) Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may create impacts related to the exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, related to seismically induced settlement. The proposed Plan area is susceptible to seismic-related ground failure. In order to avoid possible settlement resulting in infrastructure damage, infrastructure would be designed to resist these effects and underlying soils would be properly prepared to provide stability. However, further study of adverse effects associated with seismic-related ground failure is still required. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

a.(iv) Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could be expected to expose people or structures to the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. With the exception of the northeast

[16] California Geological Survey. Revised 2007. *Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California*. Special Publication 42. Sacramento, CA. Accessed on January 25, 2011. Available at: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/sp/Sp42.pdf

quadrant of the proposed Plan area, the area is generally flat and not in an area susceptible to landslides.[17] Potential risks associated with landslides will be focused on the northeast quadrant of the program area. To determine the potential risk from landslides to structures or people, projects will be evaluated on a project by project basis to determine susceptibility to landslides. Therefore, further study will be required to determine the potential to expose people or structures to the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

b. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan could be expected to result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. The proposed Plan may include mass grading, cut-and-fill, soil stockpiling and soil exporting during the construction phase, all of which have potential erosion impacts. Therefore, further study will be required to determine the extent to which substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil will occur. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

c. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could be expected to have a potentially significant impact related to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the proposed Plan, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Therefore, further study will be required to analyze potentially significant impacts associated with unstable geologic units and soil. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

d. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could have expansive soils located within its boundaries which would create substantial risks to life or property. The risks to life or property associated with potential expansive soils are low as a result of the proposed Plan focus on developing infrastructure, not occupied structures. However, further study is required to analyze the risks to life or property associated with expansive soil. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

e. No Impact. The proposed Plan will not require septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems, therefore no impacts are anticipated and no further study of this issue is required.

Further Study Required: Further study is required to evaluate potential risk associated with geology and soils, with the exception of septic systems.

[17] *County of Los Angeles 2008.* "Figure 8.1: L.A. County Seismic Hazards Map." *Draft General Plan: Planning Tomorrow's Great Places.* Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning.

5.1.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Explanation

a. Less Than Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan is not expected to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Long term operations of the proposed Plan would involve minimal transport, storage, use, or disposal of hazardous materials outside those commonly used in janitorial, maintenance, and repair. These types of materials are not considered acutely hazardous and would be used in limited quantity. All hazardous materials used in conjunction with the Plan would be stored, handled, and disposed of in accordance with local, county, and State laws that protect public safety.

The construction phase of the proposed Plan would involve limited transport, storage, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Some examples of hazardous materials handling include fueling and servicing construction equipment on-site, the transportation of fuels, lubricating fluids, hydraulic fluids, and solvents. These types of materials, however, are not acutely hazardous, and all storage, handling, and disposal of these materials are regulated by one or more of the following agencies the U.S. EPA, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA), as well as local or county fire departments and emergency responders. No further study of this issue is required.

b. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan has the potential to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. As a result, there are reasonably foreseeable upset or accident conditions that could create a significant hazard to the public due to the release of hazardous materials. As with all construction activities, accidents may potentially occur and release hazardous materials into the environment. Therefore, further study of significant hazards to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment will be conducted. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

c. Less than Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan is unlikely to emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Significant hazardous emissions and materials are not expected to result from the proposed Plan. Therefore, further study of the potential to emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school is not required.

d. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan area covers a wide geographical area which includes commercial and industrial uses intermixed with residential development. Within this area are properties included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. As a result, a potentially significant hazard to the public or the environment may be created via cross contamination during the injecting or pumping of groundwater aquifers. Therefore, further study of properties listed under Government Code Section 65962.5 shall be analyzed. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

e. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan is not likely to have any projects that will be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 nautical miles of a public airport or public use airport, resulting in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed Plan area. The study area for the proposed Plan does not contain any public airports or public use airports; however, the Compton-Woodley Airport (south of Willowbrook) and Long Beach Airport (south of Lakewood) are within 2 nautical miles of the study area boundaries. Other public airports near the study area but outside of a 2-mile radius are the Hawthorne Airport (directly east of Willowbrook) and the Fullerton Municipal Airport (east of La Mirada). Further study of potential impacts associated with the proposed Plan is required due to the study area's proximity to a public airport or public use airport, to determine if the project will result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the program area. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The

PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

f. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan area is not anticipated to have any significant safety impacts related to a project's proximity to a private airstrip. There are no known private airstrips within the study area or within 2 nautical miles of the study area's boundaries.[18] Less than significant impacts would be expected to occur, and no further study of this issue is required.

g. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan is not expected to impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The program is intended to maintain a safe, reliable water supply while addressing expected growth in the region. Even though the Program would have a less-than-significant impact on emergency plans, the PEIR will identify and evaluate standard design measures and potential significance thresholds that will be considered during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

h. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may have the potential to expose people or structures to a risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. The proposed Plan area consists mainly of dense urban development with intermixed public lands (parks, open space, etc). As outlined in the City of Los Angeles General Plan Safety Element, a vast majority is not located within or adjacent to a wildfire hazard zone.[19] In the northeast quadrant of the program area the Puente Hills are classified by the Los Angeles County General Plan as a 'Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone' as a result of dense flammable brush, grass, or tree. [20] Therefore, further study is required to analyze the potential to expose people or structures to a risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

Further Study Required: Further study is required to evaluate the potential risks of hazards and hazardous materials, with the exceptions of the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials and impacts due to proximity of private airstrips.

5.1.8 Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☒	☐	☐	☐

[18] AirNav Airport Information. Accessed on January 25, 2011. Available online at: http://airnav.com/airports/us/CA.
[19] City of Los Angeles. 1996. "Exhibit D: Selected Wildfire Hazard Areas." *General Plan Safety Element*. Los Angeles, CA.
[20] County of Los Angeles. 2008. "Figure 8.3 L.A. County Very High Fire Hazards Map." *Draft General Plan: Planning Tomorrow's Great Places.* Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning.

b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☒	☐	☐	☐
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☒	☐	☐	☐
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☒	☐	☐	☐
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Explanation

a. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan could be expected to violate water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. The proposed Plan has the potential to adversely affect water quality through temporarily exceeding applicable water quality standards or waste discharge requirements during the construction phase of the Plan. Post-construction operation and maintenance of the proposed Plan is not expected to violated water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. During implementation, individual projects may involve the disturbance of more than one acre of land and therefore will require further study on a project by project basis to determine compliance with the Clean Water Act. To ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, or Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), may be required. Therefore, further study is warranted to analyze the potential to significantly violate water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. The PEIR will propose

potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

b. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan could be expected to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. Although one of the objectives of the proposed Plan is to "Replenish and sustain the Basin aquifer in order to meet demand of customers and purveyors", there are currently potential unknowns in regards to the effects of potential injection and extraction on the groundwater aquifer. Therefore, further study is required to determine the potential to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a new deficit to aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

c. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could be expected to substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the study area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site. During the construction phase, the project surface drainage patterns may be temporarily altered depending on the size of the project and amount of soil disturbance occurring, or if currently unpaved areas are paved over. In addition, the proposed study area has three major river systems (Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, and San Gabriel Rivers), as well as smaller stream systems. Depending on the methods used for capture, and subsequent conveyance of water used to recharge the aquifer, program level impacts to existing surface drainage patterns may occur. Therefore, further study of the potential to alter the existing drainage pattern of the Program area that would result in substantial erosion or siltation is required. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

d. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could be expected to substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the Program area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site. During the construction phase, activities (i.e. grading, soil stock piling, etc.) could have the potential to impact surface runoff and will be evaluated on a project by project basis. Individual project sites are not be expected to result in a significant increase in impervious surfaces, which would increase the amount of runoff leaving the site. Depending on the methods used for capture, and subsequent conveyance of water used to recharge the aquifer, Program level impacts to on or off site flooding may occur. Therefore, further study of the potential to substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff that would result in flooding on or off site is required. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

e. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could be expected to create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. The proposed Plan area is developed and served by an existing storm drainage system. Improvements to the drainage system, which would be made in compliance with all applicable local and state ordinances/regulations, may be required as part of the

proposed Plan. The proposed Plan is not expected to generate substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, further study of the potential to create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff is required. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

f. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan could be expected to substantially degrade water quality. Although one objective of the proposed Plan is to continue to provide high quality water to CBMWD customers in a safe, affordable, reliable and environmentally sensitive way, the potential for cross contamination or migration of existing subsurface contamination may occur. In addition, there is the potential for short-term, construction related impacts that may substantially degrade water quality. Therefore, further study is required to determine the potential to substantially degrade water quality. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

g. No Impact. There are 100-year flood hazards areas as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation maps within the Plan area. However, the proposed Plan would not construct any housing as part of the Plan implementation. Therefore, no impacts would be expected to occur, and no further study of this issue is required.

h. No Impact. The proposed Plan would not place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area, whereby structures would impede or redirect flood flows[21]. The proposed Plan is intended to build infrastructure which will typically be located underground and would not impede or redirect flood flows. Therefore, no impact would be expected to occur, and no further study of this issue is required.

i. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan could be expected to expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam. The Whittier Narrows Dam is located within the study area and the area behind the dam is used for stormwater runoff collection, or as spreading grounds for groundwater recharge. Therefore, further study is required to determine potentially significant impacts associated with flooding that is the result of a failure of a levee or dam. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

j. Potentially Significant Impact. The Plan area would not be expected to be at potential risk for inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. A seiche is the movement of a closed body of water, typically caused by earthquakes. A seiche related event may potentially occur on one of the three major rivers within the study area. A Tsunami is a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance such as an earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, or meteorite. The Plan area is not

[21] County of Los Angeles. 2008. "Figure 8.2 L.A. County Flood Zone Map." *Draft General Plan: Planning Tomorrow's Great Places.* Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning.

within a Tsunami Inundation Area[22]. The location of the Pacific Ocean, more than 2 miles south of the proposed Plan area, renders a tsunami event unlikely to impact the Plan area. Mudflows develop when water rapidly accumulates in the ground, typically during heavy rainfall, which change the earth into a flowing river of mud or "slurry." With the exception of the northeast quadrant, a majority of the Program area is generally flat with little elevation gain. In the northeast quadrant, the Puente Hills are susceptible to landslides and mudflows. Therefore, further study of the potential risk for inundation by seiche and mudflow is required. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

Further Study Required: Further study related to hydrology and water quality (violation of water quality standards, substantial erosion or siltation on or off site, flooding on or off site, runoff water and seiche and mudflows) is required.

5.1.9 Land Use and Planning

Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Explanation

a. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan is not anticipated to physically divide an established community. The Lead Agency provides a community resource that the proposed Plan is intended to support. The proposed Plan is not expected to disrupt the physical arrangement of an established community by introducing new infrastructure or isolating land uses that could interrupt the typical activities or change the land use conditions in a community. Although implementation of the proposed Plan is not expected to physically divide an established community, this issue will be evaluated in the PEIR to establish significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

b. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan is not likely to conflict with an applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an

[22] *State of California, 2009.* "Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning Long Beach Quadrangle." California Geological Survey.

environmental effect; however specific projects implemented in support of the Plan may. The proposed Plan would not require a General Plan amendment or a zone change and it would be consistent with applicable General Plans and elements, or specific plans, redevelopment plans, interim control ordinances or adopted environmental goals or policies. However, this issue will still be evaluated in the PEIR to establish significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

c. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan could conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community's conservation plan. The study area contains these specially designated areas, therefore this issue will be evaluated further to ensure that the program does not conflict with habitat conservation plans or community conservation plans. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

Further Study Required: Further study related to the potential for the proposed Plan to conflict with applicable land use plans is warranted.

5.1.10 Mineral Resources

Would the Proposed Plan:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be valuable to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Explanation

a. Less than Significant Impact. Mineral resources that would be of value to the region and residents of the state are located within the Plan area. The proposed Plan may impact a known mineral resource. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

b. Less than Significant Impact. Locally-important mineral resources are located within the Plan area. The proposed Plan may impact a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

Further Study Required: While mineral resource impacts are anticipated to be less than significant, the PEIR will identify and evaluate standard design measures and potential significance thresholds to consider in future site-specific reviews.

5.1.11 Noise

Would the Proposed Project result in:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☒	☐	☐	☐
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Explanation

a. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could potentially expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of established standards. Construction activities associated with specific projects could generate short term noise impacts and operation of mechanical equipment installed in support of the Plan could generate long term noise impacts. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

b. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan may expose of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Construction activities associated with specific projects may involve pile driving, grading or other ground disturbing activities as well as heavy truck trips that could result in vibration impacts. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

c. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of a specific project above levels existing without the project. Operation of mechanical equipment installed in support of the proposed Plan may create a new source

of substantial permanent noise in the area. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

d. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan could create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of a specific project above levels existing without the project. Construction of facilities and structures often requires the use of heavy equipment, which may generate high noise levels and adversely affect noise sensitive uses. Construction activities associated with the proposed Plan have the potential to create these increases in ambient noise. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

e. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan has the potential to expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels resulting from a specific project's proximity to a public airport. The study area for the proposed Plan does not contain any public airports or public use airports; however, the Compton-Woodley Airport (south of Willowbrook) and Long Beach Airport (south of Lakewood) are within 2 nautical miles of the study area boundaries. Other public airports near the study area but outside of a 2-mile radius are the Hawthorne Airport (directly east of Willowbrook) and the Fullerton Municipal Airport (east of La Mirada). Further study of potential impacts associated with the proposed Plan is required due to the study area's proximity to a public airport or public use airport, to determine if the project will result in adverse noise impacts for people residing or working in the program area. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

f. No Impact. The proposed Plan is not anticipated to expose people to excessive noise due to proximity to a private airstrip. There are no private airstrips within the study area.[23] No excessive noise exposure impacts due to a project site's proximity to a private airstrip are expected and no further study of this issue is required.

Further Study Required: Further study of the proposed Plan's potential noise impacts is warranted.

5.1.12 Parks and Recreation

Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒

[23]AirNav.com. Listing of California Airports and Airstrips. Accessed on January 25, 2011. Available at: http://airnav.com/airports/us/CA

b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Explanation

a. No Impact. The proposed Plan is expected to result in no increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that a substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. The proposed Plan is not expected to affect any of the factors that typically increase demand for these facilities, such as population, community characteristics and/or the geographic area served by a facility. No new residential units are proposed as part of the Plan. Therefore no impacts are anticipated and no further study of this issue is required.

b. No Impact. The proposed Plan does not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse impact on the environment. This Plan is intended to be growth-accommodating, securing future water supplies for existing CBMWD customers. No new or expanded recreational facilities are proposed as part of this Plan, therefore no impacts would occur and no further study of this issue is required.

Further Study Required: No further study of parks and recreation is required.

5.1.13 Population and Housing

Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Explanation

a. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may induce population growth in an area indirectly through an extension of infrastructure. Population growth is limited by, among other things, access to water supplies. Improving access to clean, reliable water therefore may result in the region being able to support an expanded population. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

b. No Impact. The proposed Plan is not anticipated to displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No residential units are going to be

directly impacted by the implementation of the proposed Plan; therefore no further study of this issue is warranted.

c. No Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan would not displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Residential property acquisitions are not proposed as part of this program; therefore no further study of this issue is required.

Further Study Required: Further study into whether the proposed Plan could induce substantial population growth in an area indirectly through extensions in infrastructure is warranted.

5.1.14 Public Services

Would the Proposed Plan result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Explanation

a. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan is not expected to result in a substantial adverse impact to fire protection services. Fire protection service levels are typically impacted by activities that have an adverse effect on response times) or obstruct access, such as increase in traffic or street closures during construction activities. The proposed Plan is not anticipated to cause these types of impacts. By securing a safe, reliable water supply for the region, the proposed Plan would create an indirect benefit for fire protection services. Impacts would be less than significant and no further study is required.

b. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan is not anticipated to have an adverse impact of police protection services. Police protection service needs are related to the size of the population, the geographic area served, and the number and type of service calls received. Similar to fire protection, increased traffic congestion also has an effect on response times for police protection. The proposed Plan is not likely to affect any of these factors that may increase the demand for service from the police or reduce police responsiveness. Impacts are expected to be less than significant and no further study is required.

c. No Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan is not expected to negatively impacts schools, such that new or altered school facilities will be required. The proposed Plan will not result in the construction of residential units or the creation of new commercial or industrial floor space; therefore it is not expected to cause an increase in population that would necessitate new or expanded school facilities. No impacts are expected and further study is required.

d. No Impact. The proposed Plan is not anticipated to result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant

environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any other public facilities, such as parks or libraries. The proposed Plan will not result in direct population growth through the construction of residential units or commercial/industrial floor space that would create new employment opportunities in the area, therefore no impacts are anticipated. No further study is required.

Further Study Required: No further study of public services is warranted.

5.1.15 Traffic and Transportation

Would the Proposed Plan:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Result in inadequate parking capacity?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Explanation

a. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan is not anticipated to conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit. Actions associated with the proposed Plan are anticipated to include projects such as injection and/or extraction wells, pipelines and similar construction, which have no bearing on transportation policy. Impacts are expected to be less than significant and no further study is required.

b. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan will not conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways. This issue is related to the ability of a freeway segment or a freeway on- or off-ramp to accommodate increased vehicular traffic demands associated with a proposed project. Since impacts typically results from the addition of new traffic generated by a project and the proposed Plan is not anticipated to generate substantial new traffic, impacts are expected to be less than significant and no further study is required.

c. No Impact. The proposed Plan will not result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks. The proposed Plan entails managing water resources in the central basin to secure a safe and secure supply. Air traffic patterns will not change as a result of the proposed Plan implementation. No impacts are expected and no further study is required.

d. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan will not result in inadequate emergency access. Emergency access is compromised when risks or deficiencies associated with the adjoining street system due to curves, slopes, walls or other barriers to adequate lines of sight result from implementation of the project. The proposed Plan will not create habitable facilities or structures that people will be coming and going to and from. As such, impacts are expected to be less than significant and no further study is required.

e. No Impact. The proposed Plan will not result in inadequate parking capacity. The proposed Plan will not create habitable facilities or structures that people will be coming and going to and from and therefore will not require parking or result in spillover parking. As such, no impacts are expected and no further study is required.

f. No Impact. The proposed Plan will not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities. The proposed Plan entails water-related infrastructure improvements that will have no bearing on transportation mode choices. No impact is expected and no further study is required.

Further Study Required: Further study regarding the proposed Plan's potential impacts on transportation and traffic is not warranted.

5.1.16 Utilities and Service Systems

Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☒	☐	☐	☐

c. Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☒	☐	☐	☐
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Explanation

a. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may require or result in the construction of new brackish and seawater desalination facilities. These facilities produce brines and saline concentrates that require disposal. Disposal of brines and concentrates could impact existing or future wastewater treatment facilities. This issue will be studied further in the PEIR. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide discharge standards that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

b. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. This issue will be analyzed in the PEIR. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and Program -wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

c. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. This issue will be studied further in the PEIR. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

d. Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Plan may require new or expanded entitlements in order to have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project. This issue will be considered in the PEIR. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

e. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan may result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. The PEIR will include a discussion of this issue. The PEIR will propose potential significance thresholds and delineate standard design features and program-wide BMPs and that will be contemplated during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration at this time.

f. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan will be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. An example of which is Sunshine Canyon Landfill, which services the City and County of Los Angeles and is currently not expected to reach capacity until 2037. Landfills used for individual projects will be selected on a project-by-project basis and will be analyzed in future CEQA documents to ensure that they contain adequate capacity. Solid waste disposal is expected to be minimal, as negligible amounts of demolition are anticipated for specific projects that will be implemented under the proposed Plan. Impacts are expected to be less than significant and no further study is required.

g. Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Plan would be in compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. There would be minimal solid waste generated as a result of the proposed Plan. Solid waste would be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with federal, state and local guidelines and requirements. Impacts would be less than significant and no further study is required.

Further Study Required: Further study is required for utilities and service systems.

5.1.17 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Would the Proposed Plan:	***Potentially Significant Impact***	***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation***	***Less Than Significant Impact***	***No Impact***
a. Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Explanation

a. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan is not expected to impact biological resources or sensitive habitats due to the highly urbanized nature of the communities and cities with the study area. Protected trees may need to be displaced but this removal or move would occur consistent with applicable local agency tree removal ordinances. The Plan, through future site construction, has the potential to significantly impact cultural resources. The PEIR will identify and evaluate standard mitigation measures and potential significance thresholds that will be considered during future site-specific reviews. The PEIR will not attempt to identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration.

b. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could potentially result in cumulative impacts to air quality, noise and other issue areas. A key benefit of the PEIR will be the evaluation of the Plan as a whole and consideration of its impacts in combination with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future projects. However, the PEIR will not attempt to identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration.

c. Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed Plan could result in adverse impacts to human beings, especially from cumulative effects. Therefore, the PEIR will also evaluate cumulative impacts that may cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. The PEIR will not attempt to identify or evaluate site-specific impacts, which are too speculative for consideration.

Further Study Required: Further study into Mandatory Findings of Significance is warranted and will be presented in the PEIR.

6 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acre Feet
Air Quality Attainment Plan
Below Ground Surface
Best Management Practice
Central Basin Municipal Water District
California Environmental Quality Act
California Department of Fish and Game
California Native Plant Society
Carbon monoxide
Environmental Impact Report
Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
Initial Study
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
National Environmental Policy Act
Notice of Preparation
Nitrogen dioxide
National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
Ozone
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Program Environmental Impact Report
Particular matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter
Particular matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter
South Coast Air Basin
Southern California Association of Governments
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Significant Ecological Areas
Sulfur dioxide
State Route
State Water Project
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Water Replenishment District of Southern California
United States Environmental Protection Agency
United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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8 List of Preparers and Reviewers

Central Basin Municipal Water District

- Art Aguilar, General Manager
- David Hill, Water Resources and Planning Manager

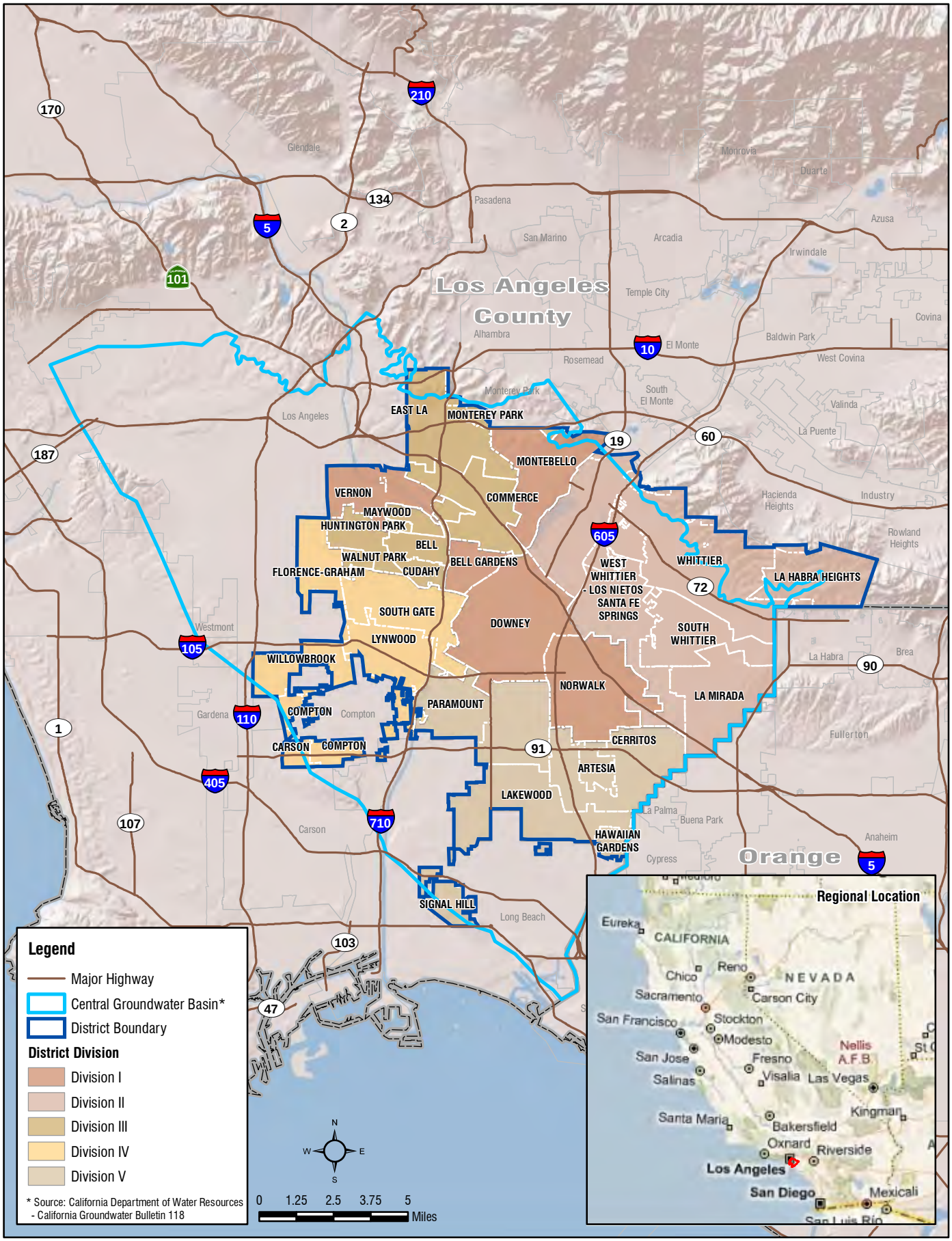
Pacifica Services, Incorporated

- John Anderson, Environmental Lead
- Michelle Marquez-Riley, Senior Project Manager
- Gwenn Godek, CEQA Project Manager
- Andrew Fowler, Project Manager

HDR

- Jim Cathcart, Program Director
- Mark Beuhler, Beuhler Environmental
- Tobias Wolfe, GIS Manager
- Tom Visosky, Engineering Lead

Figures



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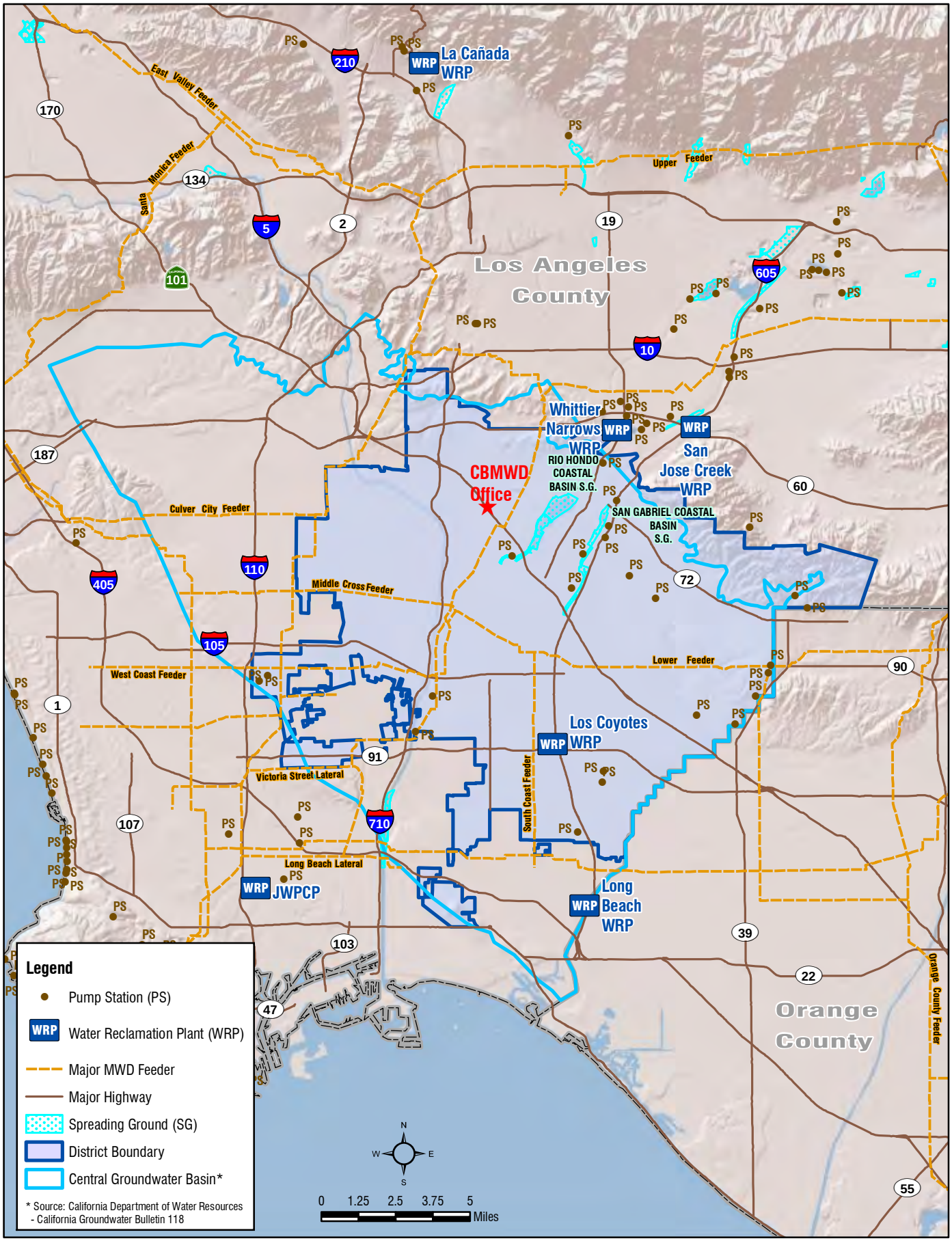
Program Boundary

Figure 1



CBMWD Existing Facilities

Figure 2

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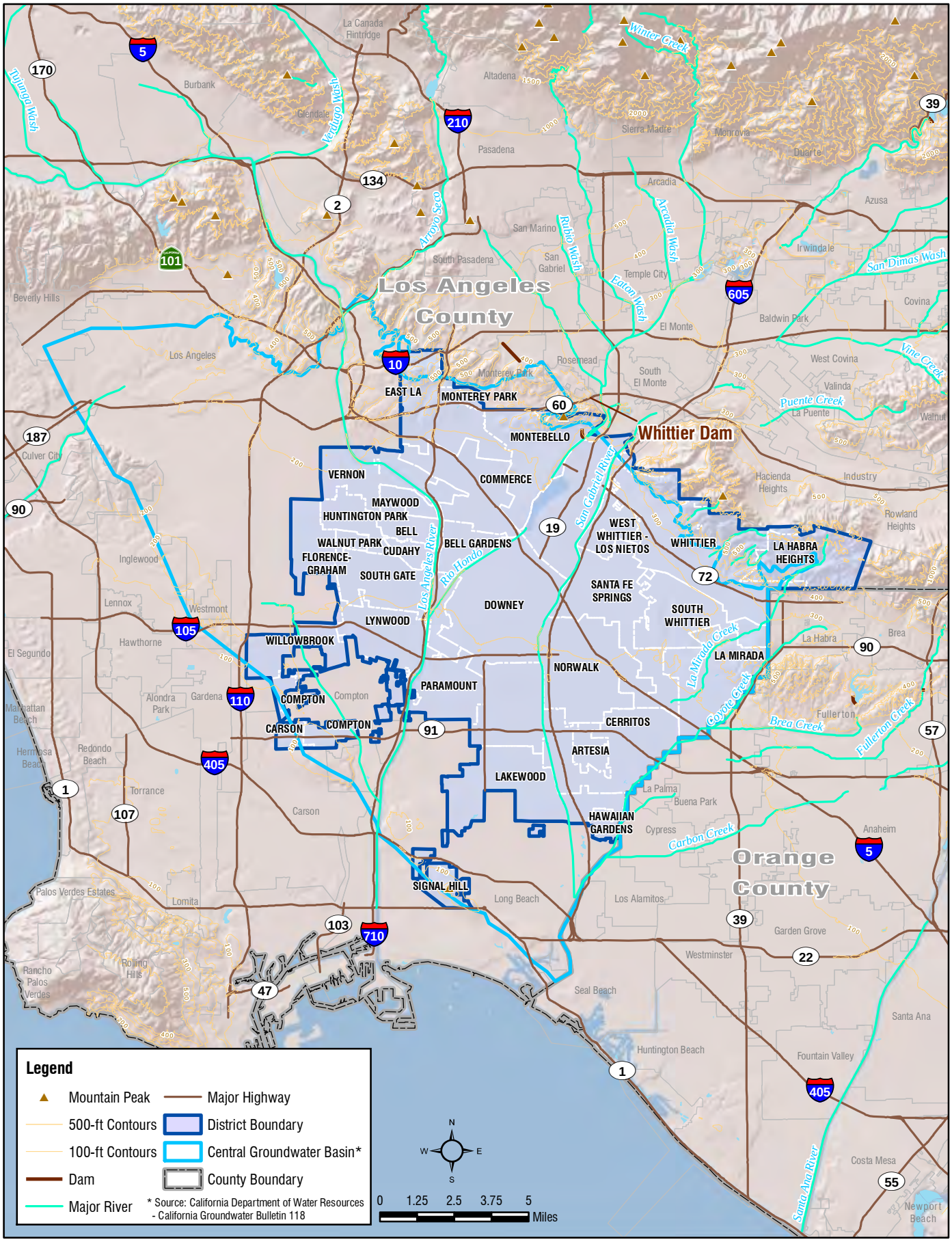

Topographical Map

Figure 3

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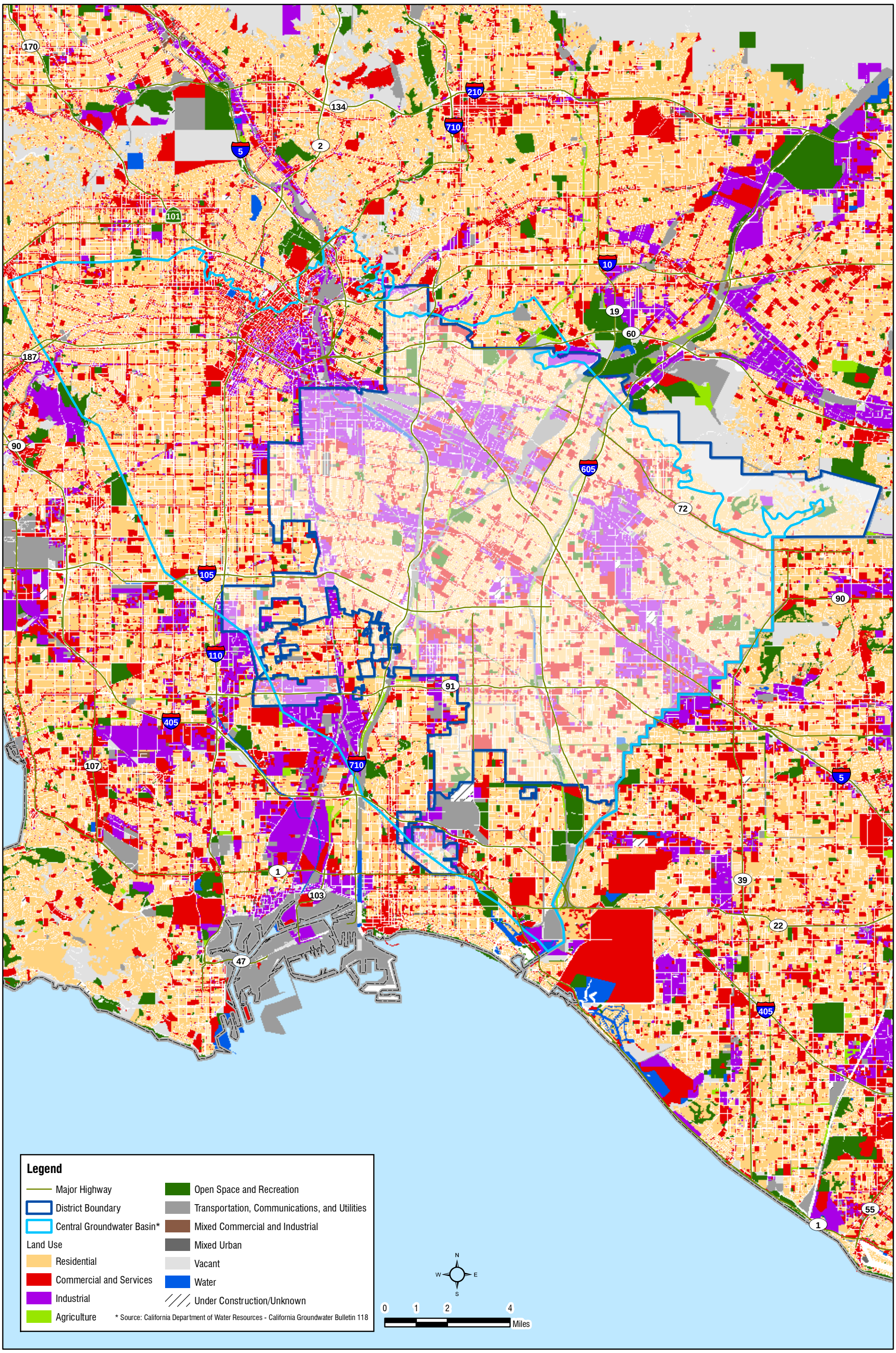

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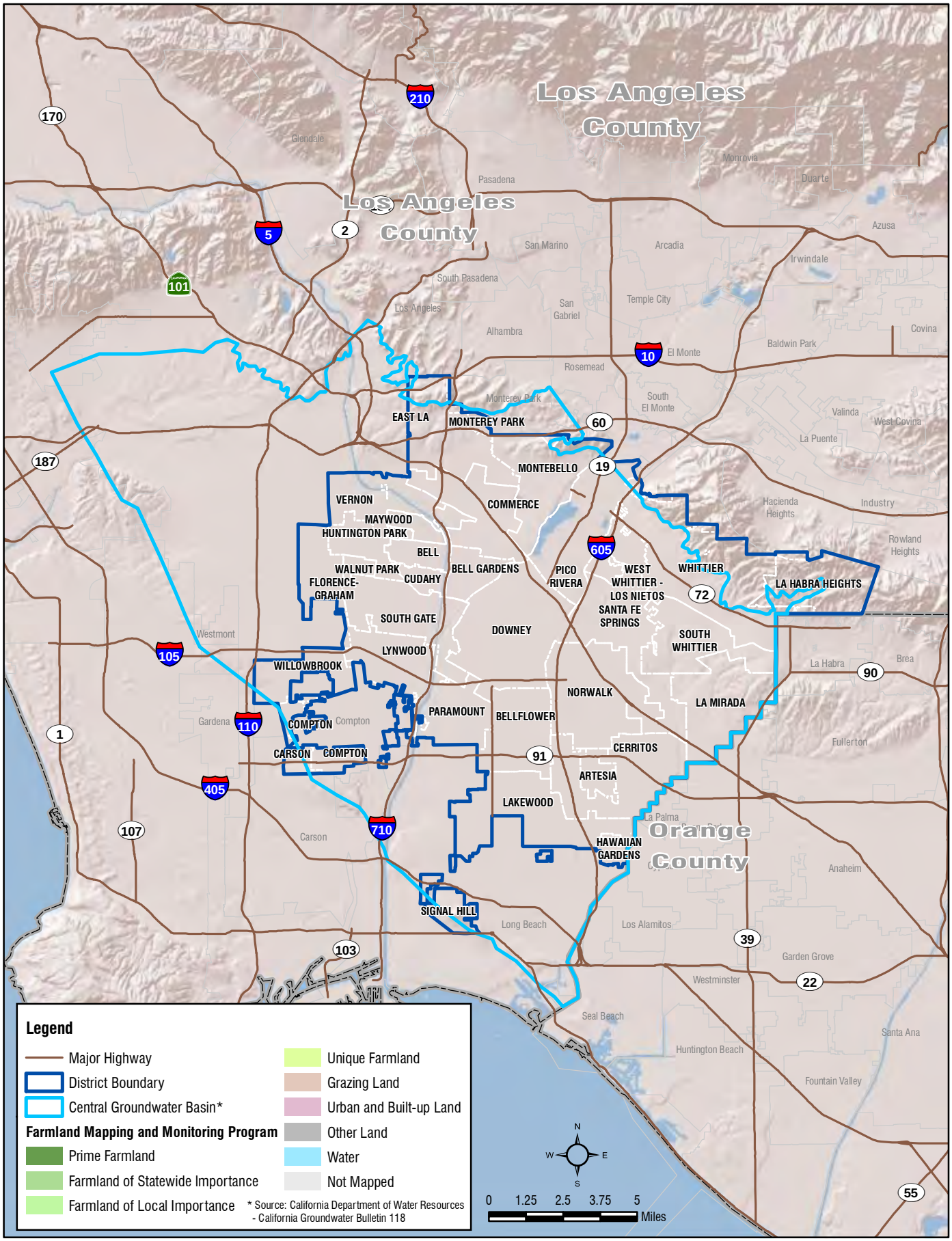
Surrounding Land Use
FIGURE 4



Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

Figure 5

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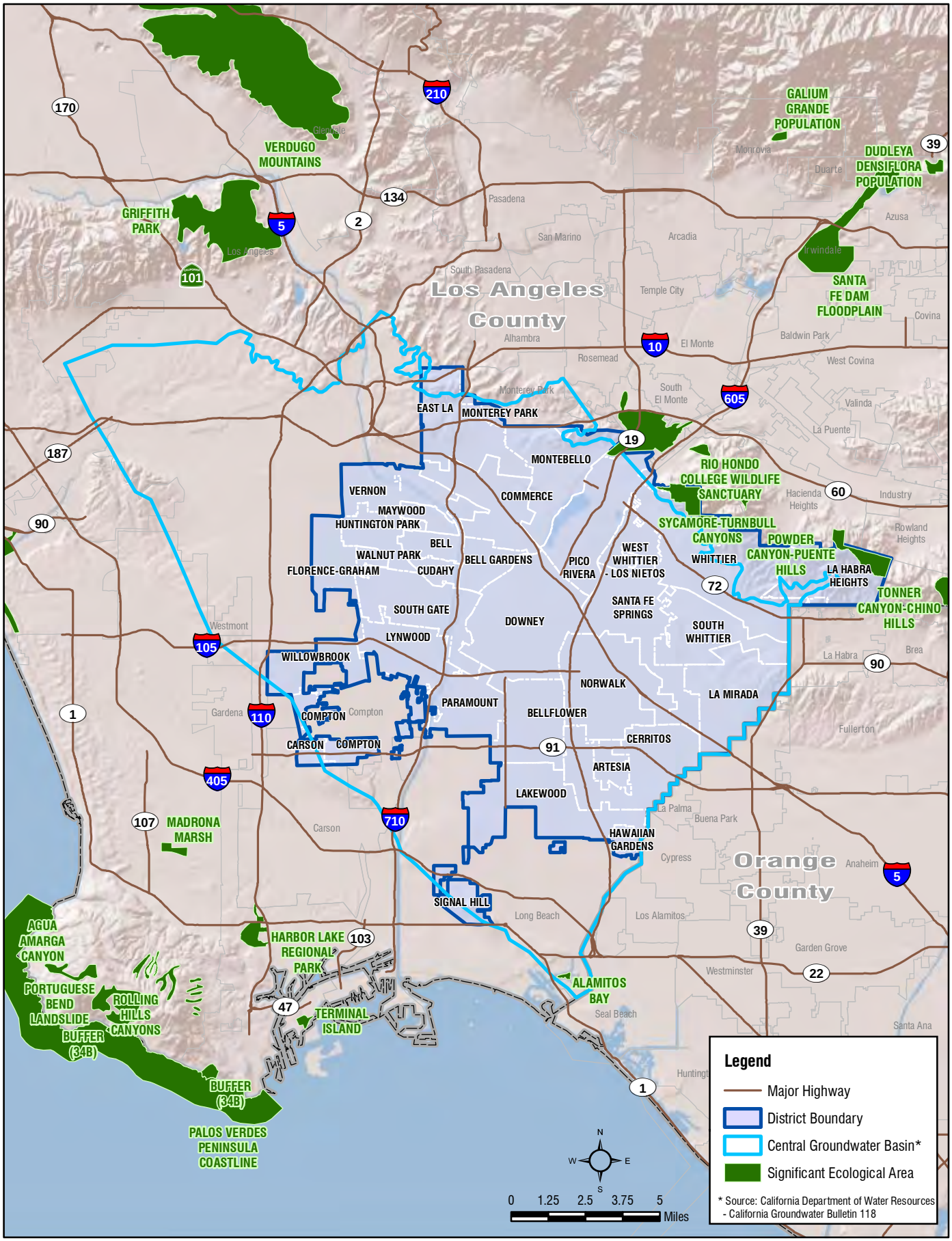

Significant Ecological Areas(SEAs)

Figure 6

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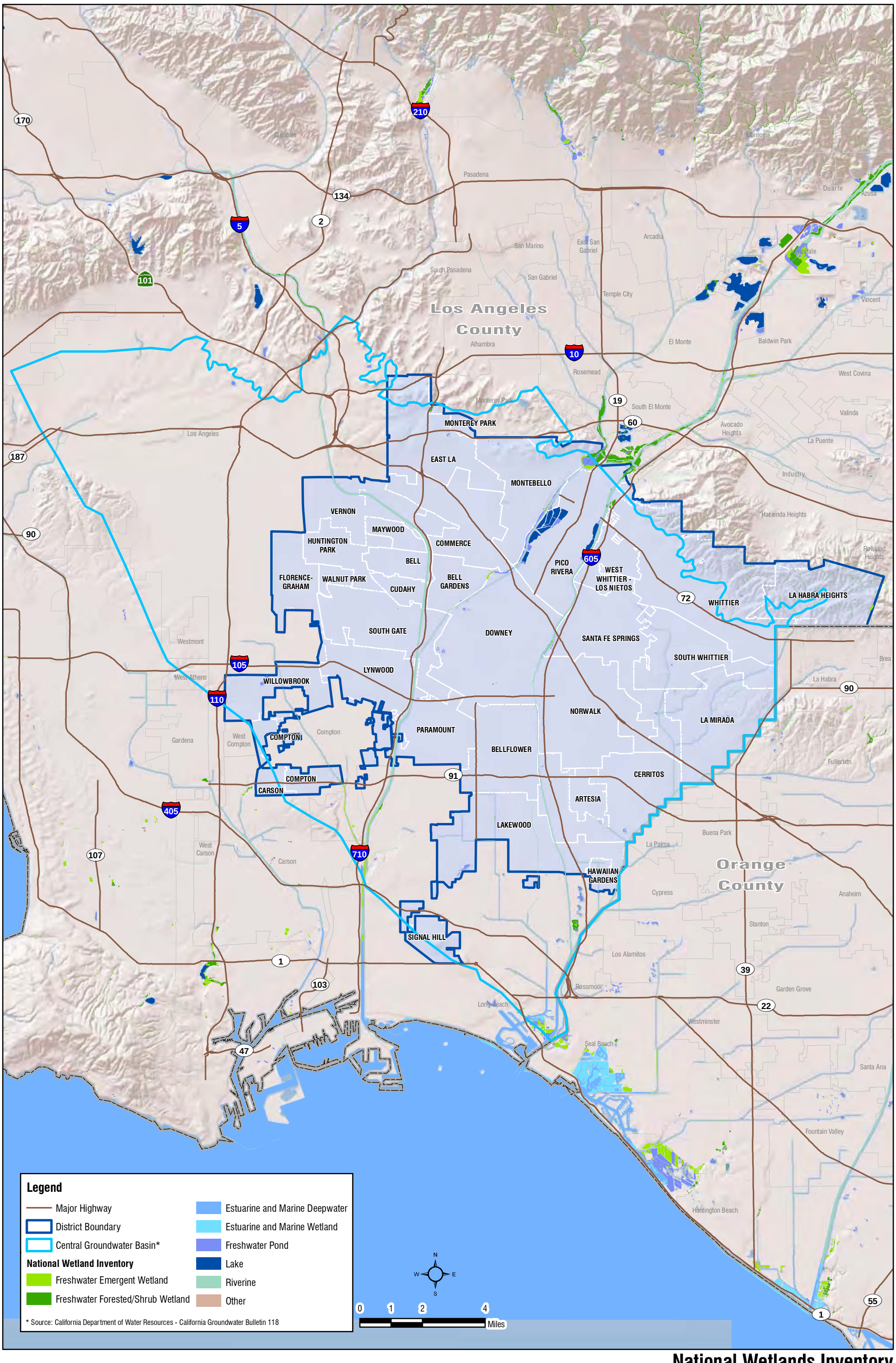

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National Wetlands Inventory

FIGURE 7

Appendix E

CBMWD 2010 Urban Water Management Plan

Central Basin

Municipal Water District

DRAFT

2010 Urban Water Management Plan

March 2011

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Since the District's formation in 1952, Central Basin Municipal Water District has remained steadfast in its commitment to ensure a safe and reliable water supply for the region. Through the years, the District has grown and transformed, seeking innovative and viable solutions to meet the changing needs of its communities. All of us at Central Basin continue to expand our efforts to meet the growing water demand while preserving our limited and precious water resource. Through our water recycling, conservation, education and groundwater quality protection programs, Central Basin has evolved from a potable water wholesaler to a leader safeguarding the region's water supply.

We are proud to submit this 2010 Urban Water Management Plan to the California Department of Water Resources. The Plan reports all current and projected water supplies and demands within Central Basin's service area, demonstrates water reliability for the next 25 years, and provides a comprehensive overview of Central Basin's various programs as well as our assistance to cities and agencies to meet their 20 percent by 2020 targets.

DIRECTORS

Division I – Edward C. Vasquez
Bell Gardens, Downey, Montebello, Norwalk and Vernon

Division II – Robert Apodaca
La Habra Heights, La Mirada, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs and Whittier

Division III – Art Chacon
Bell, Commerce, Huntington Park, Maywood, portions of Cudahy, Monterey Park and unincorporated areas of East Los Angeles

Division IV – Rudy C. Montalvo
Lynwood, South Gate, portions of Cudahy, Carson, Florence-Graham and Willowbrook

Division V – Phillip D. Hawkins
Artesia, Bellflower, Cerritos, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood, Paramount and Signal Hill

MISSION STATEMENT

"To exercise the powers given to the District under its establishing act, utilizing them to the benefit of parties within the District and beyond. To acquire, sell and conserve imported and other water that meets all required standards and to furnish it to our customers in a planned, timely and cost effective manner that anticipates future needs. The District serves as the official representative for its public at the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. It also provides leadership, support, advice and communication on water issues to the people and agencies within and outside its boundaries, as appropriate."

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1
Introduction

This section is an introduction to Central Basin and its relationship to MWD

1.1 PURPOSE AND UWMP SUMMARY

An Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) prepared by a water purveyor is to ensure the appropriate level of reliability of water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, single dry or multiple dry years. The California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (Act), as amended, requires urban water suppliers to develop an UWMP every five years in the years ending in zero and five.

The legislature declared that waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever increasing demands, that the conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern, that successful implementation of plans is best accomplished at the local level, that conservation and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources, that conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions and that urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to achieve conservation and efficient use.

Central Basin Municipal Water District's (Central Basin) 2010 UWMP has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Act, and includes data and/or discussion of the following topics:

- Water Wholesale Service Area
- Water Demands
- Water Sources and Supplies
- Water Reliability Planning
- Water Quality Information
- Water Demand Management Measures
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Water Recycling
- 20percent x 2020 Compliance Assistance

1.2 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE PREPARATION

Central Basin's 2010 UWMP revises the 2005 UWMP prepared by Central Basin and incorporates changes enacted by legislation over the last five years, including SB 1087 (2005), AB 1376 (2007), AB 1420 (2007), SBX3 27 (2009), and AB 1465 (2010), The UWMP also incorporates water use efficiency efforts Central Basin has implemented pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California (MOU). Central Basin was one of the first agencies to become signatory to the MOU in September 1991.

The sections in this UWMP correspond to the outline of the Act, specifically Article 2, Contents of Plans, Sections 10621, 10631, 10632 and 10633 and 10644. The sequence used for the required information, however, differs slightly in order to present information in a manner reflecting the unique characteristics of Central Basin. The Department of Water Resources' Review for Completeness form has been completed, which identifies the location of Act requirements in this Plan and is included as Appendix A.

1.2.1 PLAN ADOPTION

The 2010 UWMP was adopted by a resolution of Central Basin's Board of Directors in May 2011(estimate) following a public hearing. The Plan was submitted to the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days of Board approval. Copies of the Notice of Public Hearing and the Resolution of Plan Adoption are included in Appendix B. Copies of the Plan were made available to the public within 30 days following Board approval.

FOOTNOTES:

1 California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6; §10610, et. seq. Established by Assembly Bill 797 (1983).

2 The Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California (MOU) was adopted in September 1991 by a large number of water suppliers, public advocacy organizations and other interested groups. It created the California Urban Water Conservation Council and established 16 Best Management Practices (BMPs) for urban water conservation, recently refined to 14 BMPs. The District became signatory to the MOU in September 1991.

1.2.2 AGENCY COORDINATION

In November 2009, the Governor signed off on a legislative package of bills that altered how water is managed in the state. The landmark legislative package required all retail water agencies in the state to reduce their water demand by 20 percent by the year 2020. Retail water agencies were mandated to develop plans for meeting that conservation goal and include those plans as part of their 2010 UWMP's. To allow time to complete those plans, retail water agencies were provided six additional months beyond December 31, 2010 when those UWMP would be due. Although wholesale water agencies were not included in the statewide mandate, in September 2010 the state did allow wholesale water agencies the additional six months to complete their UWMP's under SB 1478. Subsequently, Central Basin modified and extended its schedule for completing the UWMP by June 30, 2011.

A notice of adoption of Central Basin's 2010 UWMP was prepared and sent to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), the County of Los Angeles and all of the District's various cities and customer agencies at least 60 days before the formal adoption date. The notice of adoption is included in Appendix C.

Central Basin's 2010 UWMP was completed by District staff in coordination with its customer water agencies and MWD. Table 1-1 provides an overview of the coordination and the participation of local and regional cities and agencies. Central Basin staff submitted this in draft form to the cities and retail agencies during the winter of 2011 for review and comment. Since most of the cities and agencies need to prepare their own UWMP's, Central Basin staff provided historical water use and conservation data that they were able to use in their own plans.

Central Basin is a wholesaler water agency and purchases its potable supplies from MWD and its recycled water from the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles to sell within its service area and beyond. This UWMP details the specifics as they relate to the Central Basin service area and will refer to MWD throughout the document. MWD held several UWMP information meetings for stakeholders and the public throughout its service area during 2009 and 2010.

The 2010 UWMP is intended to serve as a general, flexible and open-ended document that periodically can be updated to reflect changes in the region's water supply trends as well as conservation and water use efficiency policies. This UWMP, along with Central Basin's other planning documents, will be used by Central Basin staff to guide the service area's water use and management efforts through the year 2015, when the UWMP is required to be updated again.

1.3 CENTRAL BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

1.3.1 BACKGROUND

Central Basin Municipal Water District was established by a vote of the people in 1952 to protect the Central Groundwater Basin from over pumping. Central Basin's founders realized they would have to curtail the use of pumping by providing the region with imported water. Therefore, Central Basin joined MWD in 1954 to purchase, on a wholesale level, potable water imported from the Colorado River and then sell it to the local municipalities, investor-owned and mutual water companies and water districts. As a water supplier, MWD provides the Southern California region with a reliable supply of imported water. Central Basin remains one of the largest member agencies of MWD's wholesalers with a population of about 1.6 million to 2 million.

Today, Central Basin wholesales potable water to 26 cities, mutual water companies, investor-owned utilities, water districts and private companies in the region. In addition, Central Basin supplies recycled water to the region for municipal, commercial and industrial use. Central Basin supplies imported and recycled water to its customer agencies to help protect the Central Groundwater Basin and reduce their reliance on groundwater supplies.

Central Basin is governed by a five member Board of Directors elected from within the service area. Each Director serves a four-year term once elected. The Board of Directors guides the mission and policy of Central Basin. In addition, Central Basin's Board of Directors appoints two representatives to serve on the 37-member MWD Board of Directors. Central Basin's representation on the MWD Board is critical to shaping a regional voice on water issues.

1.3.2 CENTRAL BASIN'S SERVICE AREA

Central Basin's service area covers approximately 227 square miles and includes 24 cities and several unincorporated areas in southeast Los Angeles County. Central Basin maintains an official population of approximately 1.65 million people according to the Southern California Area Governments (SCAG), but due to the undercounting of the area's immigrant population, the number is closer to 2 million. Central Basin is broken up into 5 distinct political divisions with the residents of each division voting for a representative to the Board of Directors. The cities and their associated divisions include:

Division 1:
Bell Gardens, Downey, Montebello, Norwalk and Vernon.

Division 2:
La Habra Heights, La Mirada, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs and Whittier.

Division 3:
Bell, Commerce, Huntington Park, Maywood, portions of Monterey Park and areas of unincorporated East Los Angeles and Walnut Park.

Division 4:
Portions of Carson, Compton and Cudahy, Lynwood, South Gate, Florence-Graham and Willowbrook.

Division 5:
Artesia, Bellflower, Cerritos, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood, Paramount and Signal Hill.

1.3.3 RELATIONSHIP TO METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT

Central Basin is one of 26 member agencies of MWD. MWD was formed in 1928 with just 13 member agencies to build and operate the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA). The first deliveries of CRA water began in 1941. Central Basin joined MWD in 1954 as a wholesale water district to sell imported water to the local retail water agencies. The first CRA water deliveries to the Central Basin area began a few months later.

Representation on the MWD Board of Directors

The MWD maintains a Board of Directors of 38 representatives, each of which are appointed by the governing bodies of the 26 member agencies.

Over the last 56 years that Central Basin has been a member agency, MWD's administrative code concerning representation on the Board of Directors has only changed slightly. Essentially, the same rules apply today as they did in 1929 when MWD was formed. All member agencies receive one directorship at least. Member agencies receive an additional directorship for each 5 percent of that member agency's assessed valuation of the total MWD service area. Since Central Basin currently is valued at about 5.3 percent of the total MWD service area, Central Basin receives two directorships on the MWD Board. This system disproportionately impacts member agencies such as Central Basin, which represents an economically diverse service area, with 47percent of the communities served qualifying as disadvantaged. Although this approach may have made sense in 1929, today it is an antiquated formula for determining representation because it does not adequately take into account population increases, but relies exclusively on property values. Therefore, representation on the MWD Board of Directors is an area of concern for Central Basin and will remain so until a more equitable process is in place.

Supply Chain
Central Basin plays an important role in managing the imported supplies for the region. Through various programs and projects, Central Basin strives to ensure that its residents have a safe and reliable supply of water. Figure 1-1 shows the water supply chain which illustrates the relationship between Central Basin and its customer cities and agencies.

Table 1-1
Central Basin Public and Agency Coordination

Coordinating Agencies	Sent a 60-Day Notice of Plan Preparation	Participated in Plan Development	Commented on Draft Plan	Attended Public Meetings	Sent a Copy of Draft Plan	Sent a Notice of Intention to Adopt
Cities						
Artesia						
Bell						
Bellflower						
Carson						
Cudahy						
Hawaiian Gardens						
La Habra Heights						
La Mirada						
Maywood						
Retail Water Agencies						
Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Co.						
California Water Service Co.						
City of Bell Gardens						
City of Cerritos						
City of Commerce						
City of Downey						
City of Huntington Park						
City of Lakewood						
City of Lynwood						
City of Montebello						
City of Norwalk						
City of Paramount						
City of Pico Rivera						
City of Santa Fe Springs						
City of Signal Hill						
City of South Gate						
City of Vernon						
City of Whittier						
Golden State Water Co.						
City of La Habra Heights CWD						
Maywood Mutual Water Co. #1						
Maywood Mutual Water Co. #2						
Maywood Mutual Water Co. #3						
Montebello Land & Water Co.						
Orchard Dale Water District						
Park Water Co.						
Pico Water District						
Rancho Los Amigos - LAC						
San Gabriel Valley Water Co.						
South Montebello Irrigation District						
Suburban Water Systems						
Walnut Park Mutual Water Co.						
Regional Agencies						
County Sanitation Districts of LAC						
Water Replenishment District						
LAC Department of Regional Planning						
Metropolitan Water District						

Figure 1-1
Imported Water Supply Chain

To Be Developed

2
Water Demand

This section describes current and future water demand trends within Central Basin's service area

2.1 OVERVIEW

In FY 2009-10, the total water demand for the 1.65 million people living within Central Basin's service area is approximately 257,492 acre-feet (AF) with an annual imported water replenishment demand of about 21,000 AF. One acre-foot equals 326,000 gallons and serves the annual water needs of two families. In 1990, Central Basin's population was 1.4 million and the service area's water demand was 248,570 AF (not including replenishment). In the last 20 years, Central Basin's retail water demand has grown 3. 4percent while service area population has grown 20 percent. The reason for this low growth in demand has been largely due to conservation and public education programs, and to the development of recycled water programs.

Projections show that Central Basin's water usage is expected to increase roughly 3.5 percent over the next five years, but over the next 25 years, Central Basin expects service area demands for imported water to flatten out with the result that per capita water use decrease as shown in Table 2-5. This is due to the expanded role of recycled water as a management tool.

This section will explore in greater detail Central Basin's population trends and historical and current water demands as well as offer some insight into expected future water demands for the next 25 years.

2.2 CLIMATE CHARACTERISTICS

Central Basin's service area lies in the heart of Southern California's coastal plain. The climate is Mediterranean, characterized by typically warm, dry summers and wet, cool winters with an average precipitation level of approximately 15.4 inches per year[1]. The combination of mild climate and low rainfall makes the area a popular residential destination, creating a challenge for water agencies in meeting increasing water demands with a limited water supply.

Areas with low precipitation, such as Southern California, are typically vulnerable to droughts. Historically, Southern California has experienced a pattern of severe dry periods (Droughts of 1977-78 and 1987-92), with one of worst occurring from 2005 through 2009. During those four years, the 2006-07 year was considered the driest year with only 3.21 inches of rain recorded in downtown Los Angeles. Any time low rainfall occurs, the region becomes even more reliant upon other sources of water such as groundwater and imported water. Reducing our reliance on imported water is something Central Basin has actively pursued for the last 20 years to ensure future water reliability.

Table 2-1 illustrates the climate characteristics for the Los Angeles region, taken at both the Long Beach Station and the Montebello Station, using data accumulated between 1979 and 2005 (26 years) including standard monthly average ETo[2] (Long Beach Station), the average rainfall (Montebello Station) and the average temperature (Montebello Station). In comparison to other regions in California with an abundant supply of precipitation each year, the low rainfall in this region invariably challenges Central Basin to provide sufficient, reliable, quality water to meet the area's water needs.

FOOTNOTES:

1 According to the Western Region Climate Center

2 Evapotranspiration is the water lost to the atmosphere by two processes-evaporation and transpiration. Evaporation is the loss from open bodies of water, such as lakes and reservoirs, wetlands, bare soil and snow cover; transpiration is the loss from living-plant surfaces

Table 2-1
Climate Characteristics - Los Angeles Region
Zone 4 - South Coast Inland Plain

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Standard Monthly Average Eto[1]	1.86	2.24	3.41	4.50	5.27	5.70
Average Rainfall (inches)[2]	3.56	3.91	3.06	0.90	0.23	0.07
Average Temperature (Fahrenheit)[2]	69.4	71.1	72.8	77.8	79.4	83.7

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Standard Monthly Average Eto	5.89	5.58	4.50	3.41	2.40	1.86	46.62
Average Rainfall (inches)	0.02	0.02	0.20	0.30	1.23	1.88	15.38
Average Temperature (Fahrenheit)	88.6	89.7	87.9	82.6	75.4	70.9	79.1

[1] Data taken from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) at the Long Beach

Station for the Southeast Los Angeles Region for Calendar Year 2009:
http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov/cimis/welcome.jsp

[2] Data taken from the Western Regional Climate Center's web site at the Montebello Station for the period Jan 1979 through Dec 2005:

http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?camont

2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

Central Basin's service area encompasses 227 squares miles in southeast Los Angeles County and includes 24 cities. There are 26 retail water agencies that include cities, water agencies, publicly-owned mutual water companies and other publicly regulated utilities. This service area includes some of the most densely populated areas in Los Angeles County. According to the Southern California Area Governments (SCAG) 2008 Regional Transportation Plan and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) demographics data, Central Basin has grown from 1.4 million people in 1990 to 1.65 million people today.

Based on SCAG and MWD demographic projections, population is expected to increase an average of 2 percent every five years for the next 25 years, or one-half of one percent annually. This is much slower growth than was anticipated in Central Basin's 2005 Urban Water Management Plan. By 2035, Central Basin's population is expected to grow by about 155,000 people. Table 2-2 displays the demographic projections for the next 25 years.

Table 2-2 also displays Central Basin's total households, which are expected to increase by 10percent (or 43,900) by 2035. As it relates to water demand, more households will increase the demand on water supplies. As for employment, Central Basin is expected to see a 6.9percent increase by 2035. As urban employment grows, so does the demand on water supplies.

2.4 HISTORICAL AND CURRENT WATER DEMANDS

The key factors that affect water demand are growth in population, increases in land use development, industrial growth and hydrology. However, since the end of the 1989-92 drought, retail water demand in Central Basin's service area has remained fairly consistent. As illustrated in Figure 2-1, the Central Basin region has not seen significant increases in water demand during the past 15 years despite population growth at an average rate of 10,350 persons per year and continued in-fill development in the service area. Central Basin's service area total water use in FY 2009-10 was 288,450 AF (including recycled water deliveries). Total retail demand was 228,155 AF.

Total water use within Central Basin's service area includes retail demand and groundwater replenishment deliveries. Total retail demand is defined as all municipal (i.e. residential, firefighting, parks, etc.) and industrial uses, and represents the population's total direct water consumption including recycled water, but not replenishment. Groundwater replenishment activities include deliveries to the San Gabriel River Spreading Grounds and Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds (in Pico Rivera) which are not

Table 2-2
Demographic Projections for Central Basin's Service Area[1]

Year	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	**1,654,866**	**1,689,064**	**1,720,700**	**1,751,519**	**1,781,368**	**1,809,737**
Single-family	301,186	307,330	312,886	316,725	320,367	322,932
Multi-family	126,269	131,390	136,352	140,535	144,721	148,425
Total Household	**427,455**	**438,720**	**449,238**	**457,260**	**465,088**	**471,357**
Persons per Household	3.87	3.84	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.84
Employment	553,727	563,417	569,641	591,700	584,740	592,147

[1] Information provided by MWD Demographic Data, October 2009 which is based on SCAG 2008 Transportation Plan.

Note: All units are rounded to the nearest hundred; totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

directly delivered to the public but enable continued groundwater production to help satisfy retail demand. In May 2007, MWD curtailed deliveries of imported replenishment water due to drought conditions. In FY 2009-10, due to falling groundwater levels Central Basin began delivering higher cost imported water for replenishment purposes.

Figure 2-1 displays Central Basin's total retail water demand from FY 1995 to 2010. As previously discussed, retail demand has remained fairly consistent since 1995 following several years of increasing demands after the drought. However, in 2007 when MWD curtailed replenishment deliveries, total demand fell sharply. Economic conditions pushed water demand down even further in 2009 and 2010. The average total retail demand for the past 15 years is about 255,600 AFY.

Over the last two years, Central Basin's total water use has averaged significantly lower at about 241,600 AFY, which is about 5.5 percent lower than the 15 year average. Table 2-3 provides projected imported water sales (including replenishment activities) to the cities and agencies within the Central Basin service area in comparison to FY 2005-06, which can be considered an average demand year.

Central Basin's service area is using the same amount of water as it did 10 years ago, despite the addition of 148,560 people. This indicates that water conservation and education has significantly affected the manner in which Central Basin's residents are using water today. We can further verify this by reviewing Central Basin's water usage per person in "Per Capita Water Usage" in Figure 2-2.

2.4.1 PER CAPITA WATER USAGE

In February 2008, the California legislature introduced a seven part comprehensive plan for improving the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. As part of that effort, several state agencies were directed to develop a plan to reduce per capita water use statewide by 20 percent by the year 2020. Legislation titled the "Water Conservation Act of 2009" (SB X7-7) enacted the 20 x 2020 concept. As part of the 20 x 2020 plan, all retail water agencies in the state are required to detail how they plan to achieve the mandatory reductions though their Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP). The provision allowed retail water agencies an extended deadline of June 30, 2011 to submit their UWMP.

Statewide Target
According to the State of California[3], the state's total urban water usage in 2005 is equivalent to 192 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). However, this number can be misleading because it represents different hydrological regions across the state that have urbanized populations and highly variable climatic conditions that influence water use.

FOOTNOTES:
3 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan – February 2010, pg. 2-27

Table 2-3

Historical & Projected Imported Water Sales to Central Basin Service Area Retail Agencies[1]

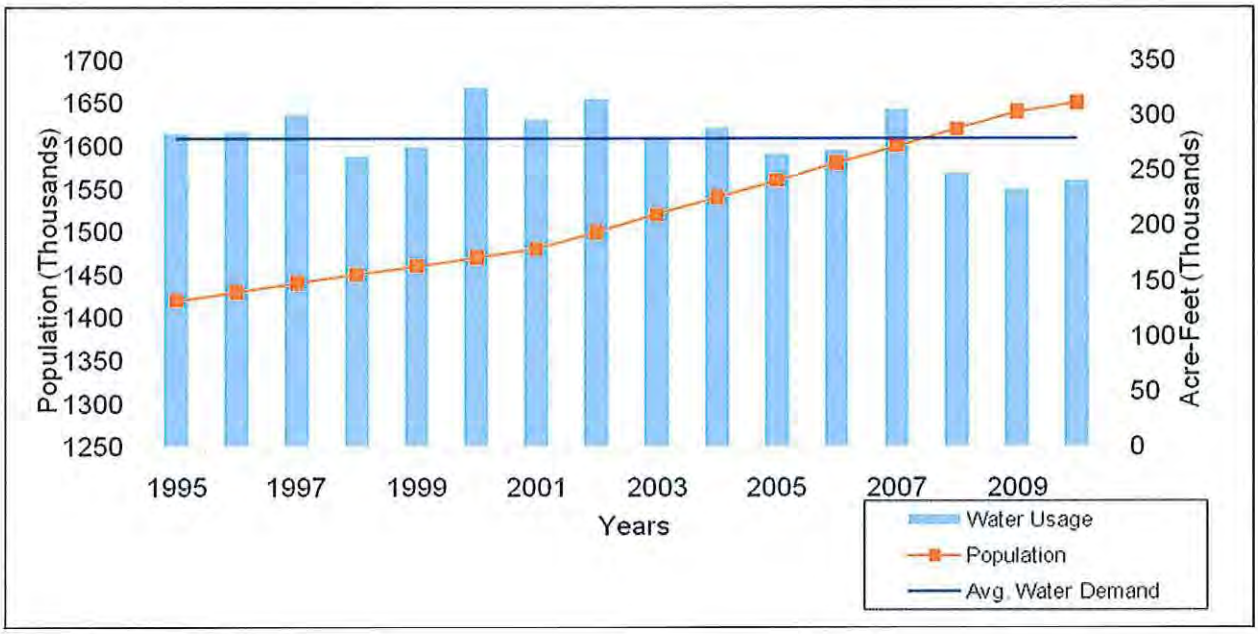
Agencies Purchasing Imported Water	FY 2005-06	FY 2009-10	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	2,105	1,800	2,100	2,150	2,200	2,300	2,350
California Water Service - East Los Angeles/Commerce	14,428	12,171	14,700	15,150	15,600	16,000	16,500
City of Bell Gardens	1,111	493	1000	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,200
City of Cerritos	625	290	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150
City of Downey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Huntington Park	1,793	1,346	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,750	1,800
City of Lakewood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Lynwood	1,653	267	850	900	925	950	975
City of Montebello	1,137	1,112	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450
City of Norwalk	920	841	100	100	100	100	100
City of Paramount	2,428	2,518	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500
City of Santa Fe Springs	2,602	3,683	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,300
City of Signal Hill	426	135	100	100	100	100	100
City of South Gate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Vernon	2,785	1,099	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,100	2,150
County of Los Angeles - Rancho Los Amigos	358	308	25	25	25	25	25
Golden State Water Company	10,787	6,944	10,800	11,100	11,400	11,800	12,100
La Habra Heights Water District	114	79	250	260	270	280	290
Maywood Mutual Water Co. No. 1	140	40	100	100	100	100	100
Maywood Mutual Water Co. No. 2	285	26	100	100	100	100	100
Maywood Mutual Water Co. No. 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orchard Dale Water District	1,216	754	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,200
Park Water Company	12,098	8,905	11,500	11,800	12,200	12,600	12,900
San Gabriel Valley Water Co	881	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suburban Water Systems	1,992	335	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,150
Walnut Park Mutual Water Co.	507	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imported Water Demand	**60,391**	**43,142**	**56,525**	**58,185**	**59,870**	**61,755**	**63,440**
Water Replenishment District (Replenishment)[2]	**25,418**	**20,295**	**21,000**	**21,000**	**21,000**	**21,000**	**21,000**
Total including Replenishment	**85,809**	**63,437**	**77,525**	**79,185**	**80,870**	**82,755**	**84,440**

[1]Projected imported water sales are not necessarily reflective of the local agency's UWMP. The above projections are based on estimated increases of about 3percent over each five-year period.

[2]Imported replenishment water sales in FY 2009-10 were actually Tier I untreated. Projected demand for replenishment purposes are based upon WRD's projected annual estimate. The demand can be met through Tier I sales or through Long Term Seasonal Storage sales, when available.

Figure 2-1

Central Basin's Historical Total Retail Water Demand vs. Population



Using that number as the baseline, the state must reduce per capita water demand to 173 gpcd by 2015 as the interim target and 154 gpcd by 2020 to meet the final statewide target.

Regional Target

In the South Coast hydrological region (which incorporates the Central Basin service area as well as all of the MWD service area), the total urban water usage in 2005 was 180 gpcd. Based on the criteria for establishing a target number, the baseline for the South Coast Region is 171 gpcd (which is 95 percent of established target reductions). With this baseline in mind, the South Coast region's interim target for 2015 is 154 gpcd and the final target for 2020 is 137 gpcd.

Central Basin Service Area

Within the Central Basin service area, the gpcd changes annually due to influences of drought or precipitation and water supply. For example, in May 2007, MWD eliminated imported water replenishment deliveries (also known as Seasonal Storage) due to drought conditions. Compared to previous years, that action had the impact of lowering Central Basin's gpcd significantly in the years that followed. In 2010, due to falling groundwater levels, Central Basin, worked with the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) to purchase 20,295 AF of higher-cost imported water from MWD for replenishment purposes. This slightly increased the gpcd trend as shown in Figure 2-2.

Spreading Demands

Overall, during the last five years, water usage has generally become more efficient, decreasing in 2010 to about 131 gpcd. Figure 2-2 illustrates the retail water usage per capita for the last six fiscal years comparative to population in Central Basin's service area.

Gateway IRWMP

In February 2011, the Gateway Integrated Regional Water Management (Gateway IRWM) group executed an agreement with a consultant to provide services to Gateway IRWMP members to meet the interim and 2020 targets as indicated in SB X7-7 for all agencies in the Gateway IRWM (which includes all of the Central Basin service area). Although Central Basin itself is under no requirements to meet specific gpcd targets, Central Basin has agreed to include the 20x2020 plan in its 2010 UWMP. Since many local agencies will be appending Central Basin's 2010 UWMP to their own UWMP, this approach will achieve adoption compliance.

2.4.2 REPLENISHMENT DEMANDS

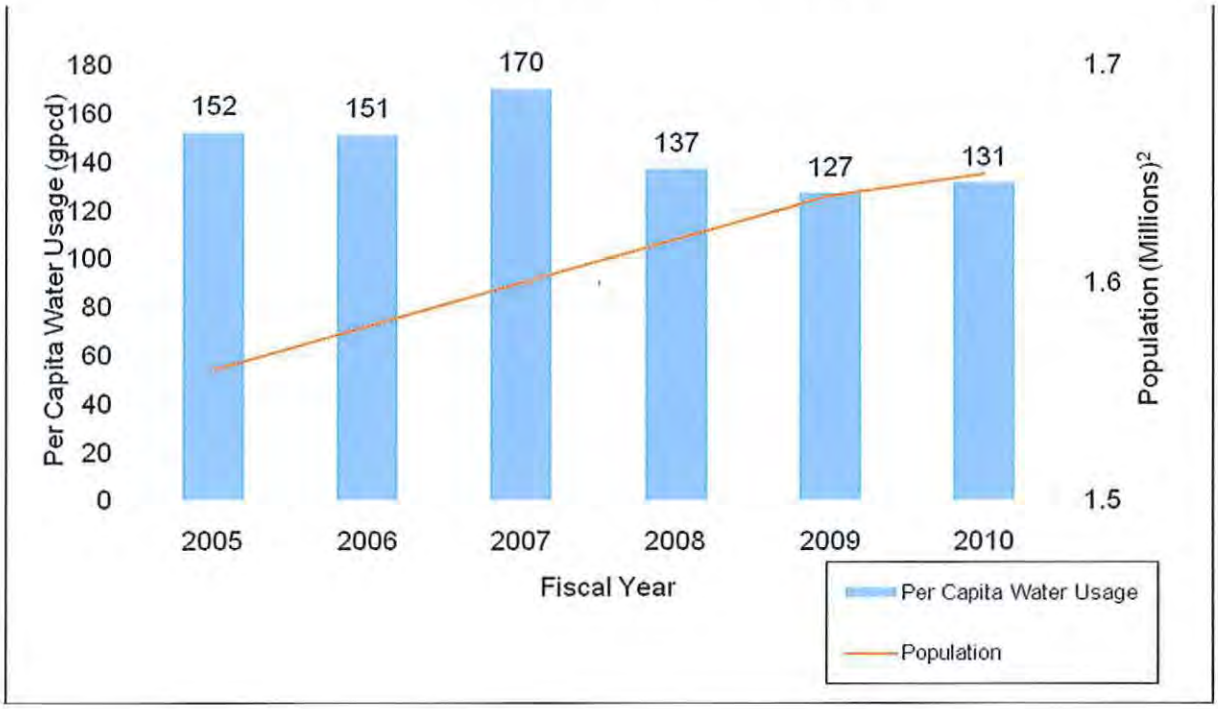
Replenishment water is defined as water that is used to refill or protect the groundwater basin. The Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) is the entity responsible for purchasing imported and recycled water for replenishing the Central Groundwater Basin.

As groundwater is extracted annually beyond the natural level of replenishment, WRD purchases supplemental water to refill the basin and replenish the amount that is extracted above the basin yield. This replenishment water is a combination of allowable deliveries of recycled water and the purchases of untreated imported water from Central Basin. Storm water is also used for replenishment, but the diversion of storm water into the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River Spreading Grounds (Spreading Grounds) is managed by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW).

As the imported water wholesaler, Central Basin provides untreated water to WRD to be conserved at the Spreading Grounds in the Montebello Forebay, located in Pico Rivera and Montebello. Demands at the Spreading Grounds have varied year to year. As shown in Figure 2-3, imported spreading purchases can range from about 46,000 AF to 0 AF in any given year, while there is always some annual variability in demand due to storm activity and drought conditions, typically WRD needs about 21,000 AF of imported water annually to help replenish the Central Groundwater Basin.

Figure 2-2

Historical Per Capita Retail Water Usage1



[1] Retail water usage includes groundwater, imported water, seasonal spreading, WQPP, and Main Basin deliveries.

[2] Information based on MWD Demographic Data, 2009.

In May of 2007, the MWD Board of Directors made the decision to discontinue replenishment deliveries to all member agencies, including Central Basin, due to drought conditions. Almost immediately, groundwater levels began to fall. In December 2009, monitoring wells in the Montebello Forebay were shown to be at the lowest recorded level in 30 years. Central Basin, working in cooperation with WRD and the City of Long Beach, arranged to purchase more than 25,000 AF of higher cost imported water for replenishment of the Central Groundwater Basin. While monitoring well levels have improved significantly since then, the dangers of not purchasing adequate replenishment supplies to groundwater basins, even at higher costs, remain apparent.

Future replenishment demands are always difficult to project because of the variation in operational changes and replenishment needs. However, based on typical hydrological conditions, WRD will need about 21,000 AF of imported water annually to blend with recycled water and storm water just to maintain current groundwater levels. To actually fill the Central Groundwater Basin will require much higher levels of replenishment from all three sources.

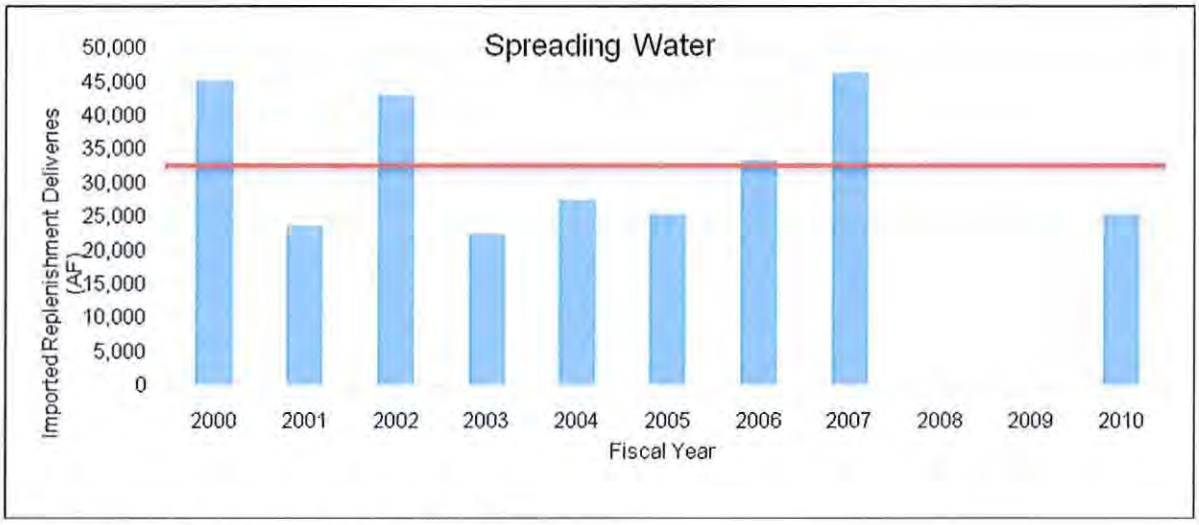
In coming years, two new projects are projected to increase the amount of storm water at the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds within the Central Basin. The first project is currently under construction along Mines Avenue in Pico Rivera. The LACDPW is constructing a 78" conduit with a pump station along Mines Avenue that will allow for the movement of water between the two spreading grounds. When one spreading ground fills with storm water, the water can be moved to the other spreading ground allowing it to percolate into the groundwater basin instead of being lost to the Pacific Ocean, thus conserving the water supply. This project is expected to be completed in September 2010. A second project is the Whittier Narrows Conservation Pool project which proposes to raise the level of the Whittier Narrows Dam to increase storm water capture. If completed, the project will save about 10,000 AF for recharge in the spreading grounds and will help lessen the need for imported water for replenishment.

2.4.3 RETAIL IMPORTED WATER DEMAND BY CUSTOMER AGENCY

As mentioned above, Central Basin, as a wholesaler, has not seen significant increases in water demand for the past 10 years. However, local retail agencies have experienced significant changes in their overall water demand since 2005.

For comparative purposes, Table 2-3 illustrates the changes in each retail agencies' imported water demands during FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10. Although some agencies have seen some dramatic shifts in imported water demand during the past five years, the overall demand saw a 28 percent decrease in demand. The significant changes among cities and agencies can be attributed to the national and local economy. When the economy recovers, Central Basin expects imported water demand to begin to increase back to a more normalized level.

Figure 2-3
Imported Water Replenishment Sales in Central Basin's Service Area



Source: Central Basin Water use Database, 2010

Table 2-4
Central Basin Service Area Current & Future Water Demands

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Retail Municipal and Industrial Demand						
Groundwater[1]	174,318	182,600	184,100	184,600	184,600	184,600
Imported Water[2]	63,443	77,525	78,185	80,870	82,755	84,440
Recycled Water[3]	6,632	6,700	11,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Total	**244,393**	**266,825**	**273,285**	**281,470**	**283,355**	**285,040**

1 Includes both Central Groundwater Basin, San Gabriel Valley "Main" Basin, and WQPP deliveries
2 Includes direct deliveries and replenishment deliveries.
3 Direct deliveries from Central Basin's system.

2.5 PROJECTED WATER DEMANDS

One of the objectives of this UWMP is to provide insight into Central Basin's expected water demand for the next 25 years. The predictability of water usage is an important element in planning future water supplies. The methodology used in demand forecasting is a combination of historical water use analysis, population growth and commercial and residential development. Central Basin, with the assistance of MWD's forecasting model known as MWD-MAIN (Municipal and Industrial Needs) Water Use Forecasting System, is able to develop well formulated water demand projections.

The MWD-MAIN forecasting model determines expected urban water usage for the next 25 years. To project water demands, this model incorporates census data, industrial growth, employment and regional development from regional planning agencies, such as SCAG (Southern California Association of Governments). It also features demands in sectors such as single family, multifamily, industrial, commercial and institutional usage for the region. MWD also takes into account current and future water management efforts, such as water conservation Best Management Practices (BMPs) and education programs.

Table 2-4 illustrates the current and projected retail water demands until the year 2035 for Central Basin under normal demand conditions.

Retail imported water demand in Central Basin is expected to grow approximately 0.3 percent over each five year period through 2035. Groundwater will remain consistent, due to the limited amount of extractable pumping rights within the basin, while recycled water and conserved water will meet the rise in demand during the next 25 years.

2.5.1 PROJECTED PER CAPITA

As discussed previously, water demand is determined by the water usage divided by the population. The future "per capita" use shows that water demand will remain relatively flat as compared to the population increases that are expected over the next 25 years.

Table 2-5 shows a gradual decrease in per capita usage at a time when water has become a scarce commodity and population is projected to increase. Essentially, water use within the Central Basin service area will become more efficient.

Table 2-5
Water Supply Efficiency in the Central Basin Service Area

Year	Estimated Population[1] (Millions)	Retail Water Usage[2] (AF)	Per Capita (GPCD)
2015	1.689	259,125	137
2020	1.720	262,000	136
2025	1.751	265,000	135
2030	1.781	267,000	134
2035	1.809	269,000	133
		Average	**135**

[1] Information provided by MWD Demographic Data, October 2009 which is based on SCAG 2008 Transportation Plan.

[2] Retail Water Usage includes recycled water but does not include replenishment sales.

3
Water Supply

This section discusses the current and future water supply within Central Basin's service area

3.1 OVERVIEW

It is Central Basin's mission to ensure a safe, adequate and reliable supply of water for the region it serves. However, with increasingly limited and costly water supplies, the task of meeting this mission has become a challenge for Central Basin.

Sixty years ago, retail water agencies in the Central Basin relied completely on groundwater. Today, they rely on a more diverse mix of water resources along with 61percent groundwater, 21percent imported, 16percent recycled water (only M&I) and 11percent conservation efforts. (Note that conservation is an estimate of the amount of water that would have been needed had conservation programs not been implemented). It has been projected that by 2035, the resource mix will depend less upon imported water, with greater reliance upon recycled water development and conservation programs. Central Basin has already begun diversifying water resources to ensure a reliable supply of water for its service area.

This section provides an overview of the current and future water supplies needed to meet the expected demands of Central Basin including: a review of the current and projected water supply mix, a description of each water source Central Basin's service agencies currently rely on and expected future supplies that Central Basin is planning and/or developing to meet its service area future demands.

3.2 CENTRAL BASIN'S WATER SUPPLY PORTFOLIO

Since its formation in 1952, Central Basin has fulfilled its responsibility of providing its customer agencies with supplemental supplies to ensure reliability. Today, diversification is the key to an ample future supply of water throughout its service area. As illustrated in Figure 3-1, Central Basin's supply portfolio has changed through the years.

Similar to creating a balanced investment portfolio in order to reduce risk, Central Basin plans to further diversify its water resource mix during the next 25 years with the expansion of the recycled water system, increased conservation efforts along with groundwater storage opportunities. Central Basin's dependence on imported sources will continue to decrease with the expansion of these alternative resources. Figure 3-1 and Table 3-1 show the current and projected water supply portfolio which Central Basin uses to meet regional demand.

Figure 3-1
Historical, Current & Projected Water Supplies

Pie Charts
To Be Developed

Table 3-1
Current & Projected Water Supplies in Central Basin
(In Acre-Feet)

Supply Source	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Groundwater[1]	205,960	205,960	205,960	205,960	205,960	205,960
Imported Water[2]	72,360	72,360	72,360	72,360	72,360	72,360
Recycled Water[3]	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Total Supply	**301,320**	**301,320**	**301,320**	**301,320**	**301,320**	**301,320**

Note: Imported supply covers only retail water demand; does not include replenishment deliveries such as spreading

[1] Based upon the total allowable pumping allocation (APA) for each customer agency within Central Basin's service area plus the average amount produced and imported from Main San Gabriel Basin, according to the 2009 DWR Central Basin Watermaster Report.

[2] Central Basin's annual Tier I supply from MWD based on ten-year purchase order annual allocation.

[3] Available supply from CSDLAC per contract.

3.3 CENTRAL BASIN'S WATER SOURCE

3.3.1 IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY

Central Basin currently relies on approximately 63,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of imported water from the Colorado River and the California State Water Project (SWP) to meet its retail and replenishment demands. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California imports water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project. That water is then made available to Central Basin and other water agencies throughout Southern California.

Colorado River

MWD was established to develop or import a water supply from the Colorado River by constructing .and operating the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), which can deliver roughly 1.2 million acre-feet (MAF) per year. Under its contract with the federal government, MWD has a basic entitlement of 550,000 AF per year of Colorado River water, plus a priority for an additional 662,000 AF per year. MWD can obtain additional water under this priority when the U.S. Secretary of the Interior determines that one or both of the following conditions exists:

- Surplus water is available; and/or
- Colorado River Water is apportioned to but unused by Arizona and/or Nevada.

MWD and the State of California have acknowledged that they could obtain less water from the Colorado River in the future than they have in the past, but the lack of clearly quantified water rights has hindered efforts to promote water management projects. The U.S. Secretary of Interior asserted that California's users of Colorado River water have to limit their use to a total of 4.4 MAF per year, plus any available surplus water.

The resulting plan, known as "California's Colorado River Water Use Plan" or the "California 4.4 Plan," characterizes how California could develop a combination of programs to limit its annual use of Colorado River water to 4.4 MAF per year plus any available surplus water. The Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) among the California agencies was a critical component of the California 4.4 Plan until February 2010, which was when the Sacramento County Superior Court nullified major portions of the agreement. The court ruled that the state's commitment to be responsible for all mitigation and restoration costs beyond $163 million from local agencies, was unconditional and a violation of the state's debt limitation, as specified in the California Constitution. MWD and other agencies have filed an appeal that will stay the ruling for a short time. If the ruling is upheld, MWD and its member agencies will likely see higher costs. In addition, the impact of the ruling on CRA supplies cannot be quantified.

The amount of runoff in the Colorado River Basin has been impacted over the last 10 years by an 8-year drought that caused storage levels at Lake Powell and Lake Mead, the two major reservoirs on the Colorado River, to use about 50 percent of capacity, where they remain today. In FY 2009-10, the Colorado River Basin saw slightly above average precipitation for the first time in 10 years.

To reduce the uncertainty of Colorado River supplies, MWD has been activity pursuing water conservation and storage agreements with irrigation districts and other agencies along the Colorado River to secure water sources beyond their basic apportionment. In FY 2009-10, MWD received a nearly full CRA of 1.1 MAF despite having an annual allocation of only 550,000 AF.

State Water Project

California's State Water Project (SWP), MWD's second main source of imported water, is the nation's largest state-built water and power development and conveyance system. It includes facilities-pumping and power plants, reservoirs, lakes, storage tanks, canals, tunnels and pipelines that capture, store and convey water from the Lake Oroville watershed on the Feather River in Northern California to 29 water agencies or contractors throughout the state. Facilities located within Central and Southern California are planned, designed, constructed and now operated and maintained by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). These facilities provide supplemental water supplies for about 23 million Californians and about 800,000 acres of irrigated farmland, mostly in the state's Central Valley region.

The original State Water Contract called for an ultimate delivery capacity of 4.2 MAF, with MWD holding a contract for about 1.9 MAF. More than two-thirds of California's imported drinking water, including all of the water supplied by the SWP, passes through the San Francisco-San Joaquin Bay-Delta (Bay-Delta). For decades, the Bay-Delta system has experienced water quality and supply reliability challenges along with conflicts due to variable hydrology and environmental standards that limit pumping operations.

Until very recently, as a contractor to the SWP, MWD enjoyed annual deliveries of about 1.4 MAF. Even with annual fluctuations in hydrology, the SWP was considered to be a highly reliable source of water for the Bay Area, the Central Valley, and Southern California.

In 2004, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service issued Biological Opinions that govern the operation of the SWP as well as the Federal Central Valley Project (CVP) which also takes water from the Bay-Delta. Litigation was filed by environmental groups under the Endangered Species Act claiming that the Biological Opinions did not adequately protect Delta Smelt and the spring-run Chinook salmon. In May 2007, Federal District Judge Oliver Wanger agreed with the litigants and invalidated the Biological Opinions. Judge Wanger also issued an Interim Remedial Order which required the SWP and the CVP to be operated under specified criteria that severely constrained deliveries of water from the Bay-Delta.

In 2008, MWD estimated that it lost 250,000 AF water with the combined loss for all SWP contractors being about 1 MAF.

Operational constraints will likely continue well into the future until a long-term solution for the Bay-Delta

is implemented. MWD, along with state and federal resource agencies, and various environmental and water use agencies are currently engaged in formulating the Bay-Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). The purpose of BDCP is to help reduce conflicts by developing a set of water flow and habitat restoration projects that contribute to the recovery of endangered species in the Bay-Delta and securing long-term operating permits for the SWP.

Types of Imported Supplies

Depending on the ultimate use, Central Basin has delivered Non-Interruptible Water (treated full-service), Seasonal Treated Replenishment Water and Seasonal Untreated Replenishment Water. MWD offers a variety of imported water supplies to its member agencies.

Non-Interruptible Water is the treated firm supply that is available all year round. Central Basin delivers a five-year average of 60,800 AFY of non-interruptible water annually. It is used as the main supplemental supply for cities and water agencies.

Seasonal Storage Long Term, also known as "In-Lieu" water, is delivered to customer agencies that are eligible to offset groundwater production with imported water. This program incentivizes customer agencies to take surplus imported water which indirectly replenishes the local groundwater basin. This surplus water is purchased at a discount rate in exchange for leaving groundwater in the basin for no less than a year so that it can be used subsequently during dry years.

Seasonal Spreading, better known as replenishment water, is delivered to the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds in the Montebello Forebay. Replenishment water does not require treatment and is generally provided during the seasonal months (October through April), which allows for it to be purchased at a discounted rate. The Water Replenishment District (WRD) purchases imported replenishment water from Central Basin for the purpose of replenishing the Central Groundwater Basin. The amount varies from year to year depending on the replenishment needs of the Groundwater Basin, but typically, the long term average is approximately 21,000 AFY.

In May 2007, due to drought and falling storage levels, MWD curtailed deliveries of both replenishment water and in-lieu water. This curtailment has caused severe impacts to groundwater basins throughout Southern California. In late 2009, after three years of below average rainfall and two years of curtailment of imported water, Central Groundwater Basin levels fell to their lowest level in 30 years. The winter of 2009-10 provided significant storm water flows to the Central Groundwater Basin. At the same time, Central Basin and the City of Long Beach agreed to sell about 25,000 AF of Tier I imported water to WRD for replenishment. The winter storms of late 2010 as well as sales of about 10,000 AF of higher cost Tier I water have significantly improved the groundwater levels in the Central Groundwater Basin. However, as long as inexpensive imported replenishment water is not available, the groundwater basins will continue to depend on more expensive sources of water for replenishment.

3.3.2 GROUNDWATER SUPPLY

Groundwater has for many years been the primary supply of water within Central Basin's service area. In fact, it was the sole source of water supply until the Central Groundwater Basin was over drafted beginning in the late 1940s and throughout the 1950s. Today, the average retail customer agency in Central Basin relies on groundwater production for about 61percent of its water supply. Although, there still remain many agencies in Central Basin's service area that rely exclusively on groundwater to meet all current water needs.

Ultimately, the continuous and extensive overpumping of the Basin caused critically low groundwater levels. This overpumping of the Basin resulted in a legal judgment, or adjudication, that limited the allowable extraction that could occur in any given year and assigned water rights to basin pumpers. The adjudicated water rights were greater than the Basin's yield. In essence, the Basin was operating with an annual overdraft. In order to address the overdraft, a strategy was required to purchase imported and recycled water sources. The Central Groundwater Basin Judgment is included as Appendix D.

Water Replenishment District

The groundwater producers (pumpers) in the area, which are members of the Central Basin Water Association, shepherded the creation of the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD). The purpose of the WRD is to act as a financial mechanism that purchases imported and recycled water to replenish the Central Groundwater Basin. In 1959, the State Legislature enacted the Water Replenishment Act, enabling the water associations to secure voter approval for the formation of the "Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District" (now called the Water Replenishment District of Southern California or "WRD"). The WRD has the statutory responsibility to acquire sufficient revenues through an assessment on each acre-foot of water pumped from the groundwater basin to purchase water from other sources to replenish the groundwater supplies within its boundaries for the beneficial use of the approximately 3.5 million residents and water users who rely upon those groundwater resources to satisfy all or a portion of their water needs.

Groundwater Rights

Although the water rights have been bought, sold, exchanged or transferred through the years, the total amount of allowable extraction rights within the entire groundwater basin has remained virtually the same. The adjudicated pumping rights from the Central Groundwater Basin are 217,367 AFY. However, not all holders of these rights are within the Central Basin service area. Those rights holders within Central Basin's service area total 161,836 AF. Some of the groundwater rights holders are nurseries, businesses, schools, cemeteries and private entities that make up about 7 percent (16,679 AF) of the total water rights. Of the remainder, 127,237 AF is the water pumped by Central Basins service area cities and water agencies and 55,531 AF is pumped by cities and agencies not affiliated with Central Basin Municipal Water District. Table 3-2 shows the adjudicated pumping rights in the Central Groundwater Basin.

Main Basin

Although most of the groundwater supply is extracted from the Central Basin, there are a number of water retailers that retain groundwater rights within the Main San Gabriel Basin (Main Basin) that are extracted and utilized within their Central Basin service area. Main Basin underlies most of the San Gabriel Valley, north of the Central Groundwater Basin. It is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the San Jose Hills to the east, the Puente Hills to the south and by the Raymond Fault and a series of other hills to the west.

Table 3-2
Adjudicated Pumping Rights in Central Groundwater Basin
(In Acre-Feet)

Central Basin Retailer Cities & Agencies	Adjudicated Rights (AF)
Bellflower - Somerset Mutual Water Company	4,313
California Water Service Company - East Los Angeles	11,774
California Water Service Company - Commerce	5,081
City of Bell Gardens	1,914
City of Cerritos	4,680
City of Downey	16,554
City of Huntington Park	3,853
City of Lakewood	9,432
City of Lynwood	5,337
City of Montebello	387
City of Norwalk	1,773
City of Paramount	5,883
City of Santa Fe Springs	4,036
City of Signal Hill	2,022
City of South Gate	11,183
City of Vernon	8,039
County of Los Angeles - Rancho Los Amigos	490
Golden State Water Company	16,439
La Habra Heights County Water District	2,596
Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 1	741
Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 2	912
Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 3	1,407
Orchard Dale Water District	1,107
Park Water Company	2
San Gabriel Valley Water Company	2,565
Suburban Water Systems	3,721
Walnut Park Mutual Water Company	996
Sub-Total	**127,237**
Groundwater Only Retail Water Agencies	17,920
Agencies Outside of Central Basin Service Area	55,531
Non-Retail Water Agencies	16,679
Total	**217,367**

Source: Central Basin Watermaster Report, FY 2008-09

The total amount of water extracted from the Main Basin and utilized within the Central Basin service area over the last five years averages to approximately 31,500 AFY. Table 3-3 displays the water retailers and the amount produced from the Main Basin and from the Central Groundwater Basin for the last five fiscal years. The total amount of groundwater produced in the Central Basin and the Main Basin has remained fairly consistent over the last five years. This is due mainly to the fact that both basins are adjudicated, so groundwater extractions in any given year are limited.

The total amount of groundwater projected to be extracted during the next 25 years will also be fairly consistent as shown in Table 3-4. The economic costs to pump groundwater versus the purchases of imported water will continue to pressure water retailers to maximize their groundwater rights.

Groundwater Recharge

For the past 42 years, the Central Groundwater Basin has been replenished through the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds (spreading grounds), which were constructed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) and are owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). The WRD purchases imported water (replenishment or Tier I untreated) from Central Basin Municipal Water District and recycled water from the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSDLAC) and asks LACDPW to spread that water in the spreading grounds where it percolates into the Montebello Forebay of the Central Groundwater Basin. Table 3-5 shows the demand projections for imported and recycled water in the Central Basin area.

Table 3-3
Historical Amount of Groundwater Pumped from the Central Groundwater Basin & Main San Gabriel Basin (In Acre-Feet)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Main Basin Retail Agencies					
California Domestic Water Co.	8,327	8,928	8,513	8,466	8,235
San Gabriel Valley Water Co.	3,387	2,310	3,537	4,221	2,240
Suburban Water Systems	11,857	13,708	12,502	12,395	11,527
City of Whittier	7,773	7,953	7,144	8,034	6,527
Sub-Total	**31,344**	**32,899**	**31,696**	**33,116**	**28,530**
Central Groundwater Basin	149,443	153,297	156,985	146,336	145,788
Total	**180,787**	**186,196**	**187,985**	**181,336**	**174,318**

Source: Central Basin Watermaster Annual Reports & Main Basin Watermaster Reports and agency reports

Table 3-4
Projected Amount of Groundwater Pumped from the Central Groundwater Basin & Main San Gabriel Basin (In Acre-Feet)

Basin Name	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Central Groundwater Basin[1]	146,500	148,000	148,500	148,500	148,500
Main San Gabriel Basin[2]	32,600	32,600	32,600	32,600	32,600
Total	**179,100**	**180,600**	**180,600**	**180,600**	**180,600**

[1] Central Basin service area groundwater production including WQPP.

[2] Amount of water production from Main Basin which is utilized in Central Basin's service area.

Table 3-5
Demand Projections for Imported & Recycled Water in the Central Basin Service Area

Central Basin MWD	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Imported Water[1]	56,525	58,185	59,870	61,755	63,440
Recycled Water[2]	58,600	62,900	67,900	67,900	67,900
Replenishment Water[3]	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Total	**136,125**	**142,085**	**148,770**	**150,655**	**152,340**

1. Municipal & Industrial Demands
2. Central Basin deliveries, Cerritos/Lakewood deliveries & groundwater replenishment estimates
3. Projected annual demand for imported replenishment water.

By statute, WRD assesses a groundwater production fee, a "Replenishment Assessment," to pumpers in the Central Groundwater Basin. The assessment provides funds for WRD to purchase imported water and recycled water, which is for spread to replace pumped groundwater. The available supply of replenishment water to physically recharge the basins can be classified as follows:

• **Local water**
Consists of storm flows from the San Gabriel River, Rio Hondo River and other waterways within the San Gabriel Valley and flow obligations under the San Gabriel River Judgment with the Upper Area of the Central Basin, defined as "Make-up Water."

• **Recycled water**
Consists of recycled water purchased from CSDLAC for delivery at the spreading grounds.

• **Imported water**
Consists of untreated imported water purchased from Central Basin for delivery at the spreading grounds.

Groundwater Replenishment Graphic

To Be Developed

WRD also encourages in-lieu replenishment of the Central Groundwater Basin. Under the In-Lieu program, pumpers are encouraged through a financial incentive to purchase surplus imported water from Central Basin "in-lieu" of pumping groundwater. However, the incentive program is dependent on the availability of water from MWD.

Table 3-6 summarizes the historical amounts of imported water purchased by WRD to replenish the Central Groundwater Basin at the spreading grounds and to provide for injection into the Alamitos Gap Seawater Barrier.

3.3.3 RECYCLED WATER SUPPLY

Recycled water is one of the cornerstones of Central Basin's efforts to augment local supplies and reduce dependence on imported water. Since the planning and construction of Central Basin's recycling water system in the early 1990s, Central Basin has become a leader in producing and marketing recycled water. Recycled water assists in meeting the demand for non-potable applications such as landscape irrigation, commercial and industrial processes, and seawater barriers. Recycled water is a resource that is reliable and environmentally beneficial to the region. It is only limited by the infrastructure needed for delivery. Through its over 215 site connections, Central Basin has delivered an average of 4,800 AFY over the last five years.

Table 3-6
Historical Imported Water Replenishment Deliveries
(In Acre-Feet)

Fiscal Year	Spreading Water	Barrier Water[1]	Total
1995	21,837	5,269	**27,106**
1996	18,012	5,739	**23,751**
1997	22,738	5,336	**28,074**
1998	952	5,330	**6,282**
1999	0	6,169	**6,169**
2000	45,037	5,398	**50,435**
2001	23,451	6,062	**29,513**
2002	42,875	3,479	**46,354**
2003	22,366	0	**22,366**
2004	27,520	0	**27,520**
2005	25,296	0	**25,296**
2006	33,229	0	**33,229**
2007	46,310	0	**46,310**
2008	0	0	**0**
2009	0	0	**0**
2010	25,295	0	**20,295**

Source: Central Basin water use database, 2010

[1] Alamitos Barrier supplies transferred to the City of Long Beach in 2003.

In addition, the City of Cerritos has its own recycled water system that currently treats and supplies nearly 2,000 AF per year of recycled water within the City's boundaries and to its neighbor, the City of Lakewood.

Recycled water deliveries within Central Basin are projected to reach 11,000 AF by year 2020. For a detailed description of Central Basin's water recycling program please refer to Section 8.

Recycled water effluent from San Jose Creek Water Recycling Plant.

3.4 ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS

3.4.1 CONJUNCTIVE USE GROUNDWATER STORAGE

Since the early days of groundwater basin adjudication, it has been recognized that a groundwater storage program, utilizing available surface water supplies, would offer tremendous advantages for all pumpers in the Central Basin region. Storing water for later use is the key to ensure reliability for any city or agency.

Conjunctive Use Storage can be defined as the coordinated management of surface and groundwater supplies to increase the yield of both supplies and enhance water supply reliability in an economic and environmentally responsible manner.

The benefits of a Conjunctive Use Storage program include:

- Operational flexibility for groundwater production;
- Increased yield of the basin;
- More efficient use of surplus surface water during wet years;
- Financial benefits to groundwater users;
- Better distribution of water resources; and
- Increased measure of reliability.

Several years ago, WRD, with financial support from the California Department of Water Resources, began a process to define their agency as the public entity responsible for management of a conjunctive use program for the Central Groundwater Basin. Even though that responsibility was not part of their statutory authority, WRD proceeded to define a groundwater storage program in which their Board of Directors will be the ultimate management authority. Although there was agreement with this approach by several cities and agencies, others disagreed. After the court was petitioned by WRD with a change to the Central Basin Judgment to accommodate their storage program, Central Basin filed a petition citing that WRD's management authority for storage did not exist. In the summer of 2010, the court agreed with Central Basin. As a result, in November 2010, the WRD Board of Directors adopted a "Declaration of a Water Emergency." The intent of the declaration was to subvert the Superior Court's decision to establish a storage program. In the meantime, the groundwater table continued to fall. Since its inception in 1959, WRD has not substantially improved the condition of the Central Groundwater Basin through its replenishment plan. What they have done is to simply manage an overdraft situation.

Central Basin envisions the development of a Conjunctive Use Storage Program as part of a larger Water Management Program that will bring groundwater levels up to appropriate levels, which will improve the condition of the basin. This is part of Central Basin's core responsibilities to ensure a reliable supply of water for its service area and to protect the Central Groundwater Basin. When done in a publicly responsible manner, groundwater storage can be viewed as an additional source in diversifying our water resource supply portfolio. In 2011, Central Basin began its environmental review process (California Environmental Quality Act or CEQA) to develop a groundwater storage program with the general public invited to provide input. Over the next year, that program will be defined through a series of transparent public meetings. Central Basin expects to roll out its Groundwater Storage Plan in early 2012.

3.4.2 WATER TRANSFERS & EXCHANGES

Water transfers and exchanges are management tools to address increased water needs in areas of limited supply. Although transfers & exchanges do not generate a new supply of water, they do distribute better water from where it is abundant to where it is limited.

MWD, in recent years, has played an active role statewide in securing water transfers and exchanges as part of their IRP goals in both the Colorado River Basin and along the State Water Project. As a member agency of MWD, Central Basin is the beneficiary of such transfers and exchanges.

3.4.3 DESALINATED WATER

The Central Basin service area is a land locked agency without direct access to the ocean. Therefore, construction of an ocean desalination facility is highly unlikely. Regionally speaking, the area does have active seawater barrier operations to prevent seawater intrusion. However, seawater barriers are not within the Central Basin service area either, so any trapped brackish water is not part of Central Basin's potential resources.

That being said, ocean desalination may provide agencies with ocean access some potential for future resources. However, due to the high energy costs for developing desalination and the lack of accessibility, Central Basin will not be investing in ocean desalination in the near future.

4
Water Reliability

This section discusses Central Basin's plan of maintaining a reliable source of water

4.1 OVERVIEW

Among the future challenges of continued urbanization in Southern California is water reliability. In other words, can Southern California water supply agencies meet the necessary water demands of the region during times of drought or during periods when imported water deliveries are not available in historic quantities? Over the last five years, Southern California water agencies have been hit hard with imported water curtailments from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta and by the imposition of an allocation plan to reduce imported water deliveries to member agencies of Metropolitan Water District (MWD).

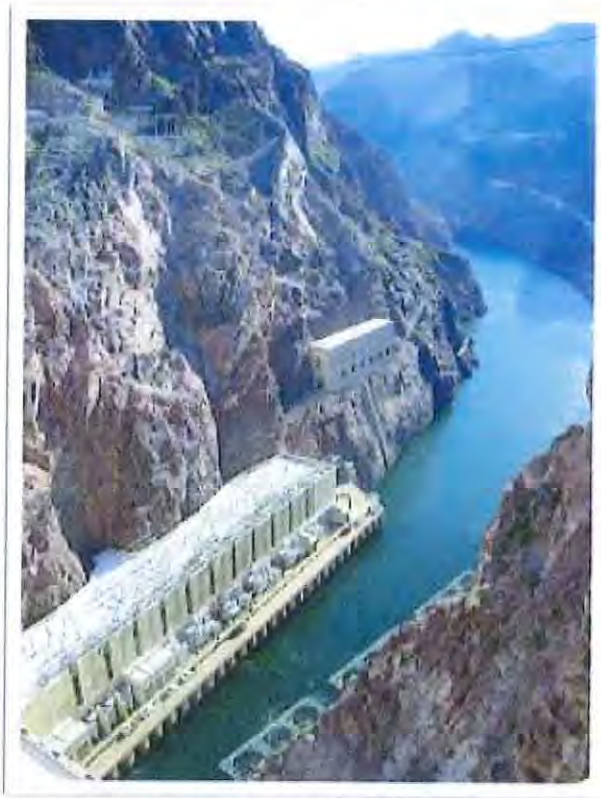
This section will discuss how the regional supplier, MWD, in partnership with its member agencies such as Central Basin, plans on ensuring future reliability through water management measures, long-term planning and investment in local resources, Central Basin's projections for meeting its service area's future demands during single and multiple dry-year conditions and, finally, a review of Central Basin Water Shortage Contingency Plan in the event MWD limits deliveries.

4.2 STATE WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

Beginning in 2003, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) developed a State Water Project (SWP) Reliability Report. The report is meant to provide those SWP contractors with essential information on the reliability to deliver water. The 2009 version of this report was completed in September 2010. The summary report is included in Appendix E. In essence, due the restrictions placed on the SWP by the federal courts, reliability has decreased in the last two years. The 2007 report shows current Table A deliveries averaging 63 percent of the maximum contract amount while the 2009 report shows a reduction to 60 percent. For future conditions of reliability, the 2007 report shows a range of 66 to 69 percent while the 2009 report shows a reduction to 60 percent.

4.3 MWD WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

Having experienced the droughts of 1977-78 and 1989-92, MWD has undertaken a number of planning initiatives to ensure water supply reliability. Included among them are the Integrated Resources Plan (IRP), the Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan (WSDM Plan), the Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), and Local Resource Project (LRP) investments. Together, these initiatives have provided the policy framework for MWD and its member agencies to manage their water resources in such a way as to meet the needs of a growing population even under recurrences of the worst historic hydrologic conditions locally and in the key watersheds that supply Southern California. Below is a brief description of each water management initiative MWD has undertaken to ensure continued reliability over the next 20 years.



Colorado River water at Hoover Dam in Nevada.

IRP Pie Charts
To Be Developed

4.3.1 MWD INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN

To meet the challenges of an increasing population and supply shortages on the State and Colorado River Aqueducts as well as growing State and Federal regulatory requirements, MWD's Board of Directors called for the development of an IRP in 1996. The IRP's objective was to determine the appropriate combination of water resources to provide 100percent reliability for full service demands over the next 20 years. With the support of its member agencies, MWD developed a preferred supply mix that includes conservation, local supplies (recycled, brackish, desalination), SWP supplies, CRA supplies, groundwater banking and water transfers that could meet projected water demands under severe shortage conditions. The IRP identifies supply targets for each supply option and has become the blueprint for guiding investment and policy decisions for MWD.

By design, the IRP is also subject to revision when conditions and opportunities change through time. In 2004, MWD completed its first update to the IRP, which included revised projected demands and an updated resource supply mix. MWD had three clear objectives for the IRP update: (1) to review the goals and achievements of the 1996 IRP, (2) to identify changed conditions for water resource development and (3) to update the resource targets through 2025.

Among the most significant findings from the updated IRP was the increased participation of local agencies in developing local supplies such as recycled water and brackish groundwater desalination as well as promoting savings from conservation. The result revealed a greater source of local supply reliability than anticipated among MWD's member agencies. However, it also identified the limitations expected on the Colorado River and the need for local infrastructure improvements to provide the flexibility to manage supply risks and increased costs. For example, the continuing drop in water levels in Lake Mead due to drought and over subscription of the Colorado River could have significant impacts on power supply to MWD within the next few years. Currently, Lake Mead is just less than 1,087 feet in elevation, its lowest point in 54 years. If the Lake drops below 1,050 feet, hydroelectric power production would be severely reduced forcing MWD to buy power on the spot market which will cause a drastic rise in water costs to member agencies and ultimately, to consumers. Although it is unlikely that production managers will allow the water level to drop below 1,050, the Colorado River is not producing a sustainable amount of for the needs of California, Arizona, and Nevada, which will have huge impacts to MWD as well as the entire American Southwest.

The California State Water Project (SWP), MWD's other source of water supply, is also in severe

hardship with the collapse of various fish species within the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and federal judicial mandates to reduce water deliveries.

Overall, the 2003 IRP Update revealed a need to decrease the region's reliance on Colorado River and State Water Project (SWP) supplies compared to the 1996 IRP, while continuing to provide 100 percent reliability through the year 2025. The IRP did not anticipate the changed conditions and following legal decisions in regard to the Bay-Delta and the impact those conditions would have on the operations of the SWP and the federal Central Valley Project. As a result, MWD is now engaged in a new IRP update for 2010

2010 IRP Update

In their draft 2010 IRP, MWD laid out their strategy for being reliable by 2030. Much of the update centers on navigating through the uncertainty and vulnerability of present day water resource management. Those uncertainties include a wide variety of topics including climate change, energy use, and Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Bay-Delta) issues like endangered species protection and conveyance. The strategy determined through the 2010 IRP process can be summarized in three components:

Component 1
Core Resources Strategy

MWD will meet its future demands through its traditional core resources which include the State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), and through increased conservation and local supply development. This strategy includes the following steps:

- Assess the current level of supply development and projected retail demands
- Quantify the existing supply gap
- Indentify additional supply development needs within the preferred resource mix to fill the supply gap
- Establish a more diversified role in augmenting local resource development

Component 2
Supply Buffer Implementation

MWD will work with the member agencies to implement a supply buffer through compliance with California mandated requirements in the 20X2020 legislation and through adaptive actions to meet any remaining portion of the 10 percent buffer. This portion of the strategy will be implemented using the following steps:

- Establish a supply buffer at 10 percent of total retail demand of the MWD service area
- Implement a regional consistency approach to meet the 20X2020 targets
- Implement adaptive actions to develop any remaining portion of the supply buffer

Component 3
Foundational Actions

MWD will proactively implement "low-regret" foundational actions that are necessary to bring additional resources online if needed. "Low-regret actions are those actions that are relatively low-cost with high degree of readiness-to-proceed. In response to a trigger event, the approach will determine an appropriate supply/project mix to meet specific needs within the region. This portion of the strategy can be implemented using the following steps:

- Implement low-regret foundational actions
- Monitor key vulnerabilities and bring resource options if conditions dictate
- Use a comprehensive approach

4.3.2 MWD WATER SURPLUS AND DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN

In order for MWD to be 100 percent reliable in meeting all non-discounted non-interruptible demands in the region, MWD adopted the Water Surplus and Demand Management (WSDM) Plan in 1999. The WSDM Plan provides the policy guidance and prioritization to manage the region's water supplies to achieve the reliability goals of the IRP. The goals are achieved by integrating the operating activities of surplus and shortage supplies through a series of stages and principles. Figure 4-1 shows a schematic of the WSDM plan and the management actions that take place at MWD.

Those principles include water management actions that will apply regardless of the current state of regional water supplies. For example, when a surplus water supply situation exists, 5 different stages are utilized. The stages include filling reservoirs and existing storage accounts. When a supply shortage exists, a seven stage plan is activated to describe management activities during shortages, severe shortages, and extreme shortages. The management activities include securing more imported water by promoting efficient water usage, increasing public awareness and seeking additional water transfers and banking opportunities. Should supplies become limited to the point where imported water demands cannot be met, MWD will allocate water through the Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP).

4.3.3 MWD WATER SUPPLY ALLOCATION PLAN

The Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP) was adopted by the MWD Board of Directors in April 2008 as statewide water supplies continued to decrease. The WSAP plan is a 10 stage approach to mandatory reductions that start from a 5 percent allocation (Stage 1) for each member agency up to a 50 percent allocation (Stage 10).

Strictly speaking, the WSAP is less of a true allocation plan and more of a financial plan. In other words, any member agency could continue to get imported water over and above their allocation, provided they paid the penalty rate. In effect, this approach rewarded those member agencies with better financial resources and penalized those member agencies that did not have the financial resources. On that basis, Central Basin filed a lawsuit against MWD maintaining that the WSAP did not treat all member agencies fairly. Ultimately, as the MWD staff was getting closer to requesting their Board of Directors to activate the WSAP, MWD relented and offered Central Basin a modification to the WSAP to allow more imported water based on the number of lifeline customers in their service area should the member agency exceed their allocation. This compromise was acceptable to Central Basin and the lawsuit was dropped. Shortly afterward, in April 2009, as California entered its third drought year, the MWD Board of Directors activated the WSAP, effective July 1, 2009, at the stage 2 or 10percent mandatory reduction level.

The results of the WSAP implementation showed that none of the 26 member agencies exceeded their allocation in FY 2009-10, including Central Basin. According to DWR, these agencies were assisted by nature, which provided a slightly above normal precipitation level (110 percent) statewide. The snowpack in the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains proved to be excellent in FY 2009-10, reaching 122 percent of normal, which in turn, helped reservoirs to capture more water. For FY 2010-11, the MWD Board of Directors voted to continue the WSAP at the same Stage 2 level.

4.3.4 MWD LOCAL RESOURCE PROJECTS

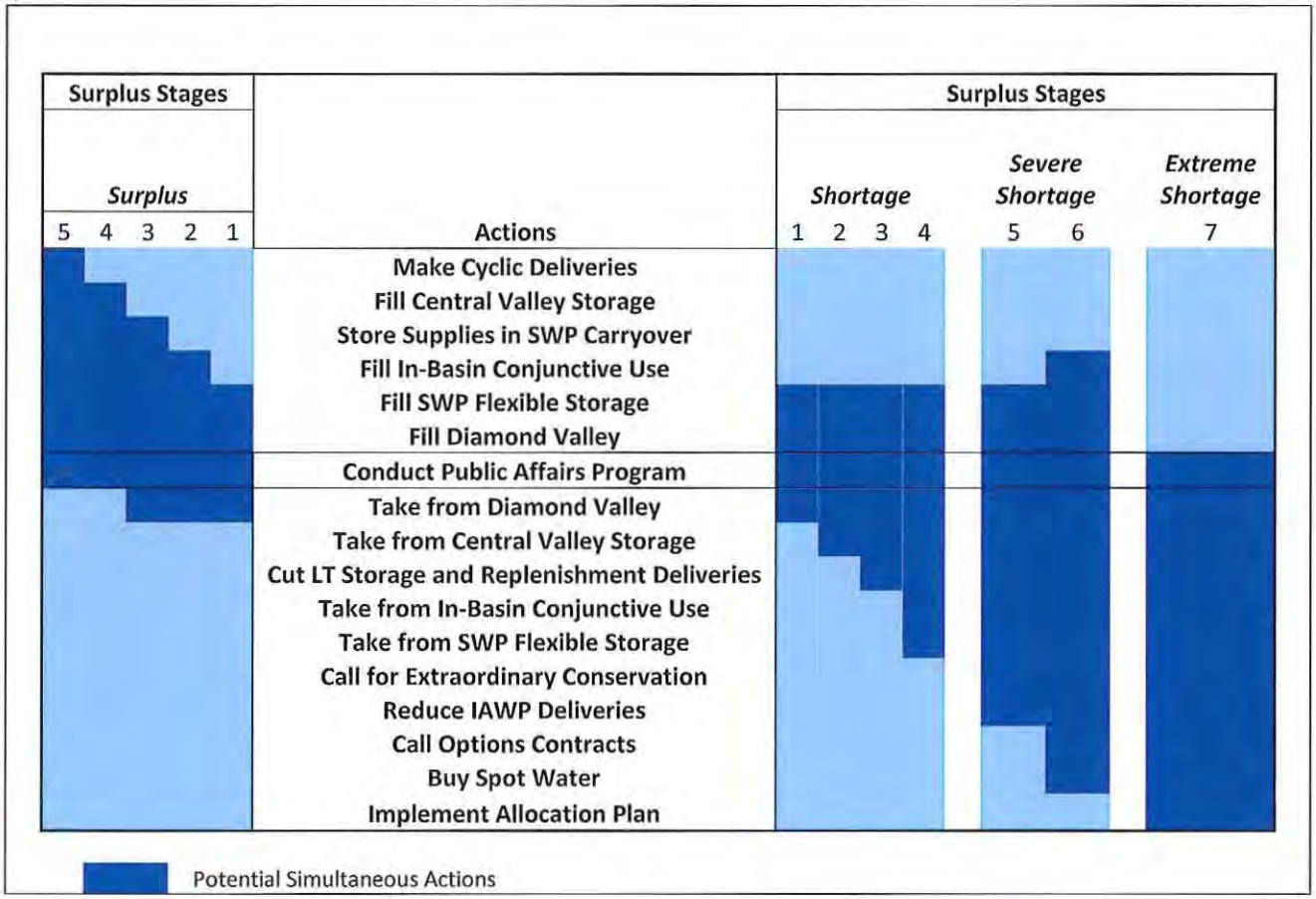
A key element within MWD's IRP objectives to ensure regional reliability is to further enhance local resources. The Local Resource Projects (LRP) program incentivizes member agencies to construct projects that produce water for regional agencies, which in turn help reduce their dependence on MWD. MWD provides a subsidy of up to $250 per AF of water produced or conserved by the local project. This approach helps reduce operational and programmatic costs for the member agencies while creating a more diversified regional resource mix. MWD provides funding for numerous local resource projects including recycled water, conservation, groundwater recovery, surface water storage and even ocean water desalination to help meet future demands. As described in their 2010 Progress Report to the California Legislature, MWD has provided about $220 million in LRP incentives to member agencies for recycled water programs, $89 million for groundwater recovery programs, and $50 million for conservation programs through their Conservation Credits Program.

Central Basin has long been involved with MWD in the LRP program for recycled water development. Since 1991, MWD has provided Central Basin with about $15 million for recycled water development, $3.5 million for conservation programs, and $5.3 million for groundwater recovery projects such as WQPP.

MWD Facility Improvements

One of MWD's most significant investments is Diamond Valley Lake (DVL), which was completed in 1999 and filled by 2002, and its companion project, the Inland Feeder. Built in the saddle of two mountains,

Figure 4-1
MWD's Water Supply & Demand Management Plan



DVL, Southern California's largest reservoir, is an important link in the regional water supply system. The lake, located in southwestern Riverside County, nearly doubled Southern California's surface storage capacity and provides additional water supplies for drought, peak summer and emergency needs. Water began pouring into the reservoir in November 1999 and the lake was filled by early 2002. DVL holds 800,000 AF, or 260 billion gallons, of water. By comparison, Lake Havasu on the Colorado River holds just 648,000 acre-feet, or 201 billion gallons. When at capacity, DVL holds enough water to meet the region's emergency and drought needs for six months and is an important component in MWD's plan to provide a reliable supply of water to the 18 million people of Southern California.

Inland Feeder Project

The Inland Feeder Project was completed in October 2009. It is a 44-mile conveyance system that connects the State Water Project (SWP) to DVL and the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA). Specifically, the project carries water from Devil Canyon in San Bernardino, under the San Bernardino Mountains, and into Riverside County at DVL. The purpose of the $1.2 billion 12-foot diameter pipeline is to deliver SWP water to DVL for surface storage when that water is available. Before the project was completed, only CRA water was available for storage. This system is designed to increase Southern California's water supply reliability in the face of future weather pattern uncertainties, while minimizing the impact on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Bay Delta) environment in northern California. The project also will improve the quality of the water coming from DVL because there will be more uniform blending of better quality water from SWP with CRA supplies, which have a higher mineral content. The Inland Feeder Project began deliveries to DVL in late 2009 at about 600 acre-feet per day but has a delivery capacity of almost 2,000 acre-feet per day.

Diamond Valley Lake. Courtesy of MWD.

4.4 CENTRAL BASIN'S WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

Along with MWD's reliability initiatives, Central Basin has also taken important steps during the past decade to reduce its service area's vulnerability to extended drought or other potential threats. Central Basin's investments in recycled water to replace imported water for non-potable uses and the implementation of conservation devices and education have resulted in more self-reliance with the region.

Courtesy of MWD.

Colorado River Aqueduct traverses 240 miles of desert to Southern California.

Based on Central Basin's current water supply portfolio, as illustrated in Table 4-1, Central Basin provides an adequate supply for a single dry-water year and multiple dry-water year scenarios. The "Normal Water Year" used in this plan is based on the average rainfall year - FY 2009-10. According to the National Weather Service, the recorded rainfall in FY 2009-10 was 16.36 inches at the Los Angeles Civic Center - one of the closest years to the historical average of 15.38 inches. The "Single Dry Year" is based on the lowest rainfall year - FY 2006-07. The recorded rainfall in FY 2006-07 was only 3.21 inches - the lowest recorded year in Los Angeles history. The three "Multiple Dry-Water Years" used below were based upon the most recent multiple dry-year period - FY 2006-07 (3.21 inches), FY 2007-08 (13.53 inches), and FY 2008-09 (9.08 inches).

Groundwater is shown as a constant in all scenarios due to the Basin's adjudication, which limits the total amount that each customer within Central Basin's service area is able to extract. Recycled water, which includes both Central Basin and the City of Cerritos systems, is limited only by system constraints and not by availability since recycled water is not subject to hydrologic variation. Actual estimated delivery numbers are used in all the scenarios, but as Central Basin's system are expanded over the next several years, so will the capacity to deliver recycled water. Actual Imported water deliveries are used in all scenarios because this supply is now subject to decreased deliveries through MWD's Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP) which can be modified from a 5 percent cut of historical deliveries up to a 50 percent cut which will fluctuate under different hydrological scenarios. Future reliability of imported supplies will be based upon a Bay-Delta fix that will include both ecological and operational changes.

The supply reliability scenarios described in this section focus exclusively on municipal and industrial usage within Central Basin's service area. It does not include replenishment water.

Looking forward, Central Basin will continue to evaluate opportunities to increase its water supply portfolio within its service area. Opportunities include the expanded use of recycled water and additional conservation programs as well as groundwater storage through conjunctive use programs.

Table 4-1
Central Basin Municipal Water District
Retail Supply Reliability
(In Acre-Feet)

Supplies	Normal Water Year	Single Dry-Water Year	Multiple Dry-Water Years		
	FY 2009-10	FY 2006-07	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09
Groundwater[1]	194,400	194,400	194,400	194,400	194,400
Imported Water	67,143	68,000	68,000	59,000	52,750
Recycled Water[2]	6,630	7,960	7,960	7,700	7,000
Total Supply	**268,173**	**270,360**	**270,360**	**261,100**	**254,150**

Note: Supply Reliability covers only retail water demand; does not include replenishment deliveries.

[1] Based upon the total allowable pumping allocation (APA) for each customer agency within Central Basin's service area, plus groundwater only retailers and non-retail water agencies and average annual production from Main San Gabriel Basin according to FY 2008-09 Central Basin Watermaster Report and FY 2008-09 Main Basin Watermaster Report.

[2] Includes actual deliveries of recycled water for both the Central Basin system and the City of Cerritos.

4.4.1 NORMAL-YEAR RELIABILITY COMPARISON

As discussed in Section 2 - Water Demand, Central Basin's normal demands are projected to increase modestly during the next 25 years. Increases in recycled water use during the 25-year planning period will offset the need for additional imported water.

4.4.2 SINGLE DRY-YEAR RELIABILITY COMPARISON

Central Basin's projected single dry-year water supply is expected to require additional imported supplies from MWD. According to historic demands, the total water demands in a single dry-year are projected to be 2.1 percent greater than normal year projections. Much of the increased demand will be covered through the further development of recycled water in the Central Basin system. Table 4-3 compares single dry-year supply and demand projections for the Central Basin service area. For imported supplies, MWD should be able to provide sufficient supplies to all member agencies from their various storage options, so the WSAP would probably not be activated in a single dry-year scenario.

Table 4-2
Projected Normal Water Year Supply And Demand
(In Acre-Feet)

Supplies	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Groundwater[1]	194,400	194,400	194,400	194,400	194,400
Imported Water[2]	72,360	72,360	72,360	72,360	72,360
Recycled Water[3]	12,900	17,900	17,900	17,900	17,900
Total Supply	**279,660**	**284,660**	**284,660**	**284,660**	**284,660**
Total Demand[4]	**245,825**	**253,285**	**260,470**	**262,355**	**264,040**
Surplus/(Shortage)	**33,835**	**31,375**	**24,190**	**22,305**	**20,620**

Note: Supply Reliability covers only retail water demand; does not include replenishment deliveries.

[1] Based upon the total allowable pumping allocation (APA) for each customer agency within Central Basin's service area (refer to Table 3-2) including WQPP and the average annual amount imported from the Main San Gabriel Basin.
[2] Based upon Tier I limitations for deliveries consistent with Central Basin's purchase order.
[3] Includes the available supply of recycled water for both Central Basin and Cerritos systems.
[4] Total Demand includes projected groundwater, imported and recycled M&I demands.

Table 4-3
Projected Single Dry-Year Supply And Demand
(In Acre-Feet)

Supplies	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Groundwater[1]	194,400	194,400	194,400	194,400	194,400
Imported Water[2]	72,360	72,360	72,360	72,360	72,360
Recycled Water[3]	12,900	17,900	17,900	17,900	17,900
Total Supply	**279,660**	**284,660**	**284,660**	**284,660**	**284,660**
Total Demand[4]	**250,987**	**258,604**	**265,940**	**267,864**	**269,585**
Surplus/(Shortage)	**28,673**	**26,056**	**18,720**	**16,796**	**15,075**

Note: Supply Reliability covers only retail water demand; does not include replenishment deliveries.

4.4.3 MULTIPLE DRY-YEAR RELIABILITY COMPARISON

Under multiple dry-year water scenarios, MWD will have likely activated their WSAP. Since the severity of the allocation will vary according to hydrological conditions, Central Basin will assume a level 2 or 10 percent reduction scenario in the third year of a multiple dry-year period throughout MWD's service area. Therefore, Central Basin is projected to meet demands by continuing to expand recycled water development and further implement conservation programs. Tables 4-4 through 4-8 illustrate the projected water supplies and demands within multiple dry-year reliability comparisons for the next 25 years.

Table 4-4
Projected Water Supply and Demand during Multiple Dry-Year 2013-2015
(In Acre-Feet)

Supplies	2013	2014	2015
Groundwater[1]	194,400	194,400	194,400
Imported Water	72,360	72,360	69,711
Recycled Water[2]	6,600	8,000	12,900
Total Supply	**273,360**	**274,760**	**277,011**
Total Demand[3]	**245,825**	**250,987**	**259,125**
Surplus/(Shortage)	**27,535**	**23,773**	**17,886**

Table 4-5
Projected Water Supply and Demand during Multiple Dry-Year 2018-2020
(In Acre-Feet)

Supplies	2018	2019	2020
Groundwater[1]	194,400	194,400	194,400
Imported Water	72,360	72,360	69,711
Recycled Water[2]	14,000	16,000	17,900
Total Supply	**280,760**	**282,760**	**282,011**
Total Demand[3]	**254,795**	**256,702**	**258,604**
Surplus/(Shortage)	**25,965**	**26,058**	**23,407**

Note: Supply Reliability covers only retail water demand; does not include replenishment deliveries.
[1] Based upon the total allowable pumping allocation (APA) for each customer agency within Central Basin's service area plus the average amount produced and imported from Main San Gabriel Basin.

Table 4-6
Projected Water Supply and Demand during Multiple Dry-Year 2023-2025
(In Acre-Feet)

Supplies	2023	2024	2025
Groundwater[1]	194,400	194,400	194,400
Imported Water	72,360	72,360	69,711
Recycled Water[2]	17,900	17,900	17,900
Total Supply	**284,660**	**284,660**	**282,011**
Total Demand[3]	**262,272**	**264,106**	**265,940**
Surplus/(Shortage)	**22,388**	**20,554**	**16,071**

Table 4-7
Projected Water Supply and Demand during Multiple Dry-Year 2028-2030
(In Acre-Feet)

Supplies	2028	2029	2030
Groundwater[1]	194,400	194,400	194,400
Imported Water	72,360	72,360	69,711
Recycled Water[2]	17,900	17,900	17,900
Total Supply	**284,660**	**284,660**	**282,011**
Total Demand[3]	**266,902**	**267,383**	**267,864**
Surplus/(Shortage)	**17,758**	**17,277**	**14,147**

Table 4-8
Projected Water Supply and Demand during Multiple Dry-Year 2033-2035
(In Acre-Feet)

Supplies	2033	2034	2035
Groundwater[1]	194,400	194,400	194,400
Imported Water	72,360	72,360	69,711
Recycled Water[2]	17,900	17,900	17,900
Total Supply	**284,660**	**284,660**	**282,011**
Total Demand[3]	**268,725**	**269,155**	**269,585**
Surplus/(Shortage)	**15,935**	**15,505**	**12,426**

[2] Includes the available supply of recycled water based on system limitations for both Central Basin and the City of Cerritos.
[3] Total demand refers to total retail demand from groundwater, imported and recycled M&I.

4.5 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The State requires that each urban water supplier should provide a water shortage contingency analysis within its urban water management plan. Below is a brief description of Central Basin's plan for a water shortage according to the state's water code requirements.

4.5.1 MINIMUM SUPPLY

Currently, Central Basin's water supplies are groundwater, imported water and recycled water. As it relates to the estimated minimum supply available during a severe drought, Central Basin's groundwater supplies, as stated in Section 3, are not affected by hydrology because the Central Groundwater Basin is adjudicated. The available supply for each groundwater producer (Allowable Production Allocation), set by the Judgment, remains the same regardless of Central Basin's service area's rainfall. The same relates to recycled water, where the supply is not affected by hydrology but rather through system capacity. The benefit of recycled water is that it is drought-proof and the supply of recycled water remains available regardless of the rainfall. Due to ongoing construction projects such as Phase I of Southeast Water Reliability Project (SWRP), expansion of the recycled water supply will continue to increase. Imported water, on the other hand, is the only supply affected by hydrology. MWD's WSAP came in effect on July 1, 2009 and is expected to remain in effect at the mandatory reduction level of Stage 2 (10 percent) through FY 2010-11.

Assuming drought conditions remain unchanged, Central Basin will be limited to a calendar year Tier I imported water supply of 72,360 AF, although a prolonged drought would likely increase the mandatory reduction to a higher level and thus decrease available imported supplies. The estimated minimum supplies during the next three years for Central Basin are shown in Table 4-9.

It is the policy of the Central Basin Board of Directors to pass through all financial actions imposed on Central Basin by MWD, but in this case, a policy to pass through an allocation plan did not exist. Therefore, in June 2009, the Central Basin Board of Directors adopted the "Imported Water Supply Allocation Policy" which included a plan to allocate water to the cities and agencies (Appendix E). That policy remains in effect as Central Basin's Water Shortage Contingency Plan if and when MWD activates their WSAP or if local conditions require its implementation.

Table 4-9
Three-year Estimated Minimum Water Supply
(In Acre-Feet)

Supplies	2011	2012	2013
Groundwater[1]	194,400	194,400	194,400
Imported Water	72,360	72,360	72,360
Recycled Water[2]	5,200	5,500	5,900
Total Supply	**271,960**	**272,260**	**272,660**
Total Demand[3]	**245,150**	**248,500**	**251,900**
Surplus/(Shortage)	**26,810**	**23,760**	**20,760**

Note: Supply reliability covers only retail water demand; does not include replenishment deliveries.
[1] Based upon the total allowable pumping allocation (APA) for each customer agency within Central Basin's service area plus the average amount produced and imported from Main San Gabriel Basin, according to the FY 2008-09 Central Basin Watermaster Report and FY 2008-09 Main Basin Watermaster report.
[2] Includes the available supply of recycled water system for both Central Basin and the City of Cerritos.
[3] Total Demand includes projected groundwater within Central Basin's service area, imported and recycled M&I demands

4.5.2 CATASTROPHIC SUPPLY INTERRUPTION

In the event imported water supplies are interrupted from a catastrophic event, Central Basin, through coordination with MWD, can respond at both a regional and a local level.

In the event that an emergency such as an earthquake, system failure or regional power outage, etc., affected the entire Southern California region, MWD would take the lead and activate its Emergency Operation Center (EOC). The EOC coordinates MWD's and Central Basin's responses to the emergency and concentrates efforts to ensure the system can begin distributing potable water in a timely manner.

If circumstances render the Southern California's aqueducts to be out of service, MWD's Diamond Valley Lake is expected to provide emergency storage supplies for its entire service area's firm demand for up to six months. With few exceptions, MWD can deliver this emergency supply throughout its service area via gravity flow, thereby eliminating dependence on power sources that could also be disrupted. Furthermore, should additional supplies be needed, MWD also has surface reservoirs and groundwater conjunctive use storage accounts that can be draw upon to meet additional demands. The WSDM plan guides MWD's management of available supplies and resources during an emergency to minimize the impacts of a catastrophic event.

4.6 INCONSISTENCY OF SUPPLIES

Overall, Central Basin has very consistent water supplies. Every source, however, has some factor that limits its availability. Table 4-10 provides a thumbnail view of the various factors regarding each of the water supply sources.

Table 4-10
Factors Resulting in Inconsistency of Supply (In Acre-Feet)

Water Supply Sources	Limitation Quantification	Legal	Environmental	Water Quality	Climatic	System Contraints
Imported Water						
State Water Project		✓	✓		✓	✓
Colorado River		✓	✓		✓	✓
Sub-Total[1]	60,750					
Groundwater						
Central GW Basin	150,400	✓				
Main Basin	31,500	✓				
Sub-Total[2]	181,900					
Recycled Water						
Central Basin System	4,670	✓				✓
Cerritos System	2,333	✓				✓
Sub-Total[3]	7,003					
Total						

5
Water Quality

This section discusses the Water Quality within Central Basin's service area

5.1 OVERVIEW

Water quality regulations are an important factor in Central Basin's water management activities. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is responsible for complying with state and federal drinking water regulations for imported water sold in Central Basin. Cities and water agencies to which Central Basin sells imported water are responsible for ensuring compliance in their individual distribution systems up to the customer's water meter.

For groundwater quality, Central Basin assisted purveyors in its service area to meet drinking water standards through its Cooperative Basin-Wide Title 22 Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program. Title 22 is in reference to the California Code of Regulations section pertaining to both domestic drinking water and recycled water standards. Central Basin offered this program to water agencies for wellhead and reservoir sample collection, water quality testing and reporting services, but transferred the program to the Water Replenishment District (WRD) in 2007. Results of the program are compiled and published in an annual report issued by the WRD.

For imported water quality, Central Basin has developed an imported water quality notification system with those cities and agencies that have access to imported water deliveries. The purpose is to notify cities and agencies through regular emails about the current status of important water quality information as it relates to Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Total Trihalomethanes (THM's), Coliforms, Bromate, Fluoride, Ammonia/Nitrates, etc. More importantly, it allows cities and agencies to be notified when a significant water quality issue needs to be communicated immediately.

Except for a few instances of groundwater contamination problems, the Central Groundwater Basin has remarkably good water quality. There are still a few contamination problems in isolated areas of the Central Groundwater Basin. These include:

- Perchlorate
- Manganese
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's)

5.2 QUALITY OF EXISTING WATER SUPPLIES

Providing a safe drinking water supply to Central Basin's customers is a task of paramount importance. All prudent actions are taken to ensure that water delivered throughout the service area meets or exceeds drinking water standards set by the state's primary water quality regulatory agency, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

As the regional wholesale agency in Southern California, MWD is proactive in its water quality efforts, protecting its water quality interests in the State Water Project and the Colorado River through active participation in processes that would provide for the highest water quality from both sources.

This section will focus on the sources of water in the Central Basin area and the water quality issues and challenges for each.

5.2.1 IMPORTED WATER

Central Basin's imported water comes from the State Water Project and Colorado River via MWD pipelines and aqueducts. MWD tests its water for microbial, organic, inorganic and radioactive contaminants as well as pesticides and herbicides. Protection of MWD's water system is a top priority. To date, MWD has not indentified any water quality risk that cannot be mitigated.

In coordination with its 26 member agencies, MWD added new security measures in 2001 and continues to upgrade and refine procedures. Changes have included an increase in the number of water quality tests conducted each year (more than 300,000) as well as contingency plans that coordinate with the Homeland Security Office's multicolored tiered risk alert system. MWD also has one of the most advanced laboratories in the country where water quality staff performs tests, collects data, reviews results, prepares reports and researches other treatment technologies. Although not required, MWD monitors and samples elements that are not regulated but have captured scientific and/or public interest.

MWD has a strong record of identifying those water quality issues that are most concerning and have identified necessary water management strategies to minimize the impact on water supplies. Part of its strategy is to support and be involved in programs that address water quality concerns related to both the SWP and Colorado River supplies. Some of the programs and activities include:

- **Delta Improvement Package** – MWD in conjunction with California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and U.S. Geologic Survey completed modeling efforts of the Delta to determine if levee modifications at Franks Tract would reduce ocean salinity concentrations in water exported from the Delta. Currently, tidal flows trap high saline water in the tract. By constructing gates across the levee breach, saline and bromide levels can be reduced by 27 percent at the State Water Project intake in the South Delta.

- **Source Water Protection** – In December 2006, MWD completed a "Watershed Sanitary Survey" on its Colorado River operations. In June 2007, MWD conducted the same survey on their State Water Project operations. These surveys are required to be completed every five years. Once completed, they are submitted to CDPH to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination and identify mitigation measures that could be taken to protect the water supply at the source.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination by recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, wastewater and past industrial practices. Water supplies from State Water Project are most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater contamination.

Overall, salinity remains the greatest water quality threat to the CRA and SWP. In 1999, the MWD Board of Directors adopted a Salinity Management Policy which set a goal of achieving salinity concentrations of 500 milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm). Typically, Colorado River Water supplies have concentrations of about 630 ppm while State Water Project supplies have concentrations of about 250 ppm. To achieve the 500 ppm target, MWD blends the waters together in their surface reservoirs or at their treatment plants to significantly reduce salinity in seven out of ten years. In other years, when State Water Project water is not available in sufficient quantities, higher concentrations of salinity could be a problem for the member agencies and/or the local retail agencies. Further blending with groundwater supplies will probably be necessary.

Disinfection Byproducts

MWD receives imported water from two sources; the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Bay-Delta via the State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA). These waters are treated with chlorine and/or ozone at one of their 5 treatment plants before being placed into their main distribution system. Unlike CRA water, SWP water is generally heavy with total organic carbon (TOC) and bromide. When these constituents are mixed with chlorine or ozone, disinfection byproducts (DBP) can and do occur. The most prevalent DBP is Total Trihalomethane or TTHM. TTHM's have generally been associated with reproductive and developmental effects in human. Therefore, MWD consistently samples for TTHM's at all treatment plant locations. In 2002, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) introduced a new regulation called "Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule." TTHM's are on the list and have a Maximum Contaminant Level of 80 ppb.

Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products

Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCP) are considered an emerging contaminate throughout the nation's watersheds. PPCP's have become a growing concern to the water industry specifically because studies show their compounds can be found in wastewater, surface water, and even in finished drinking water throughout the country. To date, there is no evidence that PPCP's are harmful to humans in low concentrations. That being said, there are no regulatory requirements for PPCP's mainly because there is no standardized analytical method to test for these compounds.

MWD has established a monitoring program to look for these compounds in treatment plant effluent and source waters within the Colorado River and State Water Project watersheds. There has been PPCP's detected in these waters at low levels which is consistent with reports from other utilities throughout the country. MWD remains involved in various studies to determine how to further develop analytical methods to test for PPCP's and mitigate their entry into local waters.

5.2.2 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater in the Central Basin is continually monitored because of its susceptibility to seawater intrusion, potential contamination from adjacent basins and migration of shallow contamination into

deeper aquifers. The Alamitos Barrier, located in the southwest portion of Central Basin's service area, provides a buffer between the groundwater basin and seawater intrusion. The available supply of replenishment water to physically recharge the Basin includes local and imported water. The local water that recharges the groundwater basin comes from storm flows from the San Gabriel Valley and flow obligations under the San Gabriel River Judgment with the Upper Area of the Central Basin. This water is defined as "Make-Up Water." Imported Water is purchased from MWD to be used for surface spreading at the Montebello Forebay and for seawater barrier injection at the Alamitos Barrier. Recycled water is purchased from the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSDLAC) for spreading and injection.

As mentioned in the overview, the Central Groundwater Basin has very good water quality overall. However, there are several contaminants in isolated areas that are still a concern.

Perchlorate

Perchlorate was used as component of rocket fuel. As such, wherever there was a defense industry complex, perchlorate can usually be found. Perchlorate is a health concern because of its effects on the thyroid. Perchlorate interferes with the thyroid's ability to produce hormones required for normal growth and development. People most affected are infants and small children and pregnant woman. In 1999, the CDPH recommended that drinking water wells be tested for the rocket fuel component, perchlorate. CDPH required all water purveyors in the state to monitor for perchlorate under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. The results showed that perchlorate was a serious problem in drinking water wells throughout the state, but only in certain areas. The CDPH then established a primary drinking water standard for perchlorate with a Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) of 6 micrograms per liter or parts per billion starting October 18, 2007. (There is no federal drinking water standard).

In the Central Basin, perchlorate has been detected in nine separate wells. Once detected, the wells were shut down and are no longer used. This is because perchlorate is not easily removed with standard wellhead treatment technologies, so much more expensive treatment technologies such as ion exchange must be employed.

The San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin was an important home of the defense industry in the 1950's and 1960's. Because of the amount of experimentation with rockets and rocket fuels, perchlorate is one of the most abundant contaminants that seeped into the groundwater. In response, the Central Basin Board of Directors supported a plan to clean up the contaminated groundwater before it migrated into the Central Groundwater Basin. The "San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund" was established through an act of Congress and the San Gabriel Valley Water Quality Authority was created. Eleven firms agreed to pay $200 million to construct various treatment facilities and other water quality projects throughout the San Gabriel Valley to remove contaminants and restore the groundwater basin. That effort by the Water Quality Authority continues to this day.

Manganese

Manganese is a required nutrient that exists in natural environments. Humans need about 1 to 10 milligrams per day for normal dietary requirements. However, elevated levels can have serious impacts, particularly on children. For example, neurologic damage (mental and emotional disturbances, as well as difficulty in moving) has been reported to be permanent among miners exposed to high levels of airborne manganese for long periods of time. Lower chronic exposures in the workplace resulted in a decrease in various motor skills, balance and coordination, as well as increased memory loss, anxiety, and sleeplessness. In 2003, the CDPH established Manganese as a secondary contaminant with an MCL of .5 micrograms per liter or parts per billion. Included in this secondary standard is an aesthetics MCL of .05 parts per billion. This MCL is related to discoloration, but not health concerns. Still, any public water system affected by manganese must notify their customers that manganese is present at either level. Notification through the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is acceptable to the CDPH.

Central Basin's service area has traces of manganese throughout the region, but it is generally in low quantities and is managed through blending. However, manganese is most apparent in the area of Maywood where Central Basin is providing technical assistance to the local water agencies to reduce manganese below the MCL. Central Basin will continue to offer assistance as needed until manganese is no longer a contamination problem or an aesthetic problem for the residents of Maywood.

Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) such as perchloroethylene (PCE) was used as the primary chemical by dry cleaners for decades and trichloroethylene (TCE) was used as an industrial cleaning and degreasing solvent. Both of these organic compounds were generally used in quantities sufficient to contaminate the groundwater and both of them are considered carcinogenic even at low concentrations. So their cleaning becomes very important to the region. Although the Central Groundwater Basin is not a strong source of VOC's, the San Gabriel Valley "Main" Basin is.

In the Main Basin, VOC's have remained a persistent problem. There are a number of granulated activated

carbon (GAC) wellhead treatment programs underway in the San Gabriel Valley. However, about fifteen years ago, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Central Basin noted the movement of VOC's from Main Basin into the Central Groundwater Basin through the Whittier Narrows area. Central Basin took action and in 2001, began construction of the Water Quality Protection Program (WQPP) to intercept and treat the VOC plume before it could arrive at local wells. For more information, please see 5.5 Water Quality Protection Project.

Water Replenishment District Water Quality Programs

As the groundwater replenishment agency for the Central Groundwater Basin, the Water Replenishment District (WRD) has programs to monitor groundwater levels and quality.

WRD's Regional Groundwater Monitoring Program consists of a network of about 200 WRD and USGS-installed monitoring wells at 45 locations throughout the Central Basin region. Monitoring well data is supplemented with information from production wells to capture the most accurate information available. WRD staff provides the in-house capability to collect, analyze and report groundwater data. This information is stored in a GIS database and provides the basis to better understand the characteristics of the Central Groundwater Basin. WRD makes this information available through an annual Regional Groundwater Monitoring Report which documents groundwater production, groundwater levels, and groundwater quality conditions throughout the Central Basin.

5.2.3 RECYCLED WATER

Tertiary recycled water that meets Title 22 standards can be used for a wide variety of industrial and irrigation purposes where high-quality, non-potable water is needed. Recycled water is not consumed directly by humans but rather is delivered in an entirely separate distribution system which is not allowed to come in contact with drinking water systems.

In Central Basin's service area, recycled water is developed and produced by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSDLAC) at their treatment plants. Recycled water meets all applicable state water quality regulations for the recycled water it purchases and distributes through its two systems. Central Basin purchases recycled water from CSDLAC's San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant and Los Coyotes Water Recycling Plant (WRP). These two plants together produce approximately 120 MGD of tertiary- treated effluent. Recycled water from CSDLAC's reclamation plants not reused is discharged to the ocean directly through major flood control channels.

5.3 EFFECTS ON WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Poor water quality makes a water source unreliable, affects overall supply and increases the cost of serving water to the public. A water source that fails drinking water regulations must be taken out of service. The source can be restored through treatment or other management strategies.

Imported water deliveries are of high importance to the Central Basin service area. While many cities and agencies are heavily reliant upon imported water as part of their resource mix, many depend upon imported water to blend down certain water quality contaminants to meet water quality standards.

Groundwater can become impaired through leaching of contaminants into an aquifer, or by excessive concentrations of naturally-occurring constituents that impact quality, such as arsenic. Surface water sources become contaminated from human activities in the watershed or deliberate contamination.

Replenishment
Replenishment of the Central Groundwater Basin is accomplished through the acquisition of three sources of water by the Water Replenishment District. Replenishment water is delivered to the Rio Hondo & San Gabriel River Spreading Grounds and allowed to percolate into the Central Groundwater Basin. The three sources are:

- Recycled Water – Purchased by WRD from the CSDLAC and spread in the Rio Hondo & San Gabriel River Spreading Grounds by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) at a limit of 33percent for all sources.
- Storm Water – Storm flows are captured from the San Gabriel River and directed into the spreading grounds by LACDPW at the capacity of the spreading grounds, and
- Imported Water – Purchased by WRD from Central Basin and delivered to the spreading grounds by LACDPW.

Due to drought and judicial decisions, inexpensive imported water for replenishment has not been available since May 2007. This situation, combined with a lack of storm water due to drought, has had the effect limiting replenishment to recycled water and some storm water. Although WRD has been replenishing the Groundwater Basin with recycled water for about 50 years, in 2008, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) upgraded WRD's permit to allow unlimited replenishment with recycled water provided WRD adheres to a blend of no more than 30 percent with other sources over a five year period. WRD will

continue to monitor conditions in the Central Groundwater Basin and report to the LARWQCB.

5.4 EFFECTS ON RECYCLED SUPPLY RELIABILITY

The quality of recycled water is regularly monitored by the CSDLAC for process control, regulatory compliance and customer development. The results of these tests are reported annually to the LARWQCB which provides the permits to CSDLAC. Through special sampling and testing, customers can have the confidence of knowing that they are receiving the quality of recycled water needed for their particular uses.

5.5 WATER QUALITY PROTECTION PROJECT

In the early 1980s, the San Gabriel Valley aquifer, also referred to as "Main Basin", was discovered to have contaminants including trichloroethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE) in the water supply. Based on the contamination level, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) declared the area as a Superfund site. The contamination plume moved south into the Whittier Narrows area toward the Central Groundwater Basin over the next 20 years and threatened local groundwater supplies. The EPA developed a new groundwater treatment facility called the "Whittier Narrows Operable Unit" (WNOU) to deal with the contamination, but it was soon discovered that the plume had already moved passed the new facility. In 2000, Central Basin developed a containment plan known as the Water Quality Protection Project (WQPP). Central Basin received $10 million in Federal funding for the implementation of the WQPP with the dual objective of cleaning up the existing plume and preventing the further migration of contaminants into the Central Groundwater Basin. Congressional funding legislation was enacted in December 2000.

By taking necessary steps to ensure removal of the contaminants, the WQPP prevented the contamination from reaching the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds. The cleanup of the aquifer at no cost to Central Basin produces a safe and reliable supply of potable water supply to participating groundwater producers without effecting water rates and minimizes the impact of rising energy costs.

The $10 million project consists of two extraction wells with a collector pipeline and a treatment facility. The extraction wells pump out the contaminated groundwater with a combined rate of approximately 2,000 gallons per minute and convey it via the collector pipeline to the central treatment facility for purification.

To ensure service while saving costs, Central Basin entered into an agreement with the City of Whittier to locate the treatment facility at the City of Whittier's main water facility yard in Pico Rivera. Whittier then utilizes its own booster pumps to send the water to the City of Pico Rivera and Santa Fe Springs for use in their distribution systems. The WQPP is operated by the City of Whittier for Central Basin.

Operations began in December 2004 with WQPP delivering over 4,600 AF to the Cities of Whittier, Pico Rivera, and Santa Fe Springs. Since then, extraction and deliveries have leveled off to about 3,500 AFY, mainly due to Whittier's decision to stop taking WQPP water in July 2008.

The $10 million funding was used not only for the construction of the above facilities, but also for operating costs. Unfortunately, due to higher construction costs than was anticipated; the funding allocated to the WQPP nearly ran out in 2007. Central Basin considered shutting down the WQPP in 2007, but agencies in the Whittier Narrows area were still concerned about the plume and recommended that Central Basin continue to operate the WQPP. So Central Basin engineered a Memorandum of Understanding with the three principle cities, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs and Whittier to pay a higher price per acre-foot to keep the facility operating until new federal funding could be authorized.

In late 2009, with the support and assistance of Congress member Grace Napolitano, Central Basin secured $11.2 million in funding to operate the WQPP for approximately 10 more years. Central Basin is expecting the first installment of funding in 2011.

6

Water Conservation

This section discusses Central Basin's Water Conservation Programs

6.1 OVERVIEW

In the last two decades, the Central Basin Municipal Water District (Central Basin) has continued to achieve extraordinary success through its water conservation efforts. Beginning 2006, conservation efforts were heightened with the adoption of Central Basin's 5-year Water Conservation Master Plan (CMP). The CMP, evaluated current and future water savings potential in the Central Basin service area and outlined a cost-effective conservation strategy for the Central Basin service area.

Since 2006, Central Basin has also received more than $4 million in grant funding from local, state and federal government agencies to develop and launch innovative water conservation programs. As a result of these efforts, Central Basin now has a diverse program portfolio in place—which includes a bilingual outreach campaign titled "*Shut Your Tap!*"—that will assist the greater Los Angeles County region in meeting the State of California's aggressive 20x2020 water conservation goal.

In 2009, a landmark water emergency was declared in California. As communities across the state recognized the need for greater water conservation, at the local level, funding for conservation programs was drastically reduced by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). In order to support conservation efforts within the local communities during this critical time, Central Basin embarked on strengthening its existing partnerships and forging new ones with water retailers, purveyors and cities throughout its service area. This effort largely began with the introduction of the *Shut Your Tap!* Campaign.

The *Shut Your Tap!* Campaign (and its Spanish-language counterpart *¡Cierre Su Llave!*) emphasizes community partnerships and grassroots outreach to promote water conservation within Central Basin's 24-city service area. Since its launch in April 2009, it has proven to be a highly successful outreach tool to raise awareness about the need to conserve, while working to encourage simple yet lasting behavioral changes in the way people use water every day. To date, a total of 24 cities in the Central Basin service area have officially joined the campaign. In addition, in 2009 the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors declared May 19th to be the official "*Shut Your Tap! Day*" in Los Angeles County.

A core under-pinning of the campaign is partnerships, as it is the local partnerships that create synergy and ultimately conservation actions within the community. Through the campaign, local agencies and community members work together to achieve results that are many times greater than what could be achieved separately. Central Basin's service area is fortunate to be home to some of the most diverse demographics in the world, and it is through collaborative efforts such as these that we are able to bring the message of water conservation to the communities we serve.

Through the campaign, and other programs introduced under the CMP, Central Basin has partnered with numerous government and public agencies to bring important services and programs to the local communities. Below is a sample list of regional agencies Central Basin has partnered with:

County & State Agencies----------School Districts

Legislators---------- Utility Companies

Non-Profit Organizations----------Water Agencies and Retailers

Fire Departments

6.2 CENTRAL BASIN'S PAST AND CURRENT WATER CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Today, Central Basin's conservation programs are made up of a wide array of cost-effective programs that are offered free to participants:

Distribution Programs
High-Efficiency Toilets
Water Brooms
Weather Based Irrigation Controllers
Showerheads
Aerators

Direct Installation Programs
WaterFree Urinals
California Friendly Demonstration Gardens
Large Landscape Irrigation Programs
High-Efficiency Clothes Washers
Weather Based Irrigation Controllers
High-Efficiency Toilets

Public Education and Outreach
Shut Your Tap! Conservation Campaign
Bilingual Speakers Bureau
Multicultural Outreach
School Education Programs
California Friendly Garden Workshops

Rebate Programs
Synthetic Turf
Weather Based Irrigation Controllers

6.2.1 METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT'S CONSERVATION GOAL

Metropolitan Water District (MWD) is responsible for providing a safe and reliable water supply to its 26 member agencies and the 19 million residents who live and work throughout its 5,200-square-mile service area in Southern California.

In response to the continuing drought conditions here in California, and the state's 20X2020 plan, MWD calculated their projected water savings based on their current conservation plan and determined that, when compared to the state's plan, there was a 575,000 acre feet shortfall.

MWD is taking action to close the gap and has developed the framework for a long term conservation plan. Framework details include, but are not limited to: education, outreach, water use ordinances, market transformation and behavioral change. Central Basin, along with other MWD Member Agencies, will partner with MWD to implement the new plan to reduce water consumption per capita by 20percent by the year 2020.

6.3 CALIFORNIA URBAN WATER CONSERVATION COUNCIL

The California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) is a membership organization dedicated to maximizing urban water conservation throughout California by supporting and integrating innovative technologies and practices, encouraging effective public policy, advancing research, training and public education, and building on collaborative approaches and partnerships.

The CUWCC utilizes Best Management Practices (BMP) to benchmark an agency's conservation efforts. Central Basin was one of the first agencies to become a signatory to the CUWCC's Memorandum of Understanding, and as water wholesaler, has successfully complied with the BMPs every filing year since becoming a member.

6.3 1 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)

The CUWCC's BMPs are a list of recommended conservation measures that have been proven to provide reliable savings to a given urban area. There are currently a total of 14 BMPs, making up a combination of established BMPs, some exclusively for wholesalers, some exclusively for retailers, and some a combination of the two. As a wholesaler, Central Basin is required to report on the following BMPs:

BMP# 3	System Water Audits, Leak Detection and Repair
BMP# 7	Public Information Programs
BMP# 8	School Education Programs
BMP# 1	Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs
BMP#12	Conservation Coordinator

6.4 CENTRAL BASIN BMP COMPLIANCE

6.4. 1 BMP#1 – Water Survey Programs for Single-Family and Multi-Family Residential Customers

Because Central Basin is a water wholesaler and does not have direct access to single or multifamily customer account data, Central Basin can only provide support to the water retailers.

6.4. 2 BMP#2 – Residential Plumbing Retrofit

High-Efficiency Toilet (HET) programs are a key element in the conservation successes Central Basin has experienced over the years. Central Basin's HET programs have been implemented through various partnerships and grant programs, and have been made available throughout the service area. Thousands of free HETs have

been distributed to eligible customers over the last few years.

Central Basin anticipates other opportunities for additional water savings through HET programs in the coming years. The Central Basin service area is home to many disabled or disadvantaged residents, and the free distribution of much-needed conservation devices continues to be in demand. Given the current economic down-turn, Central Basin is focusing its attention on securing additional sources of funding to make such programs possible.

6.4. 3 BMP#3 – System Water Audits, Leak Detection and Repair

This BMP is geared to water retailers. However, Central Basin has provided leak detection and repair support in the past.

6.4. 4 BMP#4 – Metering with Commodity Rates for all New Connections and Retrofit of Existing

As a wholesaler, Central Basin does not sell directly to the end-user and does not have metering with which to administer commodity rates.

6.4. 5 BMP#5 – Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

In addition to the MWD region-wide "SoCal Water$mart" and "Save-A-Buck" rebate programs, which offer rebates for certain qualifying conservation devices to customers throughout the MWD service area, Central Basin also has various large landscape conservation programs including:

- A District-wide large landscape managed irrigation program incorporating maintenance, monitoring and tracking of individual property water savings
- Federal and State grants providing over 2,000 Smart Controllers to residential and commercial customers
- A city partnership program to install Smart Irrigation Controllers in parks and street medians
- A Commercial Landscape research grant to improve water use efficiency at schools, parks and open public spaces

6.4. 6 BMP#6 – High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs

Central Basin continues to implement region-wide rebate programs through MWDs Save-A-Buck and SoCal Water$mart rebate programs. Central Basin adds additional funding to qualifying Washing Machine devices and receives supplementary funding from participating retail agencies.

6.4. 7 BMP#7 – Public Information Programs

Central Basin's public information efforts consist of a variety of programs and practices that are used to educate the public about water conservation. Conservation literature is provided to the public at various one-day programs and at community events.

Central Basin also provides the community with a Speakers Bureau in which or through which Directors and staff work with local civic organizations and service clubs to provide information on a variety of programs and projects that promote conservation. Additionally, Central Basin provides education through a website, an interactive Blog, and various publication materials.

Website and Social Media

Central Basin has effectively bolstered its community outreach and public education programs by integrating social marketing strategies with existing outreach programs. Central Basin uses social media to disseminate information through websites such as Twitter, Facebook and YouTube. Central Basin has realized many campaign successes of increased community involvement, which is reflective in the upward curve of its website traffic.

By utilizing technology, Central Basin has connected with residents and businesses in a new and exciting way to promote the benefits and importance of water conservation. From Central Basin's Watercooler Blog—*the "First Official Water Blog in California"*—to Facebook and Twitter, the District's social media strategy is tailored to meet the needs of the local community.

6.4. 8 BMP#8 – School Education Programs

Collaborative classroom visitation programs are a key element in Central Basin's student outreach efforts. The following is a brief description of the **free** water education programs offered by Central Basin:

- Water Squad Investigations (Grades 4 – 12)
- Water Wanderings (Grades 4 – 5)
- Think Watershed (Grades 4 – 6)
- Think Earth! It's Magic (Grades K – 5)
- Think Water! It's Magic (After School Program for Grades K – 5)
- "Water Is Life" Poster Contest (Grades 4 – 8)
- Waterlogged (Grades 9 – 12)
- Sewer Science (Grades 9-12)
- Conservation Connection: Water & Energy in Southern California (Grades 5 – 8)
- Water for the City: Southern California Urban Water Cycle (Grades 4 –8)

6.4. 9 BMP#9 – Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Facilities Accounts

Central Basin participates in MWD's region-wide commercial "Save A Buck" rebate program, which provides water conservation devices to be utilized in commercial, industrial and institutional facilities and settings. The devices include but are not limited to High-Efficiency Toilets, Ultra Low and Zero Water Urinals, Weather-based Irrigation Controllers, Nozzles, Water Brooms and various industrial process devices.

In addition, Central Basin distributed conservation Water Brooms to all 31 Los Angeles County Fire Stations within the District's service area. In addition, 49 brooms were distributed to local municipalities, and 30 brooms to schools. Water Brooms provide an estimated 150 gallons of water savings with each cleaning.

In addition, Central Basin has implemented Commercial, Industrial and Institutional direct installation programs for HETs and Low and Zero water use Urinal Direct Installs through grant programs and local water retail agency partnerships. The District has also partnered with local agencies to install Smart Irrigation Controllers in City parks, street medians and City facilities.

6.4. 10 BMP #10 – Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs

As a part of Central Basin's "Shut Your Tap!" Conservation Campaign, the District hosts a bi-monthly event called the "Shut Your Tap! Roundtable". The Roundtable provides a forum for cities, water agencies, and interested parties to share ideas and information on conservation trends and issues. The setting provides a great forum for interaction and networking among water stakeholders.

In an effort to provide Central Basin cities with support for their marketing, outreach, and enforcement of local mandatory water conservation ordinances, a "Water Use Efficiency Ordinance Tool Kit" was developed and provided to each city. The Tool Kit included a cover letter, sample ordinances, a sample staff report template, sample violation notices, and ordinance enforcement collateral.

To add to the advertising opportunities of our campaign partners, a Conservation Messaging Tool Kit was also provided to cities and water retail agencies. Each kit includes water conservation tip sheets, door hangers, bill inserts, local cable TV announcements, countertop tent cards, and sample newsletter articles.

6.4. 11 BMP #11 - Conservation Pricing

Although the Conservation Pricing BMP refers to the rate structures of a retail water agency to encourage customers to use less water, Central Basin, as a wholesale water agency, employs a similar model for its customers by incentivizing the large scale sale of imported water. Central Basin employs a two-tier rate structure in which cities and agencies are invited to enter into 5-year "purchase agreements." The agreements provide Central Basin with a longer term guarantee of water sales while providing the city or agency access to a discounted imported water rate.

6.4. 12 BMP #12 – Conservation Coordinator

As the regional wholesaler, Central Basin employs one full-time Conservation Coordinator who works throughout the District's service area to promote water conservation. The coordinator also works with cities and water agencies to foster consumer behavioral change and implement various conservation programs that result in significant reduction in overall retail water use.

6.4.13 BMP #13 – Water Waste Prohibition

In response to the State of California's 20X2020 campaign announcement, MWD developed a model "Mandatory Water Use Efficiency Ordinance", and appealed to all MWD Member Agencies to work within their respective service areas to urge cities to adopt the MWD model ordinance.

Strategic outreach and a broad collaborative effort were needed to introduce the Water Use Efficiency (WUE) ordinance to the 24 cities within Central Basin's service area. As a first step, Central Basin created a WUE Ordinance Task Force, comprised of members from surrounding cities and retail agencies, to reach out to the District's 24 cities and unincorporated communities. In addition, each city was provided with a Water-Use Efficiency Ordinance Tool Kit, compliments of Central Basin.

6.4. 14 BMP #14 – Residential Ultra Low Flow Toilet (ULFT) Replacement Programs

Although BMP #14 is listed under the CUWCC standards as Ultra Low Flow Toilets (ULFT), technology standards have replaced the 1.6 gpf ULFT with High-Efficiency 1.28 gpf Toilets (HET). Today, the District only uses HETs and continues to report the activity under BMP #14.

HET Distribution Events

HETs have been a key element in the conservation success Central Basin has experienced over the years. Free HET Distribution events have provided thousands of free toilets to local residents throughout Central Basin's service area. The District's HET programs have been initiated through various partnerships and grant programs, and have been

made available throughout Central Basin's service area.

HET Direct Installation Programs
Since 2005, Central Basin has completed more than 5,000 High-Efficiency Toilet (HET) direct installations in single family, multifamily, and commercial, industrial and institutional (CII) facilities throughout Central Basin's service area.

Local HET Partnership Programs
Central Basin receives requests to participate in various local partnerships to provide disadvantaged residents with HETs. Central Basin's service area is home to many disadvantaged residents, and the need for free, water-conserving toilets remains high. Given the current economic down-turn, the conservation coordinator is focusing attention on securing additional sources of funding to make HET programs possible.

6.4. 15 ADDITIONAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIPS

Central Basin continues to take advantage of opportunities to achieve additional water savings through new and creative partnerships with local cities, schools, government agencies and non-profit organizations. One such partnership with the Los Angeles County Conservation Corps brought free, educational gardening workshops to local residents. The workshops, which are offered in English and Spanish, provide information on California native plants and gardening tips for residents, business owners, and local landscapers. In another example, ongoing partnerships with Southern California Edison and the Gas Company have made it possible to provide educational conservation programs to sixth grade students throughout the service area.

These partnerships have proven to be diverse in nature and valuable in strengthening the conservation efforts within Central Basin's service area, particularly within the more disadvantaged areas.

Water Wasting Prohibition City Ordinances
Following the call for increased conservation efforts under the state's 20X2020 Plan, the District formed a *Shut Your Tap!* Water Conservation Ordinance Task Force to advocate the adoption of mandatory water conservation ordinances in each city in the District's service area. As a result of the efforts of the Task Force's efforts, 18 cities now have mandatory conservation ordinances in place.

6.4. 16 GRANT PROGRAMS

Central Basin has been successful in receiving grant funding for conservation programs at the federal, state, and local levels through agencies such as the United States Department of Energy (DOE), the Department of Water Resources (DWR), and MWD. The following list provides a brief summary of the individual water conservation grants that have been implemented since 2005:

MWD Grant (Innovative Conservation Program Grant) - 200 HET Direct Install
Central Basin has successfully completed a MWD Innovative Conservation Grant Program, installing 200 HETs in multi-family homes and commercial facilities. The total budget for this grant was $43,800.

MWD Grant (Innovative Conservation Program Grant) – Bell Gardens: California Friendly City – A Model for Inner City Transformation
In 2006, Central Basin was awarded $102,250 to transform the City of Bell Gardens into the first California Friendly City in the State of California through the installation of water saving devices and systems throughout the City's public facilities. These included high-efficiency toilets, urinals, synthetic turf at the public soccer field, water-brooms, native plants and a weather-based irrigation system.

MWD (Enhanced Conservation Program Grant) – Landscape High Efficiency Living Program (HELP)
In 2008, Central Basin was awarded a MWD Enhanced Conservation Program Grant in the amount of $90,000 to provide HELP Landscape Workshops to local residents to teach the benefits of utilizing an MP Rotator irrigation device and planting low water-use plants. The use of MP Rotators alone can save 4.16 to 16.8 gallons of water per minute.

DWR Grant (Prop 50) – High Efficiency Living Program (HELP) 10,000 HET Direct Install
In 2007, Central Basin was awarded a DWR grant in the amount of $1,563,900. The grant program provides funding to market, purchase and install 10,000 HETs in multi-family residential units throughout the service area. The water savings for this program will reach 242 acre-feet annually for 25 years.

DWR Grant (Prop 50) - Conservation Outreach Targeting Multicultural Communities
In 2007, Central Basin was awarded a DWR grant program in the amount of $100,000 to provide cities and water retailers with conservation outreach training and tools. The funding provides for website design, research services and bill-stuffer templates to be used by the District's water retailers. The purpose of the program is to promote water conservation within the multicultural and multilingual communities prevalent in the service area.

DWR Grant (Prop 50) – Urban City Makeover Program
Through the DWR Prop 50 Urban City Makeover Program, grant funding in the amount of $113,746 will provide nine disadvantaged cities with a number of

water-saving resources. These include: high-efficiency toilets (HETs), Waterfree urinals, native plants, weather-based irrigation controllers and water brooms. The participating cities are: Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, Lynwood, Maywood, Paramount, and South Gate.

DWR Grant (Prop 50) – Helping Our People and Environment (HOPE) 3,000 HET Direct Install

Since 2009, Central Basin has administered the "Helping Our People and Environment" (HOPE) grant program on behalf of the City of Maywood. This Prop 50 grant program provides funding to install 3,000 High-Efficiency Toilets (HETs) in residences throughout the city of Maywood.

DWR Grant (Prop 50) – Zero Water Consumption Urinal Retrofit Program – 2,600 Urinal Retrofit Program

In 2003, Central Basin secured a DWR grant entitled Zero Water Consumption Urinal Retrofit Program in the amount of $780,000. The program provided no-cost installations of 2,600 water-free urinals to qualified commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings located within the Central Basin service area.

DWR Grant (Prop 50) – Commercial Landscape Wireless Valve End Use Management Research Project

The Commercial Landscape Wireless Valve End Use Management Research Project awarded to Central Basin by DWR in the amount of $302,052, involves the implementation of wireless valve evapotranspiration (ET) controllers in non-residential sites. The research goal is to enhance water management and water efficiency at the local, regional, and statewide levels.

DWR Grant (Prop 50) – Large Landscape Water Conservation, Runoff Reduction and Educational Program

The Large Landscape Water Conservation, Runoff Reduction and Educational Program provides $900,000 in funding for the implementation of a water management program using weather-based irrigation controllers and wireless technologies to significantly reduce the amount of runoff from large landscapes, street medians, and residential properties.

Included in the grant funding are five large community demonstration gardens. Central Basin will partner with local public agencies such as cities and school Districts to create Demonstration Gardens that enrich the environmental awareness of the community and promote the benefits of water efficient gardens.

U.S. D.O.E. (Energy Efficiency Conservation Block) Water and Energy Emergency End Use Demand Management Measures Grant

The Water and Energy Emergency End Use Demand Management Measures Grant in the amount of $2,000,000 was awarded to Central Basin under the United States Department of Energy Recovery Act - Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program. Under this program, funding will be provided to purchase and install a series of wireless (ET) controllers in residential and commercial settings that utilize radio commands for periodic pressure and management adjustments. A second element of the grant addresses water and energy demand management in recycled pipelines.

6.5 CURRENT AND FUTURE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

6.5. 1 CURRENT PROGRAMS

Water Squad Investigations (Grades 4 – 12)

Launched in September 2006, Water Squad Investigations is a collaborative environmental education program that joins Central Basin, the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts and LA County's Whittier Narrows Center to provide students with a fun-filled day of water awareness. By the end of June 2010, over 5,000 primary through secondary school students will have participated in the program. Table 6-1 shows the number of students who have participated in Central basin education programs since 2005.

Each Friday morning throughout the school year, participating students are driven from their school to the San Jose Creek Water Recycling Plant (SJCWRP), and later, to the Whittier Narrows Nature Center in a charter bus provided by Central Basin. At these sites, students are introduced to the concepts of water recycling and conservation through multimedia presentations, fun activity book exercises and guided tours of the facilities.

By the day's end, students gain a solid understanding of how water recycling can help conserve valuable drinking water and about the simple but effective ways they can conserve at home.

From September 2005 through June 2010, 5,835 students have participated in Water Squad Investigations.

Water Wanderings (Grades 4 – 5)

Water Wanderings is a collaborative classroom visitation program between Central Basin and the S.E.A. Lab in Redondo Beach, a program of the Los Angeles Conservation Corps. This collaborative hands-on classroom program takes fourth and fifth graders on a 2 ½-hour journey through California's water.

Each class that participates will have the opportunity to visit three action-packed stations where they will experience a multimedia game called California Water Jeopardy, a food chain/food web activity and touch live marine animals and plants on board the "traveling tidepool," a van outfitted with touch tanks.

Water Wanderings is correlated to many of the fourth through fifth grade State standards for social science and science. By participating in this free program, students learn to appreciate California's water as a scarce, valuable resource.

From September 2005 through June 2010, 26,670 students have participated in Water Wanderings.

Think Watershed (Grades 4 – 6)
Think Watershed educates students about the San Gabriel River Watershed's impact on our coastal waters and inspires them to become stewards of the environment. Students participate in hands-on activities to see how human behavior affects the quality of air, water, and habitat, as well as plant, animal, and human life.

Components of Think Watershed include:

Floating Lab Boat Trip – On a 3-hour cruise through the Long Beach Harbor, with a morning or an afternoon departure, students will participate in: a plankton lab, ocean bottom sediment study, water visibility testing, water chemistry interactions, and wildlife observation.

Curriculum – Aligned to the California Content Standards, a Think Watershed Teacher's Guide is distributed to all participating classroom teachers. The guide includes: pre-trip activities, cruise plan and preparation guidelines, and post-trip activities such as website data reporting and service learning projects.

Bus Transportation – Free transportation from the students' school to the Long Beach Harbor is provided to schools that qualify.

From September 2008 through June 2010, over 5,000 students have participated in Think Watershed.

Think Earth! It's Magic (Grades K – 5)
What does a magician have to do with water conservation? On the surface, it wouldn't seem like much, but *Think Earth! It's Magic* is a collaborative program between Central Basin and the Think Earth Environmental Education Foundation that uses an award-winning curriculum and magic shows to teach elementary school students about their environment.

As the magician makes water disappear, he teaches the importance of water conservation. As he makes a rabbit disappear, he explains the effects of toxic waste on the environment. The magician's show follows the curriculum of the Think Earth Environmental Education Foundation and correlates to the California State Content Standards in the areas of Language Arts, Science, Social Science, and Mathematics. The Think Earth Environmental Education Foundation is a non-profit organization dedicated to developing and maintaining a sustainable environment through education.

Each year, elementary schools throughout Central Basin's service area enhance their Think Earth curriculum with this exciting magic show. It is an opportunity to reinforce the classroom lessons and remind students about the importance of implementing environmentally sound practices around their homes and schools.
From September 2005 through June 2010, 37,800 students have participated in Think Earth! It's Magic.

Think Water! It's Magic (After School Program for Grades K – 5)
Think Water! It's Magic is a **FREE** environmental education program for students in extended daycare/after school programs. This innovative program features an energetic *Think Water! It's Magic* assembly by eco-magician Paul Cash that students will remember for many years.

The *Think Water! It's Magic* shows are approximately 45-minutes in duration. While performing magic tricks and illusions, eco-magician Paul Cash engages students in a fun way and teach them about the limited water availability on Earth, the water cycle, water quality, and water recycling. Most importantly, Mr. Cash also teaches students about the amount of water used during everyday tasks and how they can conserve water by just making some simple behavioral changes.

This exciting environmental education assembly program is offered **FREE** to all Central Basin elementary schools (K-5) that have an extended daycare/after school program.

From September 2008 through June 2010, over 6,000 students have participated in Think Water! It's Magic.

"Water Is Life" Poster Contest (Grades 4 – 8)
As part of an annual recognition of Water Awareness Month, the "Water Is Life" Poster Contest is a collaborative arts program between Central Basin and the MWD. Celebrated every May, Water Awareness Month encourages wise water use, conservation, recycling, and water education. Students in grades 4 – 8, are encouraged to depict on posters various water uses and/or wise water use at home or school, in industry or business, in the environment, in agriculture, or in recreation. Central Basin then selects a grand-prize winner who is awarded a fully-loaded laptop computer and receives a special recognition at Central Basin's headquarters. The grand-prize winner's poster is then submitted to MWD to be included in calendars, and featured on water bottles, screen savers, mouse pads, etc.

From September 2005 through June 2010, over 80,000 students have had an opportunity to participate in the "Water Is Life" Poster Contest.

Waterlogged (Grades 9 – 12)

Waterlogged is a collaborative high school visitation program between Central Basin and the Roundhouse Marine Studies Lab and Aquarium, an oceanographic teaching station. Through specimen dissections, examples of current aquatic/marine science research, and practical hands-on activities, students will learn more about the scientific method, habitats and inhabitants of the Pacific Ocean, and the overall effect of unintended human impacts on the aquatic/marine environment.

Waterlogged offers five exciting classroom visitation topics, which are each aligned to the California State Science Content Standards.

This exciting aquatic/marine science education program is offered FREE to all Central Basin Waterlogged High Schools.

From September 2007 through June 2010, 15,925 students have participated in Waterlogged.

Sewer Science (Grades 9-12)
Sewer Science is an award-winning, hands-on laboratory program that teaches high school students in Central Basin's service area about wastewater treatment.

During a week-long lab course, students create fake wastewater and employ physical, biological and chemical treatment methods and procedures to test its quality. The lab is facilitated by biologists and chemists from the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, allowing students the opportunity to learn first-hand from experienced science professionals.

From September 2005 through June 2010, 8,875 students have participated in Sewer Science.

6.5. 2 FUTURE PROGRAMS

Conservation Connection: Water & Energy in Southern California
(Grades 5 – 8)

We turn the tap and water flows out. We turn on a lamp and light fills the room. We depend on water and energy. We need the water and energy to live in Southern California and elsewhere in the world too. But where do we get the water and energy that we use? Will we always have enough to meet our needs?

Conservation Connection answers those questions, showing the connections between California, our water and energy supply, and us. But providing information is only part of Conservation Connection. The goal of the curriculum is to get students actively involved – in their homes and at school – in conserving water and energy. Within the program, students have the opportunity to survey their family's water and energy use and survey water and energy use at their school.

After gathering data, analyzing their findings and reviewing recommendations, students make, implement, and monitor plans to decrease water and energy use. By participating in this action-based curriculum, students will learn to look critically at important environmental issues and take responsibility for finding solutions.

Water for the City: Southern California's Urban Water Cycle (Grades 4 – 8)
Water for the City: Southern California's Urban Water Cycle is a partnership between Central Basin, Los Angeles County Sanitation District, Water Replenishment District, MWD, Los Angeles County Office of Education, and the Center for Global Environmental Education at Hamline University. This interactive, multi-media water education curriculum has lessons for upper elementary through middle school students, as well as a teacher's guide. Lessons and animation elements will cover the following topics: Watershed Awareness, Where Southern California gets its water from, Surface and Ground Water, Water Storage and Delivery, A Raindrop's Journey, Water Recycling, Water Conservation, Water Planning, Dams and Reservoirs, Point and Non-Point Pollution, and an interactive Urban Water Cycle game that will address water supply and management issues.

Table 6-1
School Education Program
(Number of Participating Students)

Grade Level	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Total
K - 3rd	3,360	3,100	6,460	8,828	6,140	27,888
4th - 6th	6,040	9,520	11,163	14,499	13,825	55,047
7th - 8th	500	0	105	105	0	710
9th - 12th	905	1,925	4,900	9,265	8,015	25,010
Total	10,805	14,545	22,628	32,697	27,980	108,655

6.6 CENTRAL BASIN'S WATER USE EFFICIENCY MASTER PLAN

In 2006, Central Basin adopted a five-year Conservation Master Plan (CMP) to expand long-term water saving efforts and introduce new regionally tailored programs.

The CMP will be ending in 2011 and an updated CMP, is in the process of being developed. A number of factors, including new state and federal legislation, funding limitations from partnering agencies, and new state standards have changed the dynamics of conservation throughout the last few years. The new Master Plan will reflect those changes and continue to serve as a supportive water conservation guide for Central Basin.

7

Water Rates & Charges

This section discusses Central Basin's Water Rates & Charges

7.1 OVERVIEW

The residential water bill in Southern California is most likely the least expensive of a typical household's major utility bills. In fact, tap water can be purchased for much less than a penny per gallon– remarkable considering investments by water utilities into regulatory compliance, water use efficiency, infrastructure and other reliability programs. This paradox applies to Central Basin's service area as well, although residential water bills vary from retail water agency to retail water agency depending primarily on the mix of source water purchased and/or produced.

Retail agencies that exclusively serve groundwater, tend to have water rates that are lower than those that serve all imported water or a mix of groundwater and imported water. Imported water purchased from Central Basin and provided by MWD carries not only the cost of acquiring importing, purifying (treating) and distributing the commodity throughout the region but also a long-term action plan for ensuring adequate supplies to meet growing demands through conservation, education and new locally produced supplies.

7.2 MWD RATE STRUCTURE

In 2002, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Board of Directors adopted a rate structure to support its strategic planning vision as a regional provider of services, encourage the development of local supplies such as recycled water and conservation, and ensure a reliable supply of imported water. To achieve these objectives, MWD called for voluntary purchase orders from its member agencies, unbundled its water rates, established a two-tiered supply rate system and added a capacity charge. Together, these rate structure components provide a better opportunity for MWD and its member agencies to manage their water supplies and proactively plan for future demands.

7.2.1 PURCHASE ORDERS

The Purchase Order is an agreement between MWD and a member agency, whereby the member agency agrees to purchase a minimum amount (60 percent of their highest year's delivery of non-interruptible water times 10) of non-interruptible water during a 10-year period - "Purchase Commitment." The economic incentive for a Purchase Commitment is that it entitles the member agency to purchase annually a set amount of non-interruptible water (Tier 1 Annual Maximum) at the lower Tier 1 rate, which is 90 percent of its highest year's delivery of non-interruptible water.

In the case of Central Basin, a 10-Year Purchase Agreement was signed in 2002 (with an effective date of January 1, 2003) which has a base allocation of 80,400 AF. The purchase order is included in Appendix H. As shown below in Table 7-1, Central Basin's Tier 1 Annual Maximum is 90percent of the base allocation, which is 72,360 AF. There is a purchase commitment of 482,400 AF by the end of 2012. Through December 2010, Central Basin purchased 487,220 AF, which satisfies its purchase commitment to MWD. A new purchase order will be developed over the next 18 months and will be effective January 2013.

Table 7-1
Central Basin Purchase Order Terms

Initial Base Allocation	Tier 1 Annual Maximum (90percent of Base)	Purchase Commitment (60percent of Base x 10)
80,400 AF	72,360 AF	482,400 AF

7.2.2 UNBUNDLED RATES AND TIER 1 & 2

In order to clearly justify the different components of the costs of water on a per acre foot basis, MWD unbundled its full service water rate. Among the components MWD established are:

Supply Rate Tier 1 – Reflects the average supply cost of water from the Colorado River and State Water Project.

Supply Rate Tier 2 – Reflects the MWD costs associated with developing new supplies, which are assessed when an agency exceeds its Tier 1 limit of firm deliveries.

System Access Rate – Recovers a portion of the costs associated with the conveyance and distribution system, including capital and operating and maintenance costs.

Water Stewardship Rate – Recovers MWD's cost of providing incentives to member agencies for conservation, water recycling, groundwater recovery and other water management programs approved by the MWD Board.

System Power Rate – Recovers MWD's electricity- related costs, such as the pumping of water through the conveyance and distribution system.

Treatment Surcharge – Recovers the treatment cost and is assessed only for treated water deliveries, whether firm or non-firm.

Table 7-2
Metropolitan Water District Unbundled Water Rate Components Adopted for 2011

Category of Water	$/AF
Supply Rate Tier 1	$155
Supply Rate Tier 2	$280
System Access Rate	$204
Water Stewardship Rate	$41
System Power Rate	$127
Treatment Surcharge	$217
Total Tier 1 Treated Rate	**$744**
Total Tier 2 Treated Rate	**$869**

The unbundled MWD water rates for calendar year (CY) 2011 are displayed in Table 7-2. Central Basin's complete rate schedule is included in Appendix I.

7.2.3 REPLENISHMENT SERVICE

Although a majority of the MWD water sold is full service at the Tier 1 rate, there is imported water sold at a discounted rate, better known as Replenishment Service Water. This type of water is used for groundwater storage and/or replenishment. There are two main types of replenishment water – treated and untreated. Because the replenishment water can be interrupted at anytime, MWD has provided a discount to the rates. However, the rates are not tied to the unbundled rate structure illustrated above. The rates are established by MWD to provide the best incentive to replenish the groundwater basins. Replenishment Service rates for 2011 are shown in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3
Metropolitan Water District Replenishment Service Rate Adopted for 2011

Category of Water	$/AF
Replenishment Water Rate Untreated	$409
Treated Replenishment Water Rate	$601

7.2.4 MWD CAPACITY CHARGE

MWD's rate structure also established a charge labeled "Capacity Charge." The charge was developed to recover the costs of providing distribution capacity use during peak summer demands. The aim of the new charge is to encourage member agencies to reduce peak day demands during the summer months (May 1 through September 30) and shift usages to the winter months (October 1 through April 30), which will result in a more efficient utilization of MWD's existing infrastructure and defers capacity expansion costs. Currently, MWD's Capacity Charge for 2011 is set at $7,200/cubic feet per second (cfs).

The Capacity Charge is assessed by multiplying Central Basin's maximum usage by the rate. The maximum usage is determined by a member agency's highest daily average usage (per cfs) for the past three summer periods, as shown in Table 7-4, below, for Central Basin's maximum usage for CY 2011 – 125.9 cfs.

Table 7-4
Metropolitan Water District Capacity Charge for 2011

	Peak Flow 2007	Peak Flow 2008	Peak Flow 2009	3-Year Max
Central Basin	125.9 cfs	102.7 cfs	94.7 cfs	125.9 cfs

Note: These peak flows are based upon Central Basin's coincident peak of all its MWD connections.

7.2.5 READINESS-TO-SERVE CHARGE

The Readiness-to-Serve Charge (RTS) recovers a portion of MWD's debt service costs associated with regional infrastructure improvements. The RTS charge is a fixed charge assessed to each member agency regardless of the amount of imported water delivered in the current year. Rather, it is determined by the member agencies' firm imported deliveries for the past 10 years. All member agencies of MWD have the right chose how that designated amount is collected. Central Basin elected to have MWD collect the majority of the RTS obligation through a "Standby Charge" assessed on all parcels within its service area. The remainder is collected as a surcharge on Central Basin's commodity rates. The surcharge is discussed in section 7.3.3.

7.2.6 MWD STANDBY CHARGE

In 1992, the State Legislature authorized MWD to levy a standby charge that recognized that there are economic benefits to lands that have access to a water supply, whether or not such lands are using it. A fraction of the value of the benefit accruing to all landowners in MWD's service territory can therefore be recovered through the imposition of a standby charge. MWD assessed this charge only within the service area of the member agencies that requested such a parcel charge to help fund a member agency's RTS obligation as discussed in section 7.2.5. Within Central Basin, the MWD Standby Charge is currently $10.44 per parcel.

7.3 CENTRAL BASIN'S IMPORTED WATER RATES

As MWD adopted a new rate structure so did Central Basin. In 2003, Central Basin passed through MWD's Purchase Order by offering customer agencies voluntary purchase agreements and assessing MWD's new Capacity Charge. Central Basin also revised the administrative surcharge to be applied uniformly to all classes of imported water sold. It has been, and continues to be the policy of Central Basin to pass through imported water rate increases from MWD to all cities and agencies in the Central Basin service area. Described below are elements of the rate structure that Central Basin applies to the delivery of imported water.

7.3.1 PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

In order to meet the Purchase Order Commitment with MWD, Central Basin established its own purchase contract policy with its customer agencies. Central Basin's Imported Water Purchase Agreements mimic the MWD version in terms of an Annual Tier 1 Maximum and Total Purchase Commitment but offer more flexibility to the customer. Central Basin requires only a five-year commitment, as opposed to a 10-year term. Furthermore, retail agencies have the option to adjust their Tier 1 and Purchase Commitment amounts annually if certain conditions are favorable and can also reduce their commitment amounts by offsetting imported water demand with recycled water purchased from Central Basin. For purchases above the Tier 1 limit, or in the absence of a Purchase Agreement, the customer agency pays the Tier 2 rate (as of January 1, 2011, $125/AF above the Tier 1 rate).

Out of the 26 cities, water agencies and private water companies that have an imported water connection, five do not currently have a purchase agreement with Central Basin.

7.3.2 ADMINISTRATIVE SURCHARGE

One of the main revenue sources for Central Basin is the Administrative Surcharge applied to all imported water sold. In 2003, Central Basin revised the Administrative Surcharge to be uniformly applied to all imported water regardless of the type delivered. Revenue from the surcharge recovers Central Basin's administrative costs including planning, outreach and education, and conservation efforts. As of July 1, 2010, Central Basin's Administrative Surcharge is $86/AF.

7.3.3 READINESS-TO-SERVICE SURCHARGE

As described above, MWD levies Central Basin with a RTS charge to recover a portion of its debt service costs, which is covered mostly by the MWD Standby Charge. However, the remaining balance is collected on the commodity rate. This RTS surcharge is added to Central Basin's commodity rates for only non-interruptible water. As of July 1, 2010, Central Basin's RTS surcharge is $18/AF.

7.3.4 WATER SERVICE CHARGE

Water utility revenue structures benefit from a mix of fixed and variable sources. Central Basin's Water Service Charge recovers a portion of the agency's fixed administrative costs but is a relatively small portion of its overall revenue from water rates. As of July 1, 2010, the Water Service Charge is $69/cfs of a customer agency's meter capacity for imported water meters.

7.3.5 CENTRAL BASIN'S CAPACITY CHARGE

This charge, as described in Section 7.2.4, is intended to encourage customers to reduce peak day demands during the summer months, which will result in more efficient utilization of MWD's existing infrastructure. Central Basin has passed through this MWD charge to its customer agencies by applying MWD's methodology. Each customer's Capacity Charge is determined from their highest daily average usage (per cfs) for the past three completed summer periods of May 1 through September 30. However, because MWD assesses Central Basin on the coincident daily peak of all the connections and aggregate of all its customers' daily peak as the non-coincident peak, Central Basin is able to keep the Capacity Charge rate lower than the MWD rate to its customers. Central Basin charges $5,700/cfs instead of $7,200/cfs from MWD.

7.4 RECYCLED WATER RATES

Central Basin's recycled water program is comprised of two distribution systems: the E. Thornton Ibbetson Century Water Recycling Project and the Esteban Torres Rio Hondo Water Recycling Project with more than 50 miles of pipeline and three pump stations. Since 1992, Central Basin has encouraged the maximum use of recycled water to industries, cities and landscape irrigation sites through the economic incentive of its rates and charges. Central Basin's recycled water rate schedule is shown in Appendix I.

7.4.1 RECYCLED WATER RATES

Central Basin commodity rates cover the operation and maintenance and labor and power costs associated with the delivery of recycled water. The rates are set up in a two-tiered, declining block rate structure so they may further encourage the use of recycled water. Furthermore, the rates are wholesaled at a significant reduction to imported rates to promote the usage of recycled water.

The "outside of the Central Basin service area" rate is assessed to customers outside of Central Basin's service boundaries which pay an additional $20/AF in each tier. This additional charge is applied to make up for the recycled water Standby Charge they are not levied on their parcels.

7.4.2 RECYCLED WATER STANDBY CHARGE

In addition to the MWD Standby Charge, there is a recycled water standby charge that is levied by Central Basin to each parcel within its service area. A $10 per parcel charge is administered by Central Basin to provide a source of non-potable water completely independent of drought-sensitive supplies. The revenue collected from this charge is used to pay the debt service obligations on Central Basin's water recycling facilities. Each year the Board holds a public hearing where they adopt Central Basin's Engineer's Report and Resolution to assess this charge. The stand-by charge generates about $3.1 million annually which is applied exclusively to retire Central Basin's debt obligation for construction of the recycled water system.

7.5 FUTURE WATER RATE PROJECTIONS

As the demand for water increases in Southern California so does the cost to administer, treat and distribute imported and recycled water. However, Central Basin has worked diligently to ensure that stable and predictable rates are managed for the future. Below are discussions of imported and recycled water rate trends during the next 10 years.

7.5.1 IMPORTED WATER RATE PROJECTIONS

In 2004, the MWD Board adopted its first "Long Range Finance Plan." This plan was developed to forecast future costs and revenues necessary to support its operations and capital investments and provide some level of rate certainty to the member agencies and sub-agencies throughout Southern California. Unfortunately, events of the last several years (drought, federal water restrictions from the Delta, national economic distress, etc.) have caused imported water rates to increase much faster than predicted. MWD is now pursuing an update of the Long Range Finance Plan that is expected to provide some measure of predictability in an increasingly unpredictable world. Over the last ten years, the MWD Tier I treated rate has increased an average of 6percent annually. For the next 10 years, we can assume an annual increase of 6 percent through the year 2020.

Central Basin's Administrative Surcharge is projected to increase at an annual average rate of 4 percent through 2015, and then 6 percent annually through 2020. This increase is an estimate that will be reviewed and modified annually based on the budget's revenue requirements. In FY 2010-11, Central Basin introduced a new Infrastructure Surcharge of $20 per AF for all water sold, including recycled water. The purpose of this fee is to help cover the costs of expanded infrastructure to support regional reliability. Figure 7-1 displays Central Basin's imported water rate projections for the next 10 years.

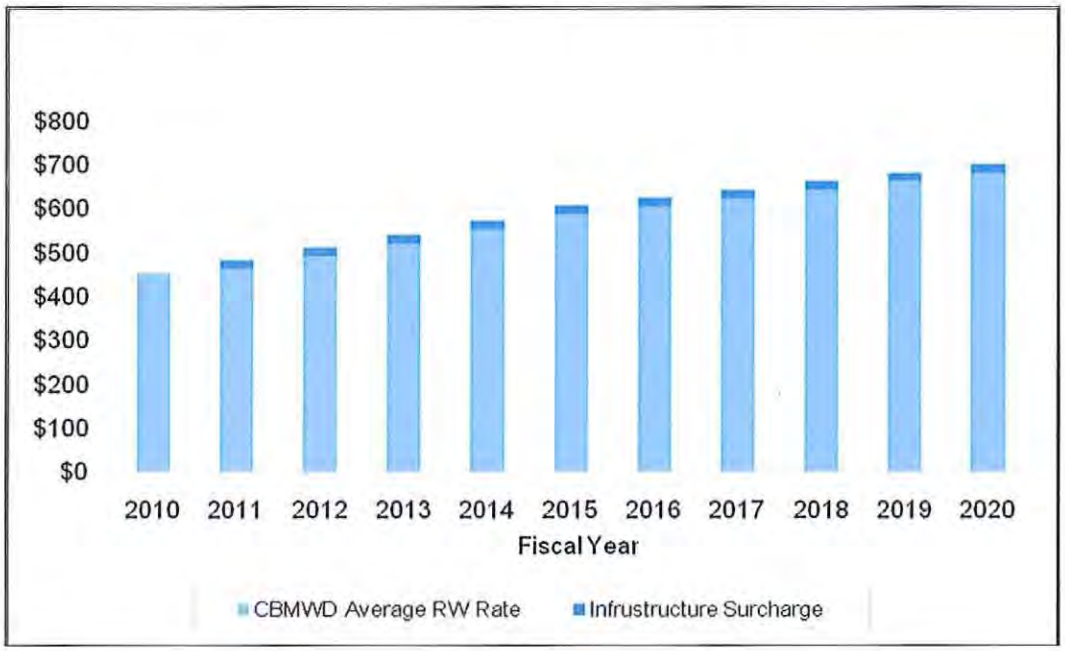
Figure 7-1
Central Basin Imported Water Rates
10 Year Projections

Source: Central Basin Estimates

7.5.2 RECYCLED WATER RATE PROJECTIONS

Similar to imported water, recycled water rates are broken up into a two-tier system reflecting a declining block rate to encourage its use. The first Tier is all agency recycled water sales up to 50 AF per month. After 50 AF, the rate drops by about 9 percent. Overall, recycled water rates are expected to increase because of higher treatment, maintenance and power costs. However, Central Basin believes in setting the rate of recycled water at a competitive level to help offset imported water. In order to achieve this economic incentive, recycled water rates have been projected by Central Basin to increase at a slightly lower level than imported water. Recycled water rate increases are projected to be 6 percent annually through 2015 leveling off to 3 percent through 2020. As mentioned above, Central Basin introduced a new infrastructure surcharge in FY 2010-11 for all water sold. The charge will help offset the costs for expanded infrastructure to support regional reliability. As shown in Figure 7-2, Central Basin's average recycled water rate will be at a competitive level versus imported water rates during the next 10 years. The average is the difference between the first tier and second tier.

Figure 7-2
Central Basin Average Recycled Water Rates / AF
10 Year Projection



8
Water Recycling

This section discusses Water Recycling Efforts within Central Basin's service area

8.1 OVERVIEW

Recycled water is a cornerstone of Central Basin's efforts to augment local supplies and reduce dependence on imported water. Since planning and constructing its recycled water systems in the early 1990s, Central Basin has become an industry leader in water re-use. Recycled water is used for non-potable applications such as landscape irrigation, commercial and industrial processes such as cooling, and indirect potable use through groundwater replenishment.

In FY 2006-07, recycled water demand within Central Basin's service area peaked at 5,311 AF. This amount represented about 2 percent of the Central Basin service area total water demand of 280,500 AF. However, recycled water demand is projected to reach 16,000 AF by 2025, which should represent about percent of expected total water demand, which effectively triples recycled water usage in the Central Basin service area. Table 8-1 shows the projected use of recycled water over the next 25 years.

This section provides an overview of the District's water recycling system and water treatment and distribution. In addition, this section includes a discussion of the District's past, current and projected sales as well as the District's system expansion projects and Master Plan. The section concludes with a brief description of the Cerritos and Lakewood recycled water programs within Central Basin service area and WRD's use of recycled water as a groundwater replenishment supply within the region.

8.2 RECYCLED WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

8.2.1 CENTRAL BASIN'S SOURCE WATER

The source of Central Basin's recycled water is the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSDLAC). CSDLAC operates six water recycling plants in the Los Angeles Basin. These combined systems produce approximately 457 million gallons per day (MGD) of effluent of which approximately one-third is available for municipal and industrial use. Central Basin purchases a portion of this recycled water from two reclamation plants, Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek. Both of these plants provide approximately 100 MGD of tertiary-treated (Title-22) water for distribution. Below is a detailed description of the two recycling plants.

San Jose Creek Water Recycling Plant

The San Jose Creek WRP is located in the City of Whittier and has a treatment capacity of about 100 MGD of wastewater. Approximately 71 MGD of recycled water is produced for use at locations throughout the region. These locations include groundwater recharge at the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds as well as irrigation of parks, schools and greenbelts and commercial-industrial uses. The San Jose Creek WRP was built in the early 1970s as part of the region's Joint Outfall System and serves a largely residential population of approximately one million people. This Joint Outfall System uses six water reclamation plants and the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant in Carson to serve a major portion of metropolitan Los Angeles County.

The goal of the CSDLAC is to recycle as much of the reclaimed water from its water reclamation plants as possible. Approximately 31 MGD of the recycled water from San Jose Creek WRP is sent to percolation basins for groundwater recharge. In 1992, the San Jose Creek WRP was connected to the E. Thornton Ibbetson Century and Esteban Torres Rio Hondo Water Recycling projects which supply the water recycling needs of more than a dozen cities combined from the Central Basin water recycling distribution system. The high quality San Jose Creek WRP final effluent meets the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements for water quality.

Los Coyotes Water Recycling Plant

The Los Coyotes WRP is located in Cerritos and has a treatment capacity of 37 MGD of wastewater. About 27 MGD of recycled water is produced and used at sites throughout the region. Sites include irrigation of schools, golf courses, parks, nurseries and greenbelts and industrial use at local companies for carpet dying and concrete mixing. The Los Coyotes WRP serves a population of approximately 370,000 people.

More than 200 sites in the Central Basin service area are now utilizing recycled water. The irrigation of parks, golf courses, schools, nurseries, freeway and street medians, and slopes and other greenbelt areas. In addition, various industries, such as the Shaw-Tuftex Carpet Mill (right) will use recycled water for carpet and textile dyeing, metal finishing, concrete mixing and cooling tower supply. Other industrial uses include concrete mixing (Robertson's Ready-Mix in Paramount and Santa Fe Springs), sand mold manufacturing process (Pacific Alloy Castings in South Gate), cooling plant operations at co-gen facilities (Metropolitan State Hospital in Norwalk) and power plant cooling (Malburg Power Plant in Vernon).

8.2.2 Recycled Water Quality

CSDLAC operates 10 laboratories including the San Jose Creek Water Quality Lab and Treatment Plant Laboratories. The laboratories have greatly increased the capability to control plant water quality and quality assurances and offer laboratory services to monitor the quality of effluent before it reaches recycled water users. More than 300,000 water quality tests on over 20,000 samples are performed annually at their facilities.

Although recycled water is not used as a drinking water supply, it still has to meet water quality standards. The standards come from the California Code of Regulations under Title 22 and Title 17. Title 22 establishes the requirements for recycled water treatment, quality and allowable uses. Title 17 establishes the requirements for backflow protection of the potable water supply.

One of the major concerns for the use of recycled water is the level of TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) in the product water coming out of the treatment plant, also referred to as effluent. The higher the TDS levels, the more damaging the recycled water is for landscape irrigation, so it is important to keep the levels as low as possible. The limit for TDS at San Jose Creek and Los Coyotes is 800 and 1,000 mg/l, respectively. Typically, San Jose Creek TDS effluent levels are just over 500 mg/l while Los Coyotes TDS effluent levels are a bit higher at 800 mg/l.

One of the major components of TDS is chloride. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) established a limit for chloride levels through Resolution No. 97-02 in 2002. The resolution was adopted to provide a measure of drought relief for those treatment plants with higher chloride levels in their tributary waters. Requirements include monitoring data and assessment reports on chloride by Publicly Owned Treatment Waterworks (POTW's) on an annual basis. In 2008, chloride levels in the final effluent of San Jose Creek WRP were just over 100 mg/l (or 100 parts per million), while Los Coyotes were just under 200 mg/l, which is significantly below the limit of 250 mg/l.

All of the effluent water from the treatment plants in 2008 was adequately chlorinated to comply with the total coliform limit and all effluent recycled water discharged to the San Gabriel River from both treatment facilities was properly disinfected and dechlorinated.

Table 8-1
Projected Future Use of Recycled Water in Service Area
(in Acre-Feet)

Type of Use	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Irrigation	5,300	6,500	11,200	11,200	11,200
Commercial	150	250	300	300	300
Industrial	1,250	4,250	4,500	4,500	4,500
Total Projected Use of Recycled Water	**6,700**	**11,000**	**16,000**	**16,000**	**16,000**

Table 8-2
Projected Wastewater Collected and Treated[1]
(In Acre-Feet)

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Wastewater Collected & Treated[2]	110,000	135,000	145,000	154,000	154,000
Recycled Water Delivered[3]	21,300	24,600	25,000	26,000	27,000

[1] Data supplied by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

[2] From both the Los Coyotes WRP and the San Jose Creek WRP

[3] Includes recycled water for Central Basin, Cerritos, and Lakewood, but does not include recycled water for groundwater recharge.

8.2.3 TREATMENT PROCESS

The wastewater that is recycled at the San Jose Creek and the Los Coyotes treatment plants undergoes tertiary treatment and denitrification. Tertiary recycled water begins with secondary treated water that undergoes coagulation, flocculation, filtration and disinfection. Tertiary treated water can be used for a wide variety of industrial and irrigation purposes where high-quality, non-potable water is needed. Section 5 (Water Quality) explains in more detail the wastewater treatment facilities that provide Central Basin with recycled water.

Recycled water undergoes a rigorous, multi-stage treatment process to clarify it to high quality standards. The level of treatment necessary is approved by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). CDPH requires recycled water to meet California Code of Regulations Title 22 standards (Title 22). Title 22 standards address specific treatment requirements for recycled water and lists approved uses. Approximately 2,000 tests are performed monthly to ensure water quality meets or exceed all State requirements.

Table 8-2 illustrates the past, current and projected amount of wastewater collected and treated as well as the amount of recycled water delivered by these two plants to Central Basin's distribution system. Table 8-3 shows the projected disposal of Title 22 water not used in recycled water programs.

The amount of wastewater collected and treated by these two reclamation plants is expected to remain relatively consistent during the next 25 years, despite population increases. According to CSDLAC analysis, population increases are not projected to be significant enough to make it economically feasible to expand these CSDLAC facilities. Indeed, since 1999, CSDLAC effluent has been trending down annually due to conservation efforts and because of negative economic conditions, despite population increases. Based on CSDLAC's "FY 2008-09 Annual Report on Recycled Water", the San Jose Creek plant is treating wastewater at about 29 percent below the plant capacity. The Los Coyotes plant is treating wastewater at about 27 percent below its capacity. At this time, effluent production is at 1980 levels.

8.3 CENTRAL BASIN'S RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM

8.3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

Central Basin's recycling system is comprised of two separate projects: E. Thornton Ibbetson Century Water Recycling Project (Ibbetson Century Project) and the Esteban E. Torres Rio Hondo Water Recycling Project (Torres Project). Both projects deliver recycled water for landscape irrigation and industrial uses throughout the Central Basin service area.

The whole recycled water system is comprised of about 50 miles of pipeline with diameters ranging from 2" service laterals all the way up to 30" trunk pipelines, two pump stations, and three booster pump stations.

Table 8-3
Projected Disposal of Wastewater (Non-Recycled) AF Year

Method of Disposal	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
San Gabriel River	77,850	79,600	78,350	82,100	82,100
Total	**72,850**	**79,850**	**78,350**	**82,100**	**82,100**

The Ibbetson Century Project began delivering recycled water in 1992. The project currently delivers tertiary-treated recycled water from the CSDLAC's Los Coyotes Water Recycling Plant (WRP) and serves the cities of Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Compton, Cudahy, Downey, Lakewood, Lynwood, Norwalk, Paramount, Santa Fe Springs and South Gate.

In 1994, the Ibbetson Century Project was extended into the northern portion of Central Basin's service area. The extension, known as the Torres Project, delivers tertiary-treated recycled water from CSDLAC's San Jose Creek WRP and serves the cities of Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Huntington Park, Montebello, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs and Whittier.

In fiscal year 2009-2010, Central Basin's recycled water system delivered 4,316 AFY to more than 200 sites. It is anticipated, during the next 10 years that Central Basin will triple its sales with new connections across the northern portion of the service area.

Every year Central Basin connects new customers to recycled water and further reduces demands on potable water.

8.3.2 RECYCLED WATER USE BY TYPE

The types of sites that Central Basin currently serves, as shown in Table 8-4, vary from parks and landscape medians to textile industries and cooling towers.

Table 8-4
Types of Recycled Water Customers

• Landscape Irrigation	• Textile
• Golf Courses	• Median
• Co-Generation (Cooling Tower)	• Plant Nurseries
• Cemeteries	• Parks
• Concrete Mixing	• School Irrigation
• Cal-Trans (Irrigation)	• Others

As illustrated in Figure 8-1, the predominate use of recycled water deliveries is landscape irrigation, which account for 74percent of the total use. Of that amount, irrigation at parks and schools make up the majority when we look at the type of sites being served. The remainder of recycled water used in the Central Basin supports commercial uses, which include textile manufacturing and concrete mixing. Recycled water in industry is used predominantly in cooling towers for industrial cooling.

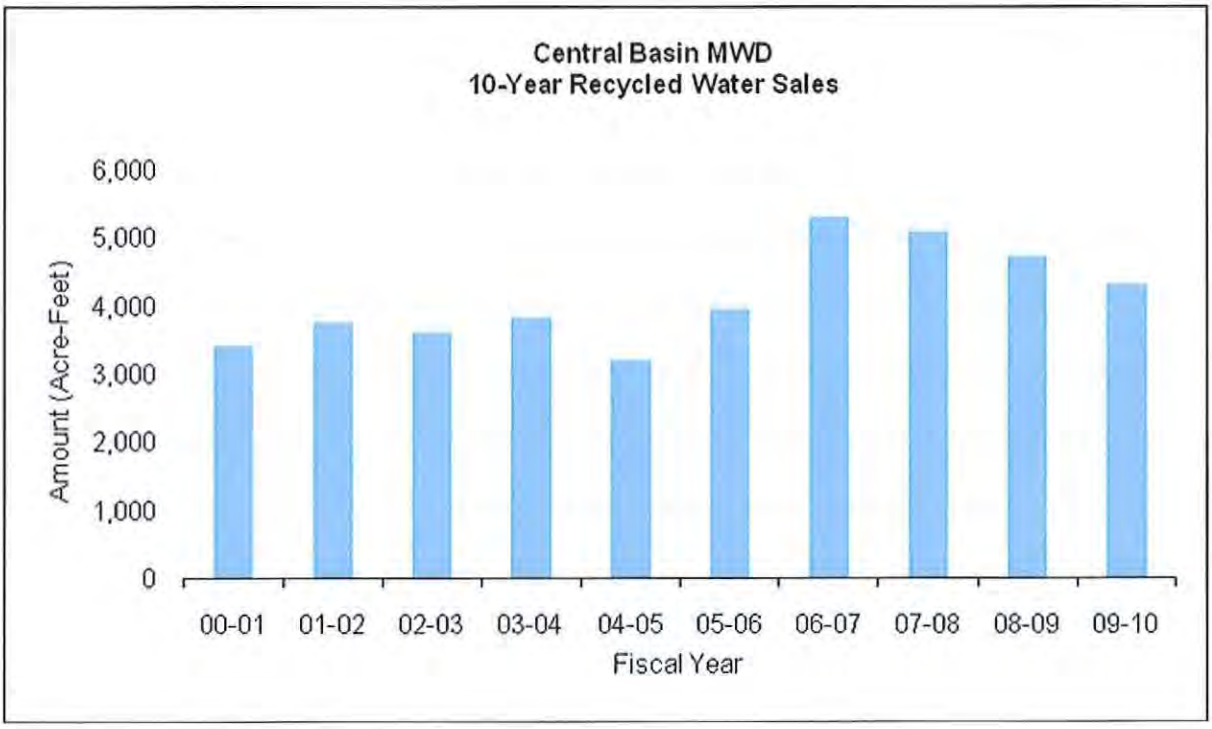
Table 8-5
Central Basin Recycled Water Use for FY 2009-10 by Type of Site

To Be Developed

8.3.3 HISTORIC AND CURRENT SALES

For the past 10 years, Central Basin has seen its recycled water sales gradually increase each year to peak in FY 2006-07 at just over 5,300 AF. Since landscape irrigation constitutes about three-fourths of Central Basin's current recycled water use, water sales are highly impacted by rainfall in the region. For example, 2007 had one of the warmest spring, summer, and fall seasons in many years. That year proceeded two more years of similar drought conditions. In 2008 and 2009, economic conditions helped bring down recycled water usage even further. This is apparent in Figure 8-2, which shows Central Basin's recycled water sales for the last 10 years.

Figure 8-1
Historic Recycled Water Sales
FY 2001 - 2010



The amount of recycled water supplied by Central Basin during the last 10 years has totaled more than 41,100 AF, replacing enough potable water to supply the needs of approximately 82,000 families for more than a year. Central Basin anticipates recycled water sales to increase in the future as more customers switch from potable water to recycled water due to the reliability of the supply and the economic incentives associated with converting from potable water to recycled water.

Table 8-5, on page 8-6, displays a more detailed breakdown of annual sales by showing each retail customer agency's yearly purchases from Central Basin for fiscal years 2001 to 2010.

Actual sales for FY 2009-10 were below the peak year of FY 2006-07 when Central Basin sold over 5,300 AF. An above average rainfall year for Southern California combined with a poor economy to reduce recycled water sales for past last two years. Still, Central Basin anticipates large increases in sales during the next 5 - 10 years due to completion of a significant recycled water project to expand the system along with the completion of several important connections to new customers.

8.3.4 SYSTEM EXPANSIONS AND PROJECTED SALES

In 2008, Central Basin developed a Recycled Water Program Master Plan (Master Plan) to help identify all of the potential customers that could benefit from recycled water. In addition, the Master Plan would provide the best system expansion routes to benefit the entire system from which the following system expansion projects were devised:

Southeast Water Reliability Project

In early 2010, Central Basin began construction of the Southeast Water Reliability Project (SWRP). When completed, SWRP will consist of about 11 miles of recycled water transmission pipeline extending from the City of Pi co Rivera to the City of Vernon. SWRP will complete Central Basin recycled water transmission system by connecting the existing Rio Hondo and Century system pipelines across the northern portion of the service area. The "loop" will increase available flow and pressure in many areas of the entire distribution system that are currently not adequately served. Also SWRP itself will provide recycled water to new customers in the Cities of Pico Rivera, Montebello, Vernon, and Los Angeles, and the unincorporated county area of East Los Angeles,

Table 8-6
Historical Recycled Water Sales by Retail Customer Agency of Central Basin
FY 2001 to 2010
(In Acre-Feet)

Central Basin	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Total
Bellflower Municipal	21	22	17	20	16	14	18	19	13	10	**170**
Bellflower-Somerset Mutual	131	159	118	125	108	103	119	123	122	104	**1,199**
City of Cudahy	9	8	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	6	**68**
City of Downey	642	733	664	686	617	609	861	742	753	742	**7,048**
City of Huntington Park	49	60	48	64	49	45	59	60	54	51	**539**
City of Lynwood	69	66	70	67	46	32	25	19	5	2	**399**
City of Norwalk	100	120	109	111	92	75	113	121	100	94	**1,035**
City of Paramount	429	453	431	443	360	372	451	395	339	354	**4,027**
City of Pico Rivera	-	-	35	39	28	36	37	28	28	17	**251**
City of Santa Fe Springs	858	893	815	774	630	959	794	838	647	562	**7,771**
City of South Gate	164	191	162	177	213	153	176	210	127	113	**1,685**
City of Vernon	-	-	-	-	-	578	855	759	831	752	**3,775**
City of Whittier	78	77	82	98	66	61	116	108	87	70	**843**
Golden State Water Company	358	418	506	610	523	477	549	565	566	495	**5,069**
Park Water Company	428	469	471	489	341	307	416	355	319	271	**3,867**
San Gabriel Valley Water Co	72	77	65	76	48	56	74	65	59	52	**646**
Upper San Gabriel Valley MWD	-	-	7	35	45	52	642	661	659	621	**2,722**
Total	**3,408**	**3,747**	**3,606**	**3,822**	**3,189**	**3,936**	**5,311**	**5,073**	**4,716**	**4,317**	**41,126**

Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District and the San Gabriel Valley Water Company.

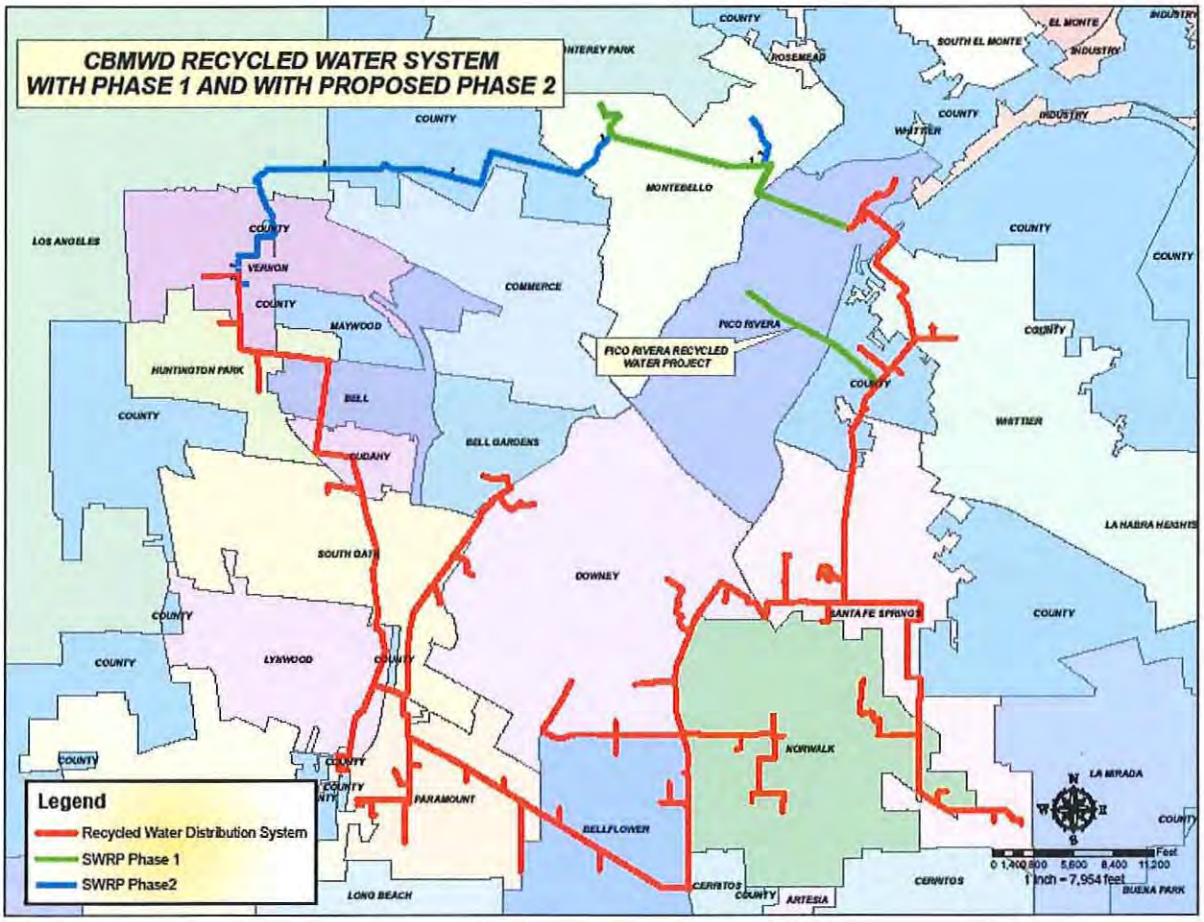
SWRP is broken out into two phases - Phase I, which is under construction in 2010, consists of 6.2 miles of 30-inch mainline from Pico Rivera to Montebello. Phase II will probably be built at some in the near future, depending on customer demand. When the entire project is completed, SWRP is expected to increase recycled water deliveries to approximately 11,000 AFY within the first few years and ultimately to about 16,000 AFY. The SWRP project is shown in Figure 8-3 in relation to the existing recycled water system.

Pico Rivera Recycled Water Project

As part of SWRP, Central Basin is expanding recycled water service in the central area of the City of Pico Rivera. The Pico Rivera Recycled Water Project is being constructed on Mines Avenue in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) and the City of Pico Rivera. While LACDPW is constructing an unrelated 78" conduit pipeline project in Mines Avenue, the three agencies agreed to split the costs of a separate 8-inch recycled water pipeline on Mines Avenue that can meet the irrigation demands at several publically owned sites in the immediate area, as well as the irrigation demands of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds. A connecting pipeline is being built by Central Basin to the existing recycled water facilities in the unincorporated county area of Whittier. The Pico Rivera Recycled Water Project is shown Figure 8-3 on the next page.

Because the 2008 Master Plan may not accurately reflect recent changes in the industrial base of the areas to be served by the SWRP project, a Master Plan update will be completed in 2012. The Master Plan update will allow Central Basin to refine the list of potential sites and staff to forecast more accurately future recycled water sales.

Figure 8-2
CBMWD Recycled Water Distribution System with SWRP



System Storage

Storage capability within Central Basin's recycled water distribution system has been anticipated since the inception of the system. The system's peak demand occurs between a relatively narrow time period of 10:00 PM through 6:00 AM, but conversely, that is when CSDLAC recycled water effluent is at its lowest availability. Combined with the further expansion and demands of the recycled water system will only exacerbate the problem. The best way to offset this discrepancy between flow and demand is to build storage. Central Basin has proposed to construct a 3 million gallon recycled water storage tank using one of two options. Option one is to build the storage tank in the hills of Montebello. Option two is to construct a tank at the site of the Rio Hondo Pump Station in Pico Rivera. Option one is the preferred option because by placing the tank at a higher elevation, the recycled water system can be served by gravity flow without additional pumps.

Potential New Connections

These potential new connections will be planned either concurrently or subsequently to the SWRP, since they are dependent on the hydraulic benefits of the larger project. Other potential capital projects planned for the next five years include:

- In partnership with Suburban Water Systems, a La Mirada Lateral to serve the La Mirada Civic Center as well as the High School, Golf Course, and Park. Potential use is 1,200 AF per Year (AFY).
- A Santa Fe Springs Lateral to serve the Air Products cooling towers. Estimated use is 225 AFY.
- A Norwalk Lateral to serve the Norwalk City Hall. Estimated use is 17 AFY.

Projected Recycled Water Sales

According to the Master Plan, Central Basin's recycled water system is projected to increase from its current sales of about 5,000 AF to 16,000 AF by 2030.

8.3.5 POTENTIAL RECYCLED WATER USE

The potential of recycled water use will increase among cities, water agencies and businesses/ industries through the years. The increased cost of imported and groundwater will enhance the beneficial usages of recycled water. Central Basin will continue to pursue new cost-effective projects both within its service area and in partnership with willing neighboring agencies. Efforts are currently focused on maximizing the potential of the original regional system, for which Central Basin receives an incentive payment from MWD for every acre-foot delivered up to 10,500 AFY through 2019. Although current projections discussed above show Central Basin exceeding that amount by 2020, it is preparing for the long-term financial viability of the water recycling system.

Although there is great potential to increase recycled water use in Central Basin, there are challenges and limitations in connecting customers. Among them are proximity to recycled water pipelines, capacity and pressure to serve, and retrofit cost-feasibility. These factors play a significant role in meeting the potential growth of recycled water. The ability to connect new customers dictates when and how much recycled water will be sold in the future.

In 2008, the Master Plan identified and prioritized areas within Central Basin's service area where recycled water has the potential to expand. In this study, a database was established to locate and identify future customers. The approach considered pipeline routing, hydraulic analysis and economic interests to predict the growth of recycled water in Central Basin's service area.

Although the Master Plan is currently being updated and could influence Central Basin's near-term and long-term projections depending primarily on the potential changes to industrial water, the principle goal of maximizing the potential usage of recycled water throughout the service area will not change.

Partnerships with neighboring agencies have already resulted in projects that expand the Central Basin system and sales beyond the service area limits.

8.3.6 ENCOURAGING RECYCLED WATER USE

Central Basin's marketing efforts have been successful in changing the perception of recycled water from merely a conservation tool with minimal application to a business enhancement tool that lowers operating costs while increasing the reliability of the water supply. Central Basin markets recycled water as a resource that:

- Is less expensive than potable water;
- Is more reliable than imported water in a drought and
- Is consistent with statewide goals for water supply and ecosystem improvement on both the SWP and Colorado River systems.

The target customer is expanding from traditional irrigation users such as golf courses and parks to unconventional commercial and industrial users.

In addition to Central Basin wholesaling recycled water at a rate lower than potable water, Central Basin provides other financial incentives as well to encourage recycled water use. Some potential recycled water customers do not have the financial capability to pay for the onsite plumbing retrofits necessary to accept recycled water. Therefore, Central Basin will advance the funds necessary for retrofit expenses. The funds are reimbursed on monthly basis through direct billings from Central Basin. The on-site plumbing retrofit costs are amortized through a period of time, up to 10 years at Central Basin's cost of funds. Once the loan is repaid, the customer will enjoy the full benefit of potable water savings.

Optimizing Recycling Water Use

Central Basin's plan for optimizing the use of recycled water will be carried out through Central Basin's Recycled Water Master Plan update. The Master Plan is Central Basin's guiding document for identifying and prioritizing potential customers. The 2008 Master Plan is currently being updated to capture changes in the industrial and commercial base within the service area, particularly in the northern portion to be served by SWRP.

8.3.7 FUNDING

Capital costs for projects planned over the next five years have been budgeted to an annual average of approximately $8,500,000[1]. The costs will be covered by the following sources identified here and other sources as they become available:

- MWD Local Resources Program Incentive. To qualify, proposed recycled water projects by member agencies must cost more than projected MWD treated non-interruptible water rates and reduce potable water needs. Since founding MWD with other municipal water utilities in 1928, Central Basin has remained affiliated as a member agency and is therefore considered for the rebates for up to $250/AF offered under the program.

- Grant Funding. Central Basin continuously applies for Federal and State grant funding for recycled water projects as they become available. In 2005, Central Basin was awarded a $3.5 million grant for the Southeast Water Reliability Project through the Greater Los Angeles Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. In addition, in 2009, Central Basin was awarded a $5.6 million dollar grant from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA).

8.4 RECYCLED WATER PROJECTS WITHIN CBMWD SERVICE AREA

8.4.1 CITY OF CERRITOS WATER RECYCLING PROGRAM

The City of Cerritos has had its own water recycling system since 1988 and recently celebrated the project's 20th anniversary. This 22-mile system has saved Cerritos about $6 million in water costs with an initial investment of about $9 million. Even though the Cerritos system is not interconnected with Central Basin's system, Cerritos is an important partner because Central Basin's system shares the Cerritos Pump Station for a portion of its recycled water supply from CSDLAC's Los Coyotes Water Recycling Plant. The Cerritos system serves about 2,000 acre-feet each year (400 acre-feet of that supply goes to Lakewood) at approximately 80 sites within the two cities. In looking at Cerritos' overall water demand, recycled water makes up about 13 percent of their total water supply portfolio making it one of the most successful recycled water systems in the country.

8.4.2 CITY OF LAKEWOOD WATER RECYCLING PROGRAM

The City of Lakewood purchases about 400 AFY of recycled water from the City of Cerritos to help offset an equal demand of potable water.

8.4.3 WATER REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT-RECYCLED WATER OPERATIONS

For almost 50 years, the Water Replenishment District (WRD) has been purchasing recycled water from the CSDLAC to be melded with imported and storm water within the recharge grounds of the with CSDLAC and Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). The WRD has an agreement to recharge the basin with recycled water. LACDPW owns and operates the recharge facilities, while WRD purchases the recycled water from the CSDLAC. Under the conditions of a regulation permit from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, the WRD is limited to spreading 35 percent recycled water over a five year period based on the total inflow of all waters (storm water, imported water, and recycled water) entering the Montebello Forebay. For planning purposes, the amount is estimated to grow to 50,000 AF per year.

8.5 TOTAL RECYCLED WATER USE IN CENTRAL BASIN

Within Central Basin's service area there are three key water recycling programs that help offset potable water usage and provide groundwater replenishment. Among the three are the Central Basin Recycled Water System, the City of Cerritos Recycled Water Program, and WRD use of recycled water for replenishment. As illustrated in Table 8-7, together these programs delivered over 46,000 AF of recycled water in the region in 2008-09 which is about 22percent of all water used in the Central Basin area.

FOOTNOTES:
1 Approximation is an average based on fiscal year capital project projections during a five year period (FY: 2010-11 to 2014-15).

Table 8-7
Total Projected Recycled Water Use in Central Basin's Service Area
(in Acre-Feet)

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Central Basin						
Century/Rio Hondo Projects	4,700	6,700	11,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Total	**4,700**	**6,700**	**11,000**	**16,000**	**16,000**	**16,000**
Other Programs within Central Basin						
City of Cerritos	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
City of Lakewood[1]	400	400	400	400	400	400
WRD (Replenishment)[2]	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total	**41,900**	**51,900**	**51,900**	**51,900**	**51,900**	**51,900**
Central Basin's Service Area Total	**46,600**	**58,600**	**62,900**	**67,900**	**67,900**	**67,900**

[1] City of Lakewood receives its recycled water from the Cerritos Recycled Water Distribution System.

[2] Data from WRD's 2009 Engineering Survey and Report

Appendix F

Vernon Ordinance 995

ORDINANCE NO. 995

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERNON ADOPTING WATER CONSERVATION RESTRICTIONS, BY ENACTING ARTICLE VI, WATER CONSERVATION, TO CHAPTER 25 OF THE VERNON CITY CODE, DECLARING THE URGENCY THEREOF, AND THAT IT WILL TAKE IMMEDIATE EFFECT

WHEREAS, the water supply conditions prevailing in the City of Vernon and in the area from which the City of Vernon obtains a portion of its supply, requires (1) that the water resources available to the City be put to the maximum possible beneficial use; (2) that waste, unreasonable use, or unreasonable method of use of City water be prevented; and (3) that the conservation of City water be practiced, all in the interest and general welfare of the people of the City of Vernon;

WHEREAS, the State of California has experienced drought conditions for several consecutive years; and

WHEREAS, the Central Basin Municipal Water District ("Central Basin") has adopted Ordinance No. 1-91-16 requesting that the City of Vernon provide a mandatory conservation plan by March 31, 1991, in order to minimize the effect of a shortage of water supplies on the customers of the City of Vernon in case of a water shortage emergency; and

WHEREAS, said Central Basin Ordinance No. 1-91-16 will impose surcharges for excessive use of water by the City of Vernon and its customers and will grant credits for conservation measures which reduce water use below the staged percentages set forth therein; and

WHEREAS, due to the drought, the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers in the area may not be satisfied without depleting the water supply to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection due to the reduction in the water supply from the Metropolitan Water District ("Metropolitan"); and

WHEREAS, Metropolitan has adopted certain phasing programs of water conservation measures which may be implemented depending upon the severity of the water shortage. Said water conservation measures may restrict by penalties the amount of water the City may receive from Metropolitan. Any reduction in water supplies will require the City to implement water conservation programs of its own; and

WHEREAS, the City must immediately adopt regulations and encourage all residents and businesses within the City to implement a drought water conservation program and, in case of a water shortage, limit the amount of water which may be delivered to customers to protect the health, welfare and safety of the community; and

WHEREAS, if a drought water conservation program is adopted, the water supply should be adequate to serve the primary health and safety needs of the City; and

WHEREAS, the City of Vernon supplies potable water to approximately 1090 businesses and households; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Vernon is authorized to enact the provisions of this ordinance as an urgency measure, upon its determination that such enactment is

necessary to protect the public welfare and safety; and

WHEREAS, there is an urgency in adopting this ordinance in order to protect the water needs of the City of Vernon, for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety, comfort, convenience and general welfare of the City of Vernon and its inhabitants, employees, and businesses.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERNON DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: Findings.

The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby finds and determines that the recitals contained hereinabove are true and correct.

SECTION 2: Enactment.

Article VI of Chapter 25 of the Code of the City of Vernon, "Water Conservation", is hereby enacted containing Code Sections 25.100 through 25.111 to read as set forth in Appendix A which is attached hereto and made a part hereof by reference.

SECTION 3: Urgency Ordinance.

This ordinance is hereby declared to be urgently required for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety, comfort, convenience and general welfare of the City of Vernon and its inhabitants, employees and businesses and shall take effect immediately upon its adoption. The following is a statement of the facts necessitating the urgency:

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(a) In order that the City of Vernon may immediately provide for the conservation of water when water supplies are being reduced and surcharges are being imposed for excessive use;

(b) In order that the City of Vernon may conform to Central Basin Ordinance No. 1-91-16 which requests adoption of a water conservation ordinance by March 31, 1991; and

(c) In order to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the City of Vernon and its inhabitants.

SECTION 4: Violation.

Violation of this ordinance or any part thereof is punishable by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day or any portion thereof during which any violation of any provision of this ordinance is committed, continued or permitted, constitutes a separate and individual offense.

SECTION 5: Conflicts.

Any ordinance or resolution or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6: Severability.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase or word of this ordinance is for any reason held to be void or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance; it being the intention

of the City Council of the City of Vernon to adopt and pass this ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that one or more of the sections, subsections, clauses, sentences or phrases thereof may be declared void or unconstitutional.

SECTION 7: Posting.

There being no newspaper printed, published or circulated in the City of Vernon, the City Clerk is hereby directed to certify to the passage of this ordinance and shall post the same, or cause the same to be posted, within fifteen (15) days after its passage in accordance with Section 36933 of the Government Code, in three (3) of the most public places in the City of Vernon, to wit: the northwest corner of 38th Street and Santa Fe Avenue, the northeast corner of Leonis Boulevard and Pacific Boulevard, and on the bulletin board in the lobby of the City Hall of said City, located at 4305 Santa Fe Avenue, all in the City of Vernon, County of Los Angeles, State of California.

SECTION 8: Effective Date

This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 19th day of March, 1991.

LEONIS C. MALBURG, Mayor

ATTEST:

BRUCE V. MALKENHORST, City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I, BRUCE V. MALKENHORST, City Clerk of the City of Vernon, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance, being Ordinance No. 995, was duly and regularly introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Vernon, held on Tuesday, March 19, 1991, and thereafter finally adopted at a regular meeting of said City Council held on Tuesday, March 19, 1991, and thereafter duly signed by the Mayor of the City of Vernon, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmen:

NOES: Councilmen:

ABSENT: Councilmen:

BRUCE V. MALKENHORST, City Clerk

(SEAL)

Appendix A

Chapter 25. Water

ARTICLE VI

WATER CONSERVATION

Sec. 25.100. Purpose and Interpretation.

The purpose of this ordinance is to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the people by ensuring that water supplies will be conserved. To this end, minimum requirements are contained in this ordinance to protect the water supplies and to establish standards for reductions in the use of water in the City of Vernon.

(a) Meaning of Terms. Except as otherwise required by the context of this ordinance, the terms used in this ordinance shall have the same meaning as used elsewhere in this Chapter 25.

(b) Tense or Gender. Words used in the present tense include the future as well as the present. Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter. The singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular.

(c) Section Headings. When contained in this ordinance, section headings shall not be deemed to govern, limit, modify, or in any manner effect the scope, meaning or intent of the provisions of any section.

Sec. 25.101. General Prohibition.

No customer of the City of Vernon shall make, cause, use or permit the use of City water in a manner contrary to any provision of this ordinance or in an amount which exceeds that

permitted pursuant to action taken by the City Council in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 25.102. Determination of Water Shortage.

Whenever the City Council of the City of Vernon determines that an increase in water shortage has occurred and that corrective measures shall be undertaken pursuant to Phase I Shortage, Phase II Shortage, or Phase III Shortage, a notice thereof shall be posted in three (3) of the most public places in the City, to wit: the northwest corner of 38th Street and Santa Fe Avenue, the northeast corner of Leonis Boulevard and Pacific Boulevard, and on the bulletin board in the lobby of the City Hall of said City, located at 4305 Santa Fe Avenue, all in the City of Vernon, County of Los Angeles, State of California.

A copy of said notice shall be sent with each water bill. Any prohibitions or limitations on the use of water shall become effective thirty (30) days after such postings.

Sec. 25.103. Phase I Shortage.

A Phase I Shortage shall be declared when the City Council determines it is likely that the City of Vernon will suffer a shortage of more than ten percent (10%) and up to twenty percent (20%) in City water supplies.

The following restrictions on the use of water shall be in effect during a Phase I Shortage:

(a) There shall be no hose washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas or other paved surfaces, except as is required to alleviate immediate sanitation or health hazards.

(b) Washing of buildings, facilities, equipment, motor vehicles, trailers, boats and other types of mobile equipment shall be done with a hand-held bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses; provided that no such waste shall be discharged in violation of Vernon City Code Section 21.19. Washing is permitted at any time on the immediate premises of a licensed commercial car or truck wash.

(c) No City water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system.

(d) No restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria or other public place where food is sold, served or offered for sale, shall serve City water to any customer unless expressly requested.

(e) All customers of the City shall promptly repair all leaks from indoor and outdoor plumbing fixtures.

(f) Lawn, landscaped or other turf areas shall not be watered more often than every other day and shall not be watered between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.; except that this provision shall not apply to commercial nurseries and other industries which depend upon such watering.

(g) No customer of the City shall cause or allow City water to run off landscaped areas into adjoining streets, sidewalks or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering.

(h) City water from fire hydrants shall only be used for fire fighting, for the public health, safety, welfare and for construction activities as approved by the Director of Community Services. Flushing of water mains will not be permitted except as necessary to protect public health.

Sec 25.104. Phase II Shortage.

A Phase II Shortage shall be declared when the City Council determines it is likely that the City of Vernon will suffer a shortage of more than twenty percent (20%) and up to thirty percent (30%) in City water supplies.

The following restrictions on the use of City water shall be in effect during a Phase II Shortage:

(a) The restrictions listed in Sec. 25.103 shall be in effect, except that the restrictions on watering lawn, landscaped or other turf areas shall be modified to prohibit watering more often than every third day and shall be prohibited from watering between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

(b) Commercial nurseries and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscaped or other turf areas more often than every other day and shall be prohibited from watering between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

(c) No customer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of City water for any purpose in an amount in excess of eighty-five percent (85%) of the amount used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period during the 1989 calendar year.

Sec. 25.105. Phase III Shortage.

A Phase III Shortage shall be declared whenever the City Council determines it is likely that the City of Vernon will suffer a shortage of more than thirty percent (30%) in City water supplies.

The following restrictions on the use of City water shall be in effect during a Phase III Shortage:

(a) The restrictions listed in Sec. 25.103 and Sec. 25.104 shall be in effect, except that there shall be no outside watering of lawn, landscaped or other turf areas at any time except by bucket or other such container.

(b) Commercial nurseries and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscaped and other turf areas more often than every third day and shall be prohibited from watering between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

(c) The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities. Other uses of City water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

(d) No customer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of City water for any purpose in an amount in excess of eighty percent (80%) of the amount used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period of the 1989 calendar year.

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Sec. 25.106. Relief from Compliance.

The Director of Community Services of the City of Vernon shall develop such procedures as are necessary to process applications for relief and shall, upon the filing by a customer of an application for relief, take such steps as are reasonable to resolve the application.

(a) A customer may file an application for relief from any provision of this ordinance.

(b) The application for relief may include a request that the customer be relieved, in whole or in part, from the City water use curtailment provisions of Sec. 25.104(c) or 25.105(d).

(c) In determining whether to grant relief, and the nature of any relief, all relevant factors shall be taken into account including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Whether any additional reduction in water consumption will result in unemployment;

(2) Whether additional members have been added to the household;

(3) Whether any additional landscaped property has been added to the property since the corresponding billing period of the prior calendar year;

(4) Whether changes in vacancy factors have occurred;

(5) Whether the number of employees of the customer have increased;

(6) Whether production has increased requiring

increased City water for processing;

(7) Whether new construction is taking place;

(8) Whether adjustments to City water use are warranted because of emergency health or safety hazards; and

(9) Whether City water use is necessary for reasons related to family illness or health.

(d) No relief shall be granted unless the customer has achieved the maximum practical reduction in City water consumption other than in the specific areas in which relief is being sought. No relief shall be granted to any customer who, when requested in writing by the Director of Community Services fails to provide any information necessary for resolution of the customer's application for relief.

(e) Notice of the determination of the Director of Community Services shall be given in writing.

Sec. 25.107. Failure to Comply.

(a) For each violation by any customer of the water use curtailment provision of Sec. 25.104(c), a surcharge shall be imposed in an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the portions of the water bill that exceeds the respective percentages set in said section. For each violation by any customer of the water use curtailment provision of Sec. 25.105(d), a surcharge shall be imposed in an amount equal to 100 percent (100%) of the portions of the water bill that exceeds the respective percentages set in said section.

(b) Violation by any customer of any other water use prohibitions of this ordinance shall be penalized as follows:

(1) First violation. A written notice of a first violation shall be issued to the customer.

(2) Second violation. For a second violation the City shall impose a surcharge in an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the customer's water bill.

(3) Third and subsequent violations. For a third and each subsequent violation, the City may impose an additional surcharge of ten percent (10%) for each such violation and the City may install a flow restricting device on the service of the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred for a period determined by the Director of Community Services. The City shall charge the customer the reasonable costs incurred for installing and for removing the flow-restricting device and for restoration of normal service. The charge shall be paid before service can be restored.

(c) The City of Vernon shall give notice of violation to the customer committing the violation in writing by certified mail to the address as appears on the regular water bill.

The notice shall contain a description of the facts of the violation, a statement of the possible penalties for each violation and a statement informing the customer of his right to a hearing on the merits of the violation pursuant to Sec. 25.108.

Sec. 25.108. Hearing Regarding Violations.

(a) Any customer receiving notice of a second or subsequent violation of this ordinance shall have a right to a hearing by the Director of Community Services of the City of

Vernon.

(b) Within thirty (30) days of mailing of the notice of violation, the customer must file a timely written request for a hearing with the Director of Community Services, which request shall automatically stay installation of a flow-restricting device on the customer's premises until a decision has been rendered.

(c) The customer's request for a hearing shall not stay the imposition of a surcharge. The customer shall deposit with the City of Vernon money in the amount of any surcharge due. If it is determined that the surcharge was wrongly assessed, the City of Vernon will refund any money deposited to the customer.

(d) Notice of the decision of the Director of Community Services shall be given in writing.

Sec. 25.109. Appeal.

Any determination or decision by the Director of Community Services may be appealed to the City Council. Such appeal shall be filed within thirty (30) days of said determination or decision. The decision of the City Council shall be final.

Sec. 25.110. Determination of Phase I, II, and III Shortage.

The City Council may make a determination of Phase I, II, or III Shortage and the need to implement conservation measures as set forth in this ordinance by resolution. The Director of Community Services shall file a report and documentation supporting the need for such a determination with

the City Council. If the City Council makes a determination, its resolution shall set forth the findings which support such determination.

Sec. 25.111. Public Health and Safety Not to be Affected.

Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to require the City of Vernon to curtail the supply of water to any customer when such water is required by that customer to maintain an adequate level of public health and safety.

Appendix G

Vernon Ordinance 1115

ORDINANCE NO. 1115

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERNON AMENDING SECTIONS 25.102, 25.103(b), 25.104(c) AND 25.105(d) OF ARTICLE VI TO CHAPTER 25 OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF VERNON, CALIFORNIA, 1959, RELATING TO WATER CONSERVATION RESTRICTIONS

WHEREAS, the City of Vernon (the "City") is a municipal corporation and a chartered city of the State of California organized and existing under its Charter and the Constitution of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, by adoption of Ordinance No. 995 on March 19, 1991, the City Council of the City enacted water conservation restrictions, which are codified in Article VI of Chapter 25 of the Vernon City Code; and

WHEREAS, on December 7, 2005, the City Council of the City adopted Resolution No. 8914 adopting an Urban Water Management Plan for 2005-2009; and

WHEREAS, Vernon City Code Sections 25.104(c) and 25.105(d) base water consumption data on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period during the 1989 calendar year and such water consumption and customers have dramatically varied since 1989 and data from this time is no longer available; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Community Services & Water has recommended that the City base its drought restrictions on readily available current information that more closely reflects the water consumption of the community prior to the drought and that Sections 25.104(c) and 25.105(d) of Chapter 25 of the Vernon City Code be amended to restrict a customer's water usage to 85% or 80% of the

amount of water used for the corresponding billing period two years preceding the City declaring a water shortage; and

WHEREAS, Sections 25.102 and 25.103(b) of Article VI of Chapter 25 of the Vernon City Code contain references to items that that have been renumbered or repealed that need to be corrected; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds and determines that it is in the interests of the public health, safety and welfare to implement the recommendations of the Director of Community Services and Water and to update certain code sections, as set forth in this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 4.1(f) and (h) of the Charter of the City of Vernon provides that an ordinance shall amend a code or repeal any ordinance or code previously adopted.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERNON HEREBY ORDAINS:

SECTION 1: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby finds and determines that the recitals contained hereinabove are true and correct.

SECTION 2: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby amends Section 25.102 of Article VI of Chapter 25, Water Conservation, of the Vernon City Code to read as follows:

Sec. 25.102. Determination of Water Shortage.

Whenever the city council of the City of Vernon determines that an increase in water shortage has occurred and that corrective measures shall be undertaken pursuant to Phase I Shortage, Phase II Shortage, or Phase III Shortage, a notice thereof shall be posted in three (3) of the most public places in the City, to wit: the northwest corner of 38th Street and Santa Fe Avenue, the northeast

corner of Leonis Boulevard and Pacific Boulevard, and on the bulletin board located outside on the wall near the second floor entrance to the City Hall of said City, located at 4305 Santa Fe Avenue, all in the City of Vernon, County of Los Angeles, State of California.

A copy of said notice shall be sent with each water bill. Any prohibitions or limitations on the use of water shall become effective thirty (30) days after such postings.

SECTION 3: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby amends Section 25.103(b) of Article VI of Chapter 25, Water Conservation, of the Vernon City Code to read as follows. The balance of Section 25.103 shall remain unchanged.

Sec. 25-103. Phase I Shortage.

* * *

(b) Washing of buildings, facilities, equipment, motor vehicles, trailers, boats and other types of mobile equipment shall be done with a hand-held bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses; provided that no such waste shall be discharged in violation of Vernon City Code section 21.5.1. Washing is permitted at any time on the immediate premises of a licensed commercial car or truck wash.

SECTION 4: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby amends Section 25.104(c) of Article VI of Chapter 25, Water Conservation, of the Vernon City Code to read as follows. The balance

of Section 25.104 shall remain unchanged.

Sec. 25-104. Phase II Shortage.

* * *

(c) No customer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of city water for any purpose in excess of eighty-five percent (85%) of the amount used for the same corresponding monthly billing permit two (2) years preceding the city council declaring a Phase II water shortage.

SECTION 5: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby amends Section 25.105(d) of Article VI of Chapter 25, Water Conservation, of the Vernon City Code to read as follows. The balance of Section 25.105 shall remain unchanged.

Sec. 25-105. Phase III Shortage.

* * *

(d) No customer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of city water for any purpose in excess of eighty percent (80%) of the amount used for the same corresponding monthly billing period two (2) years preceding the city council declaring a Phase III water shortage.

SECTION 6: There being no newspaper printed, published or circulated in the City of Vernon, the City Clerk is hereby directed to certify to the passage of this Ordinance and shall post the same, or cause the same to be posted, within fifteen (15) days after its passage in accordance with Section 36933 of the Government Code, in three (3) of the most public places in the City of Vernon, to wit: the northwest corner of 38th Street and Santa Fe Avenue, the northeast corner of

Leonis Boulevard and Pacific Boulevard, and on the bulletin board located outside on the wall near the second floor entrance to the City Hall of said City, located at 4305 Santa Fe Avenue, all in the City of Vernon, County of Los Angeles, State of California.

SECTION 7: If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this Ordinance or any part thereof is for any reason held to be void or unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or any part thereof; it being the intention of the City Council of the City of Vernon to have passed and adopted this Ordinance and each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that one or more of the sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases thereof may be declared to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective.

SECTION 8: Any ordinance, part of an ordinance, or code section in conflict with this Ordinance is hereby repealed.

SECTION 9: Violation of this ordinance or any part thereof is punishable by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day or any portion thereof during which any violation of any provision of this ordinance is committed, continued or permitted, constitutes a separate and individual offense.

/ / /

/ / /

/ / /

SECTION 10: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days from and after its passage of the same.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of May, 2006.

S/ LEONIS C. MALBURG

LEONIS C. MALBURG, Mayor

ATTEST:

S/BRUCE V. MALKENHORST, JR.

BRUCE V. MALKENHORST, JR.
Acting City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I, BRUCE V. MALKENHORST, JR., Acting City Clerk of the City of Vernon, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance, being Ordinance No. 1115 was duly and regularly introduced at an adjourned regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Vernon, held on Wednesday, May 3, 2006, and thereafter finally adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council held on Wednesday, May 24, 2006, and thereafter was duly signed by the Mayor of the City of Vernon, by the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmen:	Mayor Malburg, Ybarra, Davis, Gonzales, McCormick
NOES:	Councilmen:	None
ABSTAINED:	Councilmen:	None
ABSENT:	Councilmen:	None

S/BRUCE V. MALKENHORST, JR.

BRUCE V. MALKENHORST, JR.
Acting City Clerk

(SEAL)

Appendix H

Vernon Ordinance 1161

ORDINANCE NO. 1161

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERNON AMENDING THE CODE OF THE CITY OF VERNON, CALIFORNIA, 1959 BY AMENDING SECTIONS 25.100, 25.101, 25.102, 25.103, 25.104, 25.105, 25.106(b), 25.107(a); ADDING A NEW SECTION 25.112; ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES STATE MODEL LANDSCAPING ORDINANCE; AND REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES OR PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT THEREWITH

WHEREAS, the City of Vernon (the "City") is a municipal corporation and a chartered city of the State of California organized and existing under its Charter and the Constitution of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, due to drought and other environmental conditions the establishment of water conservation measures to assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, to prevent waste of water and maximize the efficient use of water is appropriate; and

WHEREAS, by adoption of Ordinance No. 995 on March 19, 1991 and Ordinance No. 1115 on May 24, 2006, the City Council of the City enacted water conservation restrictions, which are codified in Article VI of Chapter 25 of the Vernon City Code; and

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Board of Directors adopted a policy requiring cities to have a water conservation ordinance, as a prerequisite for funding through the Public Sector Program and the Enhanced Conservation Program; and

WHEREAS, the MWD policy also applies to any future state or federal funding opportunities; and

WHEREAS, in order to qualify under the new MWD policy, a water conservation ordinance must include the prohibition of certain

outdoor water uses by residences and business, including: regulating outdoor irrigation practices, penalties for violation and a public communications mechanism to allow customers to report any perceived water wasting violations; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Water Resources (DWR), based on legislative directives, is requiring cities to adopt a model water efficient landscape ordinance, or its equivalent, by January 1, 2010, which allows a city to adopt an ordinance developed by another agency that has received certification compliance from the DWR; and

WHEREAS, if a city opts not to take any action in terms of developing a water conservation ordinance, the DWR model ordinance shall be adopted by statute on January 1, 2010; and

WHEREAS, Section 4.5 of the Charter of the City of Vernon provides that regulations pertaining to any subject, model codes, and codifications of ordinances of other public agencies may be adopted by reference, in their original form or with amendments, with the same effect as an ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Community Services & Water has reviewed the Vernon City Code and has recommended that the City (i) adopt by reference the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance of the Department of Water Resources that will become effective January 1, 2010 by adding a new Section 25.112 to the Vernon City Code, and (ii) amend Sections 25.100, 25.101, 25.102, 25.103, 25.104, 25.105, 25.106(b) and 25.107(a) of the Vernon City Code in order to meet the requirements of the MWD and DWR model ordinances; and

WHEREAS, the City Council on October 19, 2009, gave a first reading to this Ordinance and the title of said code and standards, and gave a second reading on October 26, 2009, for the purpose of

considering the adoption of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance of the Department of Water Resources in its entirety effective January 1, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Community Services & Water has recommended that the City Council make a finding that the adoption of this ordinance is exempt pursuant to Guideline 15061(b)(3) and Guideline 15308 from the California Environmental Quality Act because the adoption of this ordinance will not have a significant effect on the environment as it has the effect of limiting rather than authorizing the use of water supplies and resources, and also constitutes an action by the City to assure the maintenance, enhancement, and protection of the environment through the conservation of water resources; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds and determines that it is in the interests of the public health, safety and welfare of the City of Vernon, its residents, businesses and employees to implement the recommendations of the Director of Community Services and Water, as set forth in this Ordinance.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERNON HEREBY ORDAINS:

SECTION 1: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby finds and determines that the recitals contained hereinabove are true and correct.

SECTION 2: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby amends Chapter 25, Water, Article VI, Water Conservation, of the Vernon City Code, by adding Section 25.112 and amending Sections 25.100 to 25.105, 25.106(b) and 25.107(a) of said Code as set forth in Exhibit A which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

SECTION 3: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby

adopts by reference the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance of the Department of Water Resources (the "Model Ordinance") as set forth in Exhibit B which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference. Three (3) copies of the Model Ordinance so adopted shall be filed and kept on file for use and examination by the public in the office of the City Clerk.

SECTION 4: Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) ("CEQA") and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.), the City Council of the City of Vernon hereby finds that it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the adoption of this Ordinance will have a significant effect on the environment because it has the effect of limiting rather than authorizing the use of water supplies and resources, and constitutes an action by the City to assure the maintenance, enhancement, and protection of the environment through the conservation of water resources. Therefore, the adoption of this Ordinance is exempt from CEQA pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15061(b) (3) and 15308.

SECTION 5: Any ordinance or parts of ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6: Severability. If any chapter, article, section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word in this Ordinance or any part thereof is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or any part thereof. The City Council hereby declares that it would

have adopted this Ordinance and each chapter, article, section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more chapters, articles, sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases or words be declared unconstitutional, or invalid, or ineffective.

SECTION 7: Book of Ordinances. The City Clerk shall attest and certify to the adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause this Ordinance and the City Clerk's certification to be entered in the Book of Ordinances of the Council of this City. The City Clerk shall cause this ordinance to be published or posted as required by law.

SECTION 8: Effective Date. This Ordinance shall go into effect and be in full force and effect at 12:01 a.m. on the thirty-first (31st) day after its passage.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 26th day of October 2009.

Hilario Gonzalez

Name:
Title: Mayor / Mayor Pro-Tem

ATTEST:

Manuela Giron

MANUELA GIRON, City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I, MANUELA GIRON, City Clerk of the City of Vernon, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance, being Ordinance No. 1161, was duly and regularly introduced at a meeting of the City Council of the City of Vernon, held on Monday, October 19, 2009, and thereafter adopted at a meeting of said City Council held on Monday, October 26, 2009, by the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmembers:	Mayor Gonzales, McCormick, Davis, Maisano, Newmire
NOES:	Councilmembers:	None
ABSENT:	Councilmembers:	None

And thereafter was duly signed by the Mayor or Mayor Pro-Tem of the City of Vernon.

Executed this 27th day of October, 2009, at Vernon, California.

MANUELA GIRON
City Clerk

(SEAL)

EXHIBIT "A"

CHAPTER 25. WATER.

* * *

Article VI. Water Conservation.

Sec. 25.100. Purpose and intent.

The purpose of this article is to establish a water conservation and supply shortage program that will reduce water consumption within the City of Vernon through conservation, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, and maximize the efficient use of water within the City to avoid and minimize the effect and hardship of water shortage to the greatest extent possible.

This article also establishes permanent water conservation standards intended to alter behavior related to water use efficiency at all times and further establishes three phases of water supply shortage response actions to be implemented during times of declared water shortage or declared water shortage emergency, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to worsening drought or emergency conditions and decreasing supplies.

The provisions of this article apply to any person in the use of any potable water provided by the City.

The provisions of this article do not apply to uses of water necessary to protect public health and safety or for essential government services, such as police, fire and other similar emergency services

The provisions of this article do not apply to the use of recycled water, with the exception of Section 25.101(a).

The provisions of this article do not apply to the use of water

by commercial nurseries and commercial growers to sustain plants, trees, shrubs, crops or other vegetation intended for commercial sale.

This article is intended solely to further the conservation of water. It is not intended to implement any provision of federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations relating to protection of water quality or control of drainage or runoff.

The following words and phrases whenever used in this article have the meaning defined in this section:

(a) ***Billing unit*** means the unit of water used to apply water rates for purposes of calculating water charges for a person's water usage and equals one hundred cubic feet (Ccf).

(b) ***Landscape irrigation system*** means an irrigation system with pipes, hoses, spray heads, or sprinkling devices that are operated by hand or through an automated system.

(c) ***Person*** means any natural person or persons, corporation, public or private entity, governmental agency or institution, including all agencies and departments of city, or any other user of water provided by the city.

(d) ***Potable water*** means water which is suitable for drinking.

(e) ***Recycled water*** means the reclamation and reuse of non-potable water for beneficial use as defined in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

(f) ***Section Headings*** means, when contained in this article, that section headings shall not be deemed to govern, limit, modify, or in any manner effect the scope, meaning or intent of the provisions of any section.

///

(g) ***Single pass cooling systems*** means equipment where water is circulated only once to cool equipment before being disposed.

(h) ***Tense or Gender*** means words used in the present tense include the future as well as the present. Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter. The singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular.

Sec. 25.101. General prohibition.

No customer of the City of Vernon shall make, cause, use or permit the use of city water in a manner contrary to any provision of this article or in an amount which exceeds that permitted pursuant to action taken by the city council in accordance with the provisions of this article.

In addition, the following water conservation requirements are effective at all times and are permanent. Violations of this section will be considered waste and an unreasonable use of water.

(a) Limits on Watering Hours: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

(b) Limit on Watering Duration: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device that is not continuously attended is limited to no more than fifteen (15) minutes watering per day per station. This subsection does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip

type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour and weather based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet a seventy percent (70%) efficiency standard.

(c) No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff: Watering or irrigating of any lawn, landscape or other vegetated area in a manner that causes or allows excessive water flow or runoff onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter or ditch is prohibited.

(d) No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces: Washing down hard or exterior paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, patios or alleys, is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.

(e) Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: Excessive use, loss or escape of water through breaks, leaks or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system for any period of time after such escape of water should have reasonably been discovered is prohibited and shall be repaired as soon as reasonably practicable.

(f) Re-circulating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features: Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited.

(g) Limits on Washing Vehicles: Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van,

bus, motorcycle, boat or trailer, whether motorized or not is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device. This subsection does not apply to any commercial vehicle washing facility.

(h) Drinking Water Served Upon Request Only: Eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to a restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria, bar, or other public place where food or drinks are sold, served, or offered for sale, are prohibited from providing drinking water to any person unless expressly requested.

(i) No Installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems: Installation of single pass cooling systems is prohibited in buildings requesting new water service.

(j) Limits on Commercial Car Wash and Laundry Systems: Installation of non-re-circulating water systems is prohibited in new commercial conveyor car wash and new commercial laundry systems.

Sec. 25.102. Determination of Water Supply Shortage.

The City of Vernon, in its sole discretion, may determine that due to drought or other water supply conditions, a water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists and a consumer demand reduction is necessary to make more efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water conditions and that corrective measures shall be undertaken pursuant to a Phase I, Phase II or a Phase III Water Supply Shortage. When the City determines a water supply shortage exists, a notice thereof shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation and a copy of said notice shall be sent with each water bill or by any other mailing to the address to which the City customarily mails the billing statement for fees for

water service. Any prohibitions or limitations on the use of water, beyond those established in Section 25.101, shall become effective thirty (30) days after such mailing or on such a date as specified in the notice.

Sec. 25.103. Phase I Water Supply Shortage.

A Phase I water supply shortage may be declared when the City Council determines it is likely that the City of Vernon will suffer a shortage in City water supplies up to 20%, but shall become mandatory when the City Council determines that the City will suffer a water shortage in excess of 20% of its normal water supplies.

In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Section 25.101, the following water conservation requirements apply during a declared Phase I Water Supply Shortage:

(a) **Limits on Watering Days**: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to three (3) days per week on a schedule established and posted by the City. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

(b) **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions**: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within seventy-two (72) hours of notification by the city unless other arrangements are made with the city.

Sec. 25.104. Phase II Water Supply Shortage.

A Phase II Water Supply Shortage exists when the City Council determines, in its sole discretion, that due to drought or other water supply conditions, a water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists and a consumer demand reduction is necessary to make more efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water conditions, except that a phase II Water Supply Shortage shall become mandatory when the City Council determines that the City will suffer a water shortage in excess of 30% of its normal water supplies. Upon the declaration by the city of a Phase II Water Supply Shortage condition, the city will implement the mandatory Phase II conservation measures identified in this section.

In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Sections 25.101 and 25.103, the following additional water conservation requirements apply during a declared Level II Water Supply Shortage:

(a) Watering Days: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to two (2) days per week on a schedule established and posted by the city. During the months of November through March, watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to no more than one (1) day per week on a schedule established and posted by the city. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation

zones that exclusively use very low flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

(b) Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within forty-eight (48) hours of notification by the city unless other arrangements are made with the city.

(c) Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a supply shortage level under this article.

(d) Limits on Washing Vehicles: Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to, any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat or trailer, whether motorized or not, is prohibited except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-of nozzle or device, by high pressure/low volume wash systems, or at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes a re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water.

(e) Limits on Filling Residential Swimming Pools & Spas: Re-filling of more than one (1) foot and initial filling of residential

swimming pools or outdoor spas with potable water is prohibited.

(f) Commercial Nurseries Watering Limitations: Commercial Nurseries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscaped or other turf areas more often than every other day and shall be prohibited from watering between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

(g) Mandatory Water Restrictions: No customer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of city water for any purpose in excess of eighty-five percent (85%) of the amount used the same corresponding monthly billing period two (2) years preceding the city council declaring a Phase I Water Supply Shortage. In the case of a newly established business, no restriction shall be required until such time that the business has been established for one (1) year, at which time the preceding year's corresponding monthly billing shall be used to determine the businesses monthly water consumption.

Sec. 25.105. Phase III Water Supply Shortage - Emergency Condition.

A Phase III Water Supply Shortage condition is also referred to as an "Emergency" condition. A Phase III condition exists when the City of Vernon declares a water shortage emergency or when the City Council determines that the City will suffer a shortage of more than 50% of its normal water supplies. Upon the declaration of a Phase III Water Supply Shortage condition, the City shall notify its residents and businesses that a significant reduction in consumer demand is necessary to maintain sufficient water supplies for public health and safety and shall implement the mandatory Phase III conservation measures identified in this section.

In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Sections 25.101, 25.103 and 25.104, the following water conservation requirements apply during a declared Phase III Water Supply Shortage

Emergency:

(a) **No Watering or Irrigating**: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited. This restriction does not apply to the following categories of use, unless the city has determined that recycled water is available and may be applied to the use:

(1) Maintenance of vegetation, including trees and shrubs, that are watered using a hand-held bucket or similar container, hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device;

(2) Maintenance of existing landscape necessary for fire protection;

(3) Maintenance of existing landscape for soil erosion control;

(4) Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of protected species;

(5) Maintenance of landscape within active public playing fields and school grounds, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established in Section 25.104(a) and the time restrictions as established in section 25.103(a);

(6) Actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

(b) Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within twenty four (24) hours of notification by the city unless other arrangements are made with the city.

(c) Commercial Nurseries Watering Limitations: Commercial

Nurseries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscaped or other turf areas more often than every third (3rd) day and shall be prohibited from watering between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

(d) Mandatory Water Restrictions: No customer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of city water for any purpose in excess of seventy-five percent (75%) of the amount used the same corresponding monthly billing period two (2) years preceding the city council declaring a Phase I Water Supply Shortage. In the case of a newly established business, no restriction shall be required until such time that the business has been established for one (1) year, at which time the preceding year's corresponding monthly billing period shall be used to determine the businesses monthly water consumption.

(e) Fire Hydrant Use: The use of water from a fire hydrant shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities. Other uses of city water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

(f) Customer Water Conservation Report: The city may, by written request, require all commercial and industrial customers using 100 acre feet or more per year of potable water to submit a water conservation plan and quarterly progress reports on such plan. The conservation plan shall include recommendations for increased water savings, including increased water recycling based on feasibility. The quarterly report shall include progress to date on implementation of such recommendations.

Sec. 25.106. Relief from compliance.

* * *

(b) The application for relief may include a request that the customer be relieved, in whole or in part, from the city water use curtailment provisions of Sec. 25.104(g) or 25.105(d).

* * *

Sec. 25.107. Failure to comply.

(a) For each violation by any customer of the water use curtailment provision of Sec. 25.104(g), a surcharge shall be imposed in an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the portions of the water bill that exceeds the respective percentages set in said section. For each violation by any customer of the water use curtailment provision of Sec. 25.105(d), a surcharge shall be imposed in an amount equal to 100 percent (100%) of the portions of the water bill that exceeds the respective percentages set in said section.

* * *

Sec. 25.112. State Model Landscaping Ordinance adopted.

The Department of Water Resources State Model Landscaping Ordinance as amended from time to time is adopted by reference and is incorporated as part of this article and shall become effective January 1, 2010.

Three (3) copies of the most current Department of Water Resources State Model Landscaping Ordinance are on file in the office of the city clerk.

Appendix I

Central Basin Judgment

LAGERLOF, SENECAL, DRESCHER & SWIFT
301 North Lake Avenue, 10th Floor
Pasadena, California 91101
(818) 793-9400 or (213) 385-4345

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CENTRAL AND WEST BASIN WATER REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT, etc., Plaintiff, v. CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al., Defendants.	No. 786,656 SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT (Declaring and establishing water rights in Central Basin and enjoining extractions therefrom in excess of specified quantities.)
CITY OF LAKEWOOD, a municipal corporation, Cross-Complainant, v. CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al., Cross-Defendants.	

The above-entitled matter duly and regularly came on for trial in Department 73 of the above-entitled Court (having been transferred thereto from Department 75 by order of the presiding Judge), before the Honorable Edmund M. Moor, specially assigned Judge, on May 17, 1965, at 10:00 a.m. Plaintiff was represented by its attorneys BEWLEY, KNOOP, LASSLEBEN & WHELAN,

MARTIN E. WHELAN, JR., and EDWIN H. VAIL, JR., and cross-complainant was represented by its attorney JOHN S. TODD. Various defendants and cross-defendants were also represented at the trial. Evidence both oral and documentary was introduced. The trial continued from day to day on May 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 24, 1965, at which time it was continued by order of Court for further trial on August 25, 1965, at 10:00 a.m. in Department 73 of the above-entitled Court; whereupon, having then been transferred to Department 74, trial was resumed in Department 74 on August 25, 1965, and then continued to August 27, 1965 at 10:00 a.m. in the same Department. On the latter date, trial was concluded and the matter submitted. Findings of fact and conclusions of law have heretofore been signed and filed. Pursuant to the reserved and continuing jurisdiction of the court under the judgment herein, certain amendments to said judgment and temporary orders have heretofore been made and entered. Continuing jurisdiction of the court for this action is currently assigned to HON. FLORENCE T. PICKARD. Motion of Plaintiff herein for further amendments to the judgment, notice thereof and of the hearing thereon having been duly and regularly given to all parties, came on for hearing in Department 38 of the above-entitled court on MAY 6, 1991 at 8:45 a.m. before said HONORABLE PICKARD. Plaintiff was represented by its attorneys LAGERLOF, SENECAL, DRESCHER & SWIFT, by William F. Kruse. Various defendants were represented by counsel of record appearing on the Clerk's records. Hearing thereon was concluded on that date. The within "Second Amended Judgment" incorporates amendments and orders heretofore made to the extent presently operable and

amendments pursuant to said last mentioned motion. To the extent this Amended Judgment is a restatement of the judgment as heretofore amended, it is for convenience in incorporating all matters in one document, is not a readjudication of such matters and is not intended to reopen any such matters. As used hereinafter the word "judgment" shall include the original judgment as amended to date. In connection with the following judgment, the following terms, words, phrases and clauses are used by the Court with the following meanings:

"Administrative Year" means the water year until operation under the judgment is converted to a fiscal year pursuant to Paragraph 4, Part I, p. 53 hereof, whereupon it shall mean a fiscal year, including the initial 'short fiscal year' therein provided.

"Allowed Pumping Allocation" is that quantity in acre feet which the Court adjudges to be the maximum quantity which a party should be allowed to extract annually from Central Basin as set forth in Part I hereof, which constitutes 80% of such party's Total Water Right.

"Allowed Pumping Allocation for a particular Administrative year" and "Allowed Pumping Allocation in the following Administrative year" and similar clauses, mean the Allowed Pumping Allocation as increased in a particular Administrative year by any authorized carryovers pursuant to Part III, Subpart A of this judgment and as reduced by reason of any over-extractions in a previous Administrative year.

"Artificial Replenishment" is the replenishment of Central Basin achieved through the spreading of imported or reclaimed

water for percolation thereof into Central Basin by a governmental agency.

"Base Water Right" is the highest continuous extractions of water by a party from Central Basin for a beneficial use in any period of five consecutive years after the commencement of overdraft in Central Basin and prior to the commencement of this action, as to which there has been no cessation of use by that party during any subsequent period of five consecutive years. As employed in the above definition, the words "extractions of water by a party" and "cessation of use by that party" include such extractions and cessations by any predecessor or predecessors in interest.

"Calendar Year" is the twelve month period commencing January 1 of each year and ending December 31 of each year.

"Central Basin" is the underground water basin or reservoir underlying Central Basin Area, the exterior boundaries of which Central Basin are the same as the exterior boundaries of Central Basin Area.

"Central Basin Area" is the territory described in Appendix "1" to this judgment, and is a segment of the territory comprising Plaintiff District.

"Declared water emergency" shall mean a period commencing with the adoption of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District declaring that conditions within the Central Basin relating to natural and imported supplies of water are such that, without implementation of the water emergency provisions of this Judgment, the water resources of the Central Basin risk degradation. In making such

declaration, the Board of Directors shall consider any information and requests provided by water producers, purveyors and other affected entities and may, for that purpose, hold a public hearing in advance of such declaration. A Declared Water Emergency shall extend for one (1) year following such resolution, unless sooner ended by similar resolution.

"Extraction", "extractions", "extracting", "extracted", and other variations of the same noun and verb, mean pumping, taking, diverting or withdrawing ground water by any manner or means whatsoever from Central Basin.

"Fiscal Year" is the twelve (12) month period July 1 through June 30 following.

"Imported Water" means water brought into Central Basin Area from a non-tributary source by a party and any predecessors in interest, either through purchase directly from The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California or by direct purchase from a member agency thereof, and additionally as to the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, water brought into Central Basin Area by that party by means of the Owens River Aqueduct.

"Imported Water Use Credit" is the annual amount, computed on a calendar year basis, of imported water which any party and any predecessors in interest, who have timely made the required filings under Water Code Section 1005.1, have imported into Central Basin Area in any calendar year and subsequent to July 9, 1951, for beneficial use therein, but not exceeding the amount by which that party and any predecessors in interest reduces his or their extractions of ground water from Central Basin in that

calendar year from the level of his or their extractions in the preceding calendar year, or in any prior calendar year not earlier than the calendar year 1950, whichever is the greater.

"Natural Replenishment" means and includes all processes other than "Artificial Replenishment" by which water may become a part of the ground water supply of Central Basin.

"Natural Safe Yield" is the maximum quantity of ground water, not in excess of the long term average annual quantity of Natural Replenishment, which may be extracted annually from Central Basin without eventual depletion thereof or without otherwise causing eventual permanent damage to Central Basin as a source of ground water for beneficial use, said maximum quantity being determined without reference to Artificial Replenishment.

"Overdraft" is that condition of a ground water basin resulting from extractions in any given annual period or periods in excess of the long term average annual quantity of Natural Replenishment, or in excess of that quantity which may be extracted annually without otherwise causing eventual permanent damage to the basin.

"Party" means a party to this action. Whenever the term "party" is used in connection with a quantitative water right, or any quantitative right, privilege or obligation, or in connection with the assessment for the budget of the Watermaster, it shall be deemed to refer collectively to those parties to whom are attributed a Total Water Right in Part I of this judgment.

"Person" or "persons" include individuals, partnerships, associations, governmental agencies and corporations, and any and all types of entities.

"Total Water Right" is the quantity arrived at in the same manner as in the computation of "Base Water Right", but including as if extracted in any particular year the Imported Water Use Credit, if any, to which a particular party may be entitled.

"Water" includes only non-saline water, which is that having less than 1,000 parts of chlorides to 1,000,000 parts of water.

"Water Year" is the 12-month period commencing October 1 of each year and ending September 30th of the following year.

In those instances where any of the above-defined words, terms, phrases or clauses are utilized in the definition of any of the other above-defined words, terms, phrases and clauses, such use is with the same meaning as is above set forth.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, DECLARED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED WITH RESPECT TO THE ACTION AND CROSS-ACTION AS FOLLOWS:

I. DECLARATION AND DETERMINATION OF WATER RIGHTS OF PARTIES; RESTRICTION ON THE EXERCISE THEREOF.[1]

1. Determination of Rights of Parties.

(a) Each party, except defendants, The City of Los Angeles and Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, whose name is hereinafter set forth in the tabulation at the conclusion of Subpart 3 of Part 1, and after whose name there

[1]Headings in the judgment are for purposes of reference and the language of said headings do not constitute, other than for such purpose, a portion of this judgment.

appears under the column "Total Water Right" a figure other than "0", was the owner of and had the right to extract annually groundwater from Central Basin for beneficial use in the quantity set forth after that party's name under said column "Total Water Right" pursuant to the Judgment as originally entered herein. Attached hereto as Appendix "2" and by this reference made a part hereof as though fully set forth are the water rights of parties and successors in interest as they existed as of the close of the water year ending September 30, 1978 in accordance with the Watermaster Reports on file with this Court and the records of the Plaintiff. This tabulation does not take into account additions or subtractions from any Allowed Pumping Allocation of a producer for the 1978-79 water year, nor other adjustments not representing change in fee title to water rights, such as leases of water rights, nor does it include the names of lessees of landowners where the lessees are exercising the water rights. The exercise of all water rights is subject, however, to the provisions of this Judgment as hereinafter contained. All of said rights are of the same legal force and effect and are without priority with reference to each other. Each party whose name is hereinafter set forth in the tabulation set forth in Appendix "2" of this judgment, and after whose name there appears under the column "Total Water Right" the figure "0" owns no rights to extract any ground water from Central Basin, and has no right to extract any ground water from Central Basin.

(b) Defendant The City of Los Angeles is the owner of the right to extract fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet per annum of ground water from Central Basin. Defendant Department

of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles has no right to extract ground water from Central Basin except insofar as it has the right, power, duty or obligation on behalf of defendant The City of Los Angeles to exercise the water rights in Central Basin of defendant The City of Los Angeles. The exercise of said rights are subject, however, to the provisions of this judgment hereafter contained, including but not limited to, sharing with other parties in any subsequent decreases or increases in the quantity of extractions permitted from Central Basin, pursuant to continuing jurisdiction of the Court, on the basis that fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet bears to the Allowed Pumping Allocations of the other parties.

(c) No party to this action is the owner of or has any right to extract ground water from Central Basin except as herein affirmatively determined.

2. Parties Enjoined as Regards Quantities of Extractions.

(a) Each party, other than The State of California and The City of Los Angeles and Department of Water and Power of The City of Los Angeles, is enjoined and restrained in any Administrative year commencing after the date this judgment becomes final from extracting from Central Basin any quantity of Water greater than the party's Allowed Pumping Allocation as hereinafter set forth next to the name of the party in the tabulation appearing in Appendix 2 at the end of this Judgment, subject to further provisions of this judgment. Subject to such further provisions, the officials, agents and employees of The State of California are enjoined and restrained in any such Administrative year from extracting from Central Basin collectively any quantity of water

greater than the Allowed Pumping Allocation of The State of California as hereinafter set forth next to the name of that party in the same tabulation. Each party adjudged and declared above not to be the owner of and not to have the right to extract ground water from Central Basin is enjoined and restrained in any Administrative year commencing after the date this judgment becomes final from extracting any ground water from Central Basin, except as may be hereinafter permitted to any such party under the Exchange Pool provisions of this judgment.

(b) Defendant The City of Los Angeles is enjoined and restrained in any Administrative year commencing after the date this judgment becomes final from extracting from Central Basin any quantity of water greater than fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet, subject to further provisions of this judgment, including but not limited to, sharing with other parties in any subsequent decreases or increases in the quantity of extractions permitted from Central Basin by parties, pursuant to continuing jurisdiction of the Court, on the basis that fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet bears to the Allowed Pumping Allocations of the other parties. Defendant Department of Water and Power of The City of Los Angeles is enjoined and restrained in any Administrative year commencing after the date this judgment becomes final from extracting from Central Basin any quantity of water other than such as it may extract on behalf of defendant The City of Los Angeles, and which extractions, along with any extractions by said City, shall not exceed that quantity permitted by this judgment to that City in any Administrative year. Whenever in this judgment the term "Allowed Pumping

Allocation" appears, it shall be deemed to mean as to defendant The City of Los Angeles the quantity of fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet.

Name [2]	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
J. P. Abbott, Inc.	21	17
Charles E. Adams (Corty Van Dyke, tenant) (see additional listing below for Charles E. Adams)	8	6
Charles E. Adams and Rhoda E. Adams	5	4
Juan Aguayo and Salome Y. Aguayo	1	1
Aguiar Dairy, Inc.	33	26
Airfloor Company of California, Inc.	1	1
J. N. Albers and Nellie Albers	98	78
Jake J. Alewyn and Mrs. Jake J. Alewyn aka Normalie May Alewyn (see listing under name of Victor E. Gamboni)		
Tom Alger and Hilda Alger	9	7
Clarence M. Alvis and Doris M. Alvis	0	0
American Brake Shoe Company	52	42

[2]Parties and Rights as originally adjudicated

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
American Pipe and Construction Co.	188	150
Anaconda American Brass Company	0	0
Gerrit Anker (see listing under name of Agnes De Vries		
Archdiocese of Los Angeles Education & Welfare Corporation	8	6
George W. Armstrong and Ruth H. Armstrong (Armstrong Poultry Ranch, tenant)	28	22
Artesia Cemetery District	30	24
Artesia Milling Company (see listing under name of Dick Zuidervaart)		
Artesia School District	51	41
Arthur Land Co., Inc.	13	10
Charles Arzouman and Neuart Arzouman	1	1
Associated Southern Investment Company (William R. Morris, George V. Gutierrez and Mrs. Socorro Gutierrez, tenants and licensees)	16	13
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.	124	99
Atkinson Brick Company	11	9
Arthur Atsma (see listing under name of Andrew De Voss)		
B.F.S. Mutual Water Company	183	146
Henry Baar (see listing under name of Steve Stefani, Sr.)		
Vernon E. Bacon (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Adolph Bader and Gesine Bader (Fred Bader, tenant)	14	11
K. R. Bailey and Virginia R. Bailey	1	1
Dave Bajema (see listing under name of Peter Dotinga)		
Donald L. Baker and Patsy Ruth Baker	5	4
Allen Bakker	0	0
Sam Bangma and Ida Bangma	17	14
Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, as Trustee of Trust created by Will of Tony V. Freitas, Deceased (Frank A. Gonsalves, tenant)	29	23
Emma Barbaria, as to undivided 1/2 interest; John Barbaria, Jr. and Lorraine Barbaria as to undivided 1/4 interest; and Frank Barbaria as to undivided 1/4 interest (John Barbaria & Sons Dairy, tenant)	27	22
Antonio B. Barcellos and Manuel B. Barcellos	12	10
John Barcelos and Guilhermina Barcelos	16	13
Sam Bartsma and Birdie Bartsma	34	27
Bateson's School of Horticulture, Inc. (see listing under name of John Brown Schools of California, Inc.)		
Bechard Mutual Water Corporation	4	4
Beck Tract Water Company, Inc.	29	23
Iver F. Becklund	1	1
Margaret E. Becklund	1	1
P. T. Beeghly (International Carbonic, Inc., tenant)	1	1
Doutzen Bekendam and Hank Bekendam	0	0
John Bekendam	0	0
Tillie Bekendam	0	0

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Bell Trailer City (see listing under name of Bennett E. Simmons)	1	1
E. F. Bellenbaum and Marie P. Bellenbaum	32	26
Bellflower Christian School	243	194
Bellflower Home Garden Water Company	111	89
Bellflower Unified School District	2,109	1,687
Bellflower Water Company	11	9
Belmont Water Association	0	0
Tony Beltman	0	0
Berlu Water Company, Inc.	32	26
Jack R. Bettencourt and Bella Bettencourt	151	121
Bigby Townsite Water Co.		
Siegfried Binggeli and Trina L. Binggeli (see listing under name of Paul H. Lussman, Jr.)	0	0
Fred H. Bixby Ranch Company		
Delbert G. Black and Lennie O. Black as to undivided one-half; and Harley Lee, as to undivided one-half	40	32
Bloomfield School District	11	9
Adrian Boer and Julia Boer	5	4
Gerard Boere and Rosalyn Boer		
Henry Boer and Annie Boer (William Offinga & Son, including Sidney Offinga, tenants as to 33 acre feet of water right and 26 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation)	34 30	27 24
John Boere, Jr. and Mary J. Boere	30	24
John Boere, Sr. and Edna Boere (John Boere, Jr., tenant)	30	24
John Boere, Jr. (see also listing under name of Leonard A. Grenier)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Frank Boersma and Angie Boersma	31	25
Gerrit Boersma and Jennie Boersma (George Boersma, tenant)	8	6
Jack Boersma	0	0
Sam Boersma and Berdina Boersma	42	34
Jan Bokma (see listing under name of August Vandenberg)		
Jacob Bollema	0	0
James C. Boogerd (see listing under name of Jake Van Leeuwen, Jr.)		
Bernard William Bootsma, Carrie Agnes Van Dam and Gladys Marie Romberg	12	10
Michel Bordato and Anna M. Bordato (Charlie Vander Kooi, tenant)	12	10
John Borges and Mary Borges, aka Mrs. John Borges (Manuel B. Ourique, tenant)	14	11
Mary Borges, widow of Manuel Borges (Manuel Borges, Jr., tenant)	7	6
Gerrit Bos and Margaret Bos	88	70
Jacob J. Bosma (see listing under name of Sieger Vierstra)		
Peter Bothof	6	5
William Bothof and Antonette Bothof	7	6
Frank Bouma and Myron D. Kolstad	3	3
Ted Bouma and Jeanette Bouma	21	17
Sam Bouman (Arie C. Van Leeuwen, tenant)	8	6
John Brown Schools of California, Inc. (Bateson's School of Horticulture, Inc., tenant)	2	2
M. J. Brown, Jr. and Margaret Brown	0	0
Adrian Bulk and Alice Bulk	20	16

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Duke Buma and Martha Buma	8	6
Miles A. Burson and Rose Burson	7	6
Calavar Corporation (see listing under name of H R M Land Company)		
California Cotton Oil Corporation	101	81
California Portland Cement Company	0	0
California Rendering Company, Ltd.	149	119
California Water and Telephone Company	2,584	2,067
California Water Service Company (Base Water Right - 13,477)	14, 717	11,774
Candlewood Country Club	184	147
V. Capovilla and Mary Capovilla	0	0
Carmenita School District	9	7
Carson Estate Company	139	111
Paul Carver	0	0
Catalin Corporation of America	13	10
Center City Water Co.	86	69
Central Manufacturing District, Inc. (Louis Guglielmana and Richard Wigboly, tenants)	825	660
Century Center Mutual Water Association	317	254
Century City Mutual Water Company, Ltd.	62	50
Cerritos Junior College District	119	95
Cerritos Park Mutual Water Company	77	62
Challenge Cream & Butter Association	146	117
Chansall Mutual Water Company	101	81
Maynard W. Chapin, as Executor of the Estate of Hugh L. Chapin, deceased	36	29

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Cherryvale Water Users' Association	14	11
Shigeru Chikami and Jack Chikami doing business as Chikami Bros. Farming (see also listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)	10	8
John Christoffels and Effie Christoffels	14	11
Citrus Grove Heights Water Company	277	222
City Farms Mutual Water Company No. 1	37	30
City Farms Mutual Water Company No. 2	15	12
City of Artesia	30	24
City of Bellflower	60	48
City of Compton	6,511	5,209
City of Downey	5,713	4,570
City of Huntington Park	4,788	3,830
City of Inglewood (Base Water Right - 629)	1,118	894
City of Lakewood	10,631	8,505
City of Long Beach (Base Water Right - 29,876)	33,538	26,830
City of Los Angeles (see paragraph 2 above of this Part I for water rights and restrictions on the exercise thereof of said defendant. See also such reference with respect to Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.)		
City of Lynwood	6,238	4,990
City of Montebello	260	208
City of Norwalk	613	490
City of Santa Fe Springs	505	404
City of Signal Hill	1,675	1,340

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
City of South Gate	9,942	7,954
City of Vernon	9,008	7,206
City of Whittier	776	621
Allan Clanton and Ina Clanton	80	64
Claretian Jr. Seminary (see listing under name of Dominguez Seminary)		
Dr. Russell B. Clark (see listing under name of Research Building Corporation)		
Jacob Cloo and Grace Cloo	16	13
Clougherty Packing Company	80	64
Coast Packing Company	426	341
Coast Water Company	588	470
Joe A. Coelho, Jr. and Isabel Coelho	5	4
J. H. Coito, Jr.	0	0
John H. Coito and Guilhermina Coito (Zylstra Bros., a partnership consisting of Lammert Zylstra and William Zylstra, tenant)	17	14
J. E. Collinsworth	15	12
Compton Union High School District	48	38
Conservative Water Company (Base Water Right - 4,101)	133	3,306
Container Corporation of America	323	1,058
Nicholas C. Contoas and P. Basil Lambros (Vehicle Maintenance & Painting Corporation, tenant)	1	1
Continental Can Company, Inc.	946	757
Contractors Asphalt Products Company, Inc.	16	13
R. M. Contreras	8	6

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Copp Equipment Company, Inc. and Humphries Investments Incorporated	7	6
Mary Cordeiro and First Western Bank & Trust Company, as Trustee pursuant to last will and testament of Tony Cordeiro, deceased	46	37
Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Ray Mitchell, tenant)	39	31
Harry Lee Cotton and Doris L. Cotton	5	4
County of Los Angeles	737	590
County Water Company	280	224
Cowlitz Amusements, Inc. (La Mirada Drive-In Theater, tenant)	4	4
Pete Coy	28	22
Crest Holding Corporation	20	16
Katherine M. Culbertson	2	2
Orlyn L. Culp and Garnetle Culp	21	17
Everett Curry and Marguerite Curry	2	2
D. V. Dairy (see listing under name of Frank C. Leal)		
Dairymen's Fertilizer Co-op, Inc.	1	1
Noble G. Daniels (see listing under name of Harold Marcroft)		
John A. Davis	0	0
Henry De Bie, Jr. and Jessie De Bie	17	14
Clifford S. Deeth	0	0
Ernest De Groot and Dorothy De Groot	81	65
Pete de Groot	15	12
Pier De Groot and Fay De Groot	21	17

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Martin De Hoog and Adriana De Hoog	12	10
Edward De Jager and Alice De Jager	37	30
Cornelius De Jong and Grace De Jong	13	10
Jake De Jong and Lena De Jong (Frank A. Gonsalves, tenant as to 8 acre-feet of water right)	21	17
William De Kriek (see listing under name of Gerrit Van Dam)		
Del Amo Dairy (see listing under name of Ed Haakma)		
Del Amo Estate Company	0	0
Joe De Marco and Concetta De Marco	1	1
Louis F. De Martini (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)		
Mary A. De Mello	16	13
John Den Hollander (see listing under name of James Dykstra)		
Department of Water and Power of The City of Los Angeles, by reason of charter provisions, has the management and control of water rights owned by the City of Los Angeles (see listing under name of City of Los Angeles)		
Ruth E. Dever (Orange County Nursery, Inc., tenant)	0	0
Andrew De Voss and Alice De Voss (Arthur De Voss and Arthur Atsma, tenants)	36	29
Agnes De Vries (Gerrit Anker, tenant)	16	13
Dick De Vries and Theresa De Vries	10	8
Gerrit De Vries and Claziena De Vries	18	14
Gerrit Deyager and Dena Deyager	0	0

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel, Jr. (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
District VII, Division of Highways of the State of California Department of Public Works (see listing under name of State of California)		
Dominguez Estate Company	0	0
Dominguez Seminary and Claretian Jr. Seminary	111	89
Dominguez Water Corporation	8,012	6,410
Peter Dotinga and Tena Dotinga (Dave Bajema, tenant)	9	7
Robert L. Dougherty	0	0
Downey Cemetery District	21	17
Downey Fertilizer Co. (see listing under name of Downey Land Company)		
Downey Land Company (Downey Fertilizer Co., tenant)	101	81
Downey Valley Water Company	87	70
Jim Drost	0	0
James Dykstra and Dora Dykstra (John Den Hollander, tenant)	6	5
John Dykstra and Wilma Dykstra	52	42
Cor Dyt and Andy Dyt	6	5
Eagle Picher Company	141	113
Gail H. Eagleton	67	54
Florence Hellman Ehrman; I. W. Hellman, Jr.; Frederick J. Hellman; Marco F. Hellman; Clarence E. Heller; Alfred Heller, Elizabeth Heller; Clarence E. Heller, Elinor R. Heller and Wells Fargo Bank, as co-executors of the Estate of Edward H. Heller, deceased; Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel, Jr., William H.		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Green and Wells Fargo Bank, as co-executors of the Estate of Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel, deceased; Wells Fargo Bank, as Trustee under the trust created by the Will of Florence H. Dinkelspiel, deceased. (Union Oil Company of California, Lessee as to 190 acre-feet of right and as to 152 acre-feet of allowed pumping allocation)	555	444
El Rancho Unified School District	69	55
Berton Elson (see listing under name of D. P. Winslow)		
John H. Emoto and Shizuko Emoto	0	0
Addie L. Enfield (see listing under name of James L. Stamps)		
John W. England and Consuello England (see listing under name of Jenkins Realty Mutual Water Co.)		
Emma Engler (Morris Weiss, tenant)	10	8
Anthony F. Escobar and Eva M. Escobar (Henry Kampen, tenant)	14	11
Excelsior Union High School District	381	305
Kenneth A. Farris and Wanda Farris	1	1
Federal Ice and Cold Storage Company	92	74
Fred Fekkes (see listing under name of Steve Stefani, Sr.)		
Julius Felsenthal and Mrs. Julius Felsenthal, aka Marga Felsenthal	1	1
Tony Fernandes (see listing under name of U. Stewart Jones)		
Joe C. Ferreira and Carolina Ferreira (Joe C. Ferreira and Joe C. Ferreira, Jr., operators of well facility)	37	30

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Mary A. Ferreira (Joe Lucas, tenant) (see also listing under name of Jack Gonsalves)	1	1
John Feuz, Jr.	0	0
Fibreboard Paper Products Corporation	1,521	1,217
Abe Fien	0	0
Alfred Fikse, Jr. and Aggie Fikse	2	2
Henry Fikse and Jennie Fikse	4	4
Filtrol Corporation	570	456
The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	1,536	1,229
First Western Bank & Trust Co. (see listing under name of Mary Cordeiro)		
Clare Fisher	0	0
Elizabeth Flesch, James Flesch, Margaret Flesch, Theodore Flesch, Ernest D. Roth and Eva Roth, doing business as Norwalk Mobile Lodge	18	14
The Flintkote Company	2,567	2,054
Ford Motor Company	11	9
Robert G. Foreman (see listing under name of Lakewood Pipe Co.)		
Guiseppi Franciosi and Alice Franciosi	2	2
Tony V. Freitas (see listing under name of Bank of America, etc.)		
S. Fujita	0	0
Jun Fukushima (see listing under name of Chige Kawaguchi)		
Paul Fultheim and Helga Fultheim	5	4
Fumi Garden Farms, Inc. (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company and also under name of George Yamamoto)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Gabby Louise, Inc. (Arthur Gilbert & Associates, tenant)	58	46
Victor E. Gamboni and Barbara H. Gamboni (Jake J. Alewyn and Mrs. Jake J. Alewyn also known as Normalie May Alewyn, tenants as to 13 acre feet of water right and 10 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation)	27	22
Nick Gandolfo and Palmera Gandolfo	5	4
Freddie A. Garrett and Vivian Marie Garrett	6	5
Martha Gatz	15	12
General Dynamics Corporation	675	540
General Telephone Company of California	2	2
Alfred Giacomi and Jennie Giacomi	58	46
Arthur Gilbert & Associates (see listing under name of Gabby Louise Inc.)		
Mary Godinho	0	0
Pauline Godinho (Joe C. Godinho and John C. Godinho, Jr., doing business as Godinho Bros. Dairy, tenants)	31	25
Harry N. Goedhart, Henry Otto Goedhart, Hilbrand John Goedhart, John Goedhart, Otto Goedhart, Jr., Peter Goedhart, and Helen Goedhart Van Eik (Paramount Farms, tenant)	21	17
Reimer Goedhart	12	10
Golden Wool Company	223	178
Albert S. Gonsalves and Caroline D. Gonsalves	10	8
Frank A. Gonsalves (see listing under name of Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, etc.; and also under name of Jake De Jong)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Jack Gonsalves, Joe Lucas, Pete Koopmans, Manuel M. Souza, Sr., Manuel M. Souza, Jr., Frank M. Souza, Louie J. Souza, and Mary A. Ferreira	55	44
Jack Gonsalves and Mary Gonsalves	31	25
Joaquin Gonsalves and Elvira Gonsalves	27	22
Joe A. Gonsalves and Virginia Gonsalves	12	10
The B. F. Goodrich Company	519	415
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	1,141	913
Eric Gorden and Hilde Gorden	2	2
Fern Ethyl Gordon as to an undivided 1/2 interest; Fay G. Tawzer and Lawrence R. Tawzer, as to an undivided 1/2 interest	17	14
Huntley L. Gordon (appearing by and through United California Bank, as Conservator of the Estate of Huntley L. Gordon)	41	33
Robert E. Gordon	5	4
Joe Gorzeman and Elsie Gorzeman	13	10
Florence M. Graham	7	6
Marie Granger	0	0
Great Western Malting Company	448	358
William H. Green (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
Greene-Howard Petroleum Corporation (see listing under name of Hathaway Company)		
John H. Gremmius and Henry W. Gremmius dba Henry and John Gremmius	0	0
Leonard A. Grenier and Marie Louise Grenier (John Boere, Jr., tenant)	10	8
Florence Guerrero	2	2

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Louis Guglielmana (see listing under name of Central Manufacturing District, Inc.)		
George V. Gutierrez and Mrs. Socorro Gutierrez (see listing under name of Associated Southern Investment Company)		
Salvatore Gutierrez (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)		
H. J. S. Mutual Water Co.	63	50
H R M Land company (Harron, Rickard & McCone Company of Southern California and Calavar Corporation, tenants)	3	3
Gerrit Haagsma and Mary Haagsma	10	8
Ed Haakma and Sjana Haakma (Del Amo Dairy, tenant; Ed Haakma and Pete Vander Kooi, being partners of said Del Amo Dairy)	28	22
Verney Haas and Adelyne Haas	4	4
William H. Hadley and Grace Hadley	4	4
Henry C. Haflinger and Emily Haflinger	10	8
Clarence Theodore Halburg	3	3
Fred Hambarian	2	2
Henry Hamstra and Nelly Hamstra	33	26
Raymond Hansen and Mary Hansen	12	10
Earl Haringa; Evert Veenendaal and Gertrude Veenendaal	22	18
Antoine Harismendy and Claire Harismendy	0	0
Harron, Rickard & McCone Company of Southern California (see listing under name of H R M Land Company)		
Jack D. Hastings	0	0
Kameko Hatanaka	9	7

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Kazuo Hatanaka (Minoru Yoshijima, tenant)	10	8
Masakazu Hatanaka, Isao Hatanaka, and Kenichi Hatanaka	5	4
Mrs. Motoye Hatanaka	0	0
Hathaway Company, Richard F. Hathaway, Julian I. Hathaway, and J. Elwood Hathaway (Greene-Howard Petroleum Corporation, tenant utilizing less than 1 acre foot per year)	70	56
Clarence E. Heller; Alfred Heller; Elizabeth Heller; Clarence E. Heller; Elinor R. Heller, as co-executors of the Estate of Edward H. Heller, deceased (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
I. W. Hellman, Jr.; Frederick J. Hellman; Marco F. Hellman (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
Ralph Hicks	0	0
Alfred V. Highstreet and Evada V. Highstreet	10	8
John Highstreet and Eileen M. Highstreet	9	7
Bob Hilarides and Maaike Hilarides (Frank Hilarides, tenant)	51	41
John Hilarides and Maria Hilarides	26	21
Hajime Hirashima (see listing under name of Masaru Uyeda)		
Willis G. Hix	1	1
Henry H. Hoffman and Apolonia Hoffman	12	10
Dick Hofstra	0	0
Andrew V. Hohn and Mary G. Hohn	1	1
Kyle R. Holmes and Grace Ellen Holmes	20	16
Home Water Company	35	28

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Manuel L. Homen	17	14
Mrs. Paul Y. Homer (see listing under name of Mrs. Paul Y. Homer (King).)		
Cornelis Hoogland and Alice Hoogland	15	12
Art Hop, Jr.	0	0
Art Hop, Sr. and Johanna Hop (G. A. Van Beek, tenant)	5	4
Andrew Hop, Jr. and Muriel Hop	33	26
Theodore R. Houseman and Leona M. Houseman	14	11
Humphries Investments Incorporated (see listing under name of Copp Equipment Company, Inc.)		
Albert Huyg and Marie Huyg	22	18
Hygenic Dairy Farms, Inc.	0	0
Pete W. Idsinga and Annie Idsinga	13	10
Miss Alice M. Imbert	1	1
Industrial Asphalt of California, Inc.	116	93
Inglewood Park Cemetery Association	285	228
International Carbonic, Inc. (see listing under name of P. T. Beeghly)		
Jugora Ishii and Mumeno Ishii (Ishii Brothers, tenant)	10	8
Robert J. Jamison and Betty Jamison	7	6
Jenkins Realty Mutual Water Co. (Clyde H. Jenkins, Minnie R. Jenkins, Mary Wilcox, Ruby F. Marchbank, Robert B. Marchbank, John W. England, and Consuello England, shareholders	10	8
John-Wade Co.	1	1
Henry S. Jones and Madelynne Jones	1	1

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
U. Stewart Jones and Dorothy E. Jones (Tony Fernandes, tenant)	1	1
Harold Jongsma and Mary N. Jongsma	65	52
W. P. Jordan (see listing under name of Henry Van Ruiten)		
Dave Jorritsma and Elizabeth Jorritsma	27	22
Christine Joseph (see listing under name of Helen Wolfsberger)		
Junior Water Co., Inc.	737	590
Kal Kan Foods, Inc.	120	96
Kalico, Inc.	4	4
Hagop Kalustian (11 acre feet of total water right attributable to well located at 6629 South Street, Lakewood and reported to plaintiff under Producer No. 3925. 2 acre feet of total water right attributable to portion of property not sold to State of California formerly served by well located at 10755 Artesia Blvd., Artesia, the production of which well was reported to plaintiff under Producer No. 4030)	13	10
Fritz Kampen and Clare Kampen	14	11
William Kamstra and Bertha Kamstra	35	28
Henry Kampen (see listing under name of Anthony Escobar)		
L. Kauffman Company, Inc. (see listing under name of Lorraine K. Meyberg)		
Chige Kawaguchi and Masao Kawaguchi (Jun Fukushima, tenant)	4	4
King Kelley Marmalade Co. (see listing under name of Roberta M. Magnusson)		
Mrs. Paul Y. Homer (King)	17	14
Jacob R. Kimm and Bonnie Kimm	36	29

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Mrs. Oraan Kinne (Nicholaas J. Moons, tenant)	11	9
Morris P. Kirk & Son, Inc.	77	62
Jake Knevelbaard and Anna Knevelbaard	50	40
Willie Knevelbaard and Joreen Knevelbaard	1	1
Simon Knorringa	12	10
John Koetsier, Jr.	0	0
Myron D. Kolstad (see listing under name of Frank Bouma)		
Yoshio Kono and Barbara Kono (see listing under name of George Mimaki)		
Louis Koolhaas	13	10
Simon Koolhaas and Sophie Grace Koolhaas	9	7
Pete Koopmans (see listing under name of Jack Gonsalves)		
Nick P. Koot (see listing under name of Mary Myrndahl)		
Kotake, Inc. (Masao Kotake, Seigo Kotake, William Kotake, dba Kotake Bros., tenants)	83	66
Masao Kotake	0	0
Walter G. Kruse and Mrs. Walter G. Kruse, aka Vera M. Kruse	11	9
Laguna-Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 1	1,604	1,283
La Habra Heights Mutual Water Company	3,044	2,435
La Hacienda Water Company	46	37
Lakewood Pipe Co., a partnership composed of Robert G. Foreman, Frank W. Tybus and June E. Tybus (Lakewood Pipe Service Co., tenant)	12	10

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
P. Basil Lambros (see listing under name of Nicholas C. Conteas)		
La Mirada Drive-in Theater (see listing under name of Cowlitz Amusements, Inc.)		
La Mirada Water Company	0	0
Calvin E. Langston and Edith Langston	1	1
S. M. Lanting and Alice Lanting	15	12
Henry Lautenbach and Nellie H. Lautenbach	16	13
Norman Lautrup, as Executor of the Estate of Nels Lautrup, deceased; and Minnie Margaret Lautrup	30	24
Frank C. Leal and Lois L. Leal (D. V. Dairy, tenant)	15	12
Eugene O. LeChasseur and Lillian P. LeChasseur (R. A. LeChasseur, tenant)	2	2
Lee Deane Products, Inc.	0	0
Harley Lee (see listing under name of Delbert G. Black)		
Le Fiell Manufacturing Company	0	0
Armand Lescoulie (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)		
Liberty Vegetable Oil Company	14	11
Little Lake Cemetery District	17	14
Little Lake School District	0	0
Loma Floral Company (see listing under name of George Mimaki)		
Melvin L. Long and Stella M. Long	2	2
Nick J. Loogman (see listing under name of William Smoorenburg)		
Frank Lorenz (see listing under name of Ralph Oosten)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 1 (Base Water Right 22)	113	90
Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 10	842	674
Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 16	412	330
Los Angeles Paper Box and Board Mills	321	257
Los Angeles Union Stockyards Company	0	0
Los Nietos Tract 6192 Water Co.	49	39
Alden Lourenco (see listing under name of A. C. Pinheiro)		
Lowell Joint School District	0	0
Joe Lucas (see listings under names of Mary A. Ferreira and Jack Gonsalves)		
Luer Packing Co. (see listing under name of Sam Perricone)		
Jake J. Luetto (Orange County Nursery, Inc., tenant)	13	10
Lunday-Thagard Oil Co.	265	212
Joe Luond (Frieda Roethlisberger, tenant as to portion of rights)	7	6
John Luscher and Frieda Luscher	13	10
Paul H. Lussman, Jr. and Ann Lussman, Siegfried Binggeli and Trina L. Binggeli (Paul's Dairy, tenant)	8	6
Lynwood Gardens Mutual Water Company	205	164
Lynwood Park Mutual Water Company	278	222
Jerome D. Mack and Joyce Mack (see listing under name of D. S. Moss)		
Roberta M. Magnusson (King Kelly Marmalade Co., tenant)	15	12
Anthony Mancebo	0	0

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Robert B. Marchbank and Ruby F. Marchbank (see listing under name of Jenkins Realty Mutual Water Co.)		
Harold Marcroft and Marjorie Marcroft (Noble G. Daniels, tenant)	7	6
Floyd G. Marcusson (see listing under name of Sykes Realty Co.)		
Walter Marlowe and Edna Marlowe	1	1
Marshburn, Inc. (see listing under name of Mel, Inc.)		
The Martin Bros. Container & Timber Products Corp.	7	6
Mary Martin	35	28
Antonio Mathias and Mary Mathias	16	13
Mausoleum Park, Inc. and Sun Holding Corporation	4	4
Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 1	926	741
Maywood Mutual Water company No. 2	1,007	806
Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 3	1,407	1,126
Mel, Inc. (Marshburn, Inc., tenant)	67	54
G. Mellano	12	10
Wilbur Mellema and Mary Mellema (see listing under name of Elmo D. Murphy)		
Wilbur Mellema (see listing under name of Morris Weiss)		
Memorial Parks, Inc.	42	34
Lyman B. Merrick and Gladys L. Merrick	17	24
Metropolitan State Hospital of the State of California Department of Mental Hygiene (see listing under name of State of California)		
F. N. Metzger	0	0

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Lorraine K. Meyberg (L. Kauffman Company, Inc., tenant)	81	65
Midland Park Water trust	71	57
Midway Gardens Mutual Association	59	47
Harry C. Miersma and Dorothy L. Miersma	12	10
Henry Miersma and Susan M. Miersma	7	6
Willis L. Miller	0	0
George Mimaki, Mitsuko Mimaki, Yoshio Kono and Barbara Kono (Loma Floral Company, tenant)	2	2
Ray Mitchell (see listing under name of Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; and also listing under name of Frank Ruggieri)		
Fumiko Mitsuuchi, aka Mary Mitsuuchi (Z. Van Spanje, tenant as to one acre foot)	14	11
Yoneichi Miyasaki	0	0
Glenn Miyoshi, Yosaku Miyoshi, Masayo Miyoshi, Haruo Miyoshi, and Masaru Miyoshi, dba Miyoshi Bros.	10	8
Jean Mocho and Michel Plaa	11	9
Modern Imperial Company	71	57
Montebello Land and Water Company	1,990	1,592
Monterey Acres Mutual Water Company	128	102
Nicholaas J. Moons (see listing under name of Mrs. Oraan Kinne)		
Alexander Moore and Betty L. Moore	16	13
Neal Moore	0	0
Alyce Mooschekian	0	0
Reuben Mooschekian	15	12

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
William R. Morris (see also listing under name of Associated Southern Investment Company)	1	1
D. S. Moss, Lillian Moss, Jerome D. Mack, and Joyce Mack	5	4
Mountain View Dairies, Inc.	68	54
Kiyoshi Murakawa and Shizuko Murakawa	0	0
Daisaku Murata, Fui Murata, Hatsuye Murata, Kenji Murata, Setsuko Murata, and Takeo Murata	15	12
Kenji Murata (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)		
Elmo D. Murphy and Evelene B. Murphy (Morris Weiss, Bessie Weiss, Wilbur Mellema, and Mary Mellema, tenants)	23	18
Murphy Ranch Mutual water company	576	461
Etta Murr	3	3
R. B. Murray and Gladys J. Murray	0	0
Tony G. Mussachia and Anna M. Mussachia	10	8
Mary Myrndahl (Nick P. Koot, tenant)	11	9
Sam Nakamura and Tokiko Nakamura	2	2
Leo Nauta (see listing under name of John Osinga)		
Pete Nauta (see listing under name of Jacob Vandenberg)		
Fred C. Nelles School for Boys of the State of California Department of the Youth Authority (see listing under name of State of California)		
Otelia Nelson and Robert Nelson (Shelter Superior Dairy, tenant)	14	11
Simon S. Niekerk and Rose Niekerk (Niekerk Hay Company, tenant)	3	3

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Norris-Thermador Corporation	172	138
North Gate Gardens Water Co.	60	48
Norwalk-La Mirada City School District	360	288
Norwalk Mobile Lodge (see listing under name of Elizabeth Flesch)		
Mabel E. Nottingham (Leslie Nottingham, tenant)	25	20
William Offinga & Son, including Sidney Offinga (see listing under name of Henry Boer)		
Olive Lawn Memorial Park, Inc.	14	11
John Oord	0	0
Marinus Oosten and Anthonia Oosten	16	13
Ralph Oosten and Caroline Oosten (Frank Lorenz, tenant as to 13 acre feet of water right and 10 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation)	51	41
Orange County Nursery, Inc. (see also: listing under name of Ruth E. Dever; listing under name of Jake J. Luetto; and listing under name of Mary Ravera)	16	13
Orchard Dale County Water District (Base Water Right - 1,382)	1,384	1,107
Orchard Park Water Club, Inc.	50	40
Oriental Foods, Inc.	34	27
Orla Company (John D. Westra, tenant)	7	6
Viva Ormonde (see listing under name of Hank Van Dam)		
Pablo Oropeza and Aurelia G. Oropeza (Pablo Oropeza, Jr., tenant) (see also listing under name of Tarr and McComb Oil Company, Ltd.)		
John Osinga (Leo Nauta, tenant)	6	5

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Manuel B. Ourique (see listing under name of John Borges)		
Owl Constructors	20	16
Pacific Electric Railway Company (Gerrit Van Leeuwen of 15405 Shoemaker Road, Norwalk, tenant as to 11 acre feet of right and 9 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation)	15	12
Packers Mutual Water Company	43	34
Edward G. Paddison and Grace M. Paddison	17	14
Paramount Farms (see listing under name of Harry N. Goedhart)		
Paramount County Water District	2,967	2,374
Paramount Unified School District	58	46
Park Water Company	24,592	19,674
W. J. Parsonson	0	0
Rudolph Pasma and Frances C. Pasma	10	8
Paul's Dairy (see listing under name of Paul H. Lussman, Jr.)		
Mrs. La Verne Payton	1	1
Peerless Land & Water Co., Inc.	1,232	986
J. C. Pereira, Jr. and Ezaura Pereira	34	27
Sam Perricone and Louis Romoff (Luer Packing Co., tenant)	107	86
Peterson Manufacturing Co., Inc.	73	58
Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation	390	312
Pico County Water District	3,741	2.993
Piedmont Heights Water Club	7	6
Lucille C. Pimental (Richard Pimental and Pimental Dairy, tenants)	16	13

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Joe Pine (see listing under name of A. C. Pinheiro)		
A. C. Pinheiro and Mary M. Pinheiro (Alden Lourenco, tenant as to 9 acre feet of water right and 7 acre feet of allowed pumping right; and Joe Pine, tenant as to 13 acre feet of water right and 10 acre feet of allowed pumping right)	128	102
Fred Pinto and Mary Pinto	5	4
Frank Pires (see listing under name of Frank Simas)		
Tony C. Pires and Laura C. Pires	31	25
Michel Plaa (see listing under name of Jean Mocho)		
Donald R. Plunkett	53	42
Pomering Tract Water Association	32	26
Clarence Pool	24	19
Garret Porte and Cecelia Porte	35	28
Veronica Postma	16	13
C. H. Powell	1	1
Powerine Oil Company	784	627
John Preem	0	0
Ralph Pylman and Ida Pylman	13	10
Quality Meat Packing Company	38	30
Ralphs Grocery Company	0	0
Arthur D. Ramsey and James A. Ramsey	5	4
Rancho Santa Gertrudes Mutual Water System	48	38
Mary Ravera (Orange County Nursery, Inc., tenant	39	31

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Zelma Ravera	2	2
Rawlins Investment Corporation (Rockview Milk Farms, Inc., tenant)	66	53
Hal Rees	0	0
Reeves Tract Water Company	36	29
Clarence Reinalda	0	0
Reliance Dairy Farms	122	98
Research Building Corporation (Dr. Russell B. Clark, tenant)	11	9
Richfield Oil Corporation	71	57
Richland Farm Water Company	216	173
George Rietkerk and Cornelia Rietkerk	7	6
Rio Hondo Country Club (see listing under name of James L. Stamps)		
Erasmo Rios (see listing under name of Esther Salcido)		
Jesus Rios (see listing under name of Esther Salcido)		
Frank J. Rocha, Jr. and Elsie M. Rocha	13	10
Rockview Milk Farms, Inc. (see listing under name of Rawlins Investment Corporation)		
John Rodrigues, Emily S. Rodrigues, and John Rodrigues, Jr. (see also below)	5	4
John Rodrigues and John Rodrigues Jr.	1	1
Frieda Roethlisberger (see listing under name of Joe Luond)		
Patricia L. Davis Rogers, aka Patricia L. Davis	2	2
The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Los Angeles, a corporation sole	426	341

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Gladys Marie Romberg (see listing under name of Bernard William Bootsma)		
Alois M. Rombout	0	0
Louis Romoff (see listing under name of Sam Perricone)		
Elvira C. Rosales	3	3
Frank J. Ross	2	2
Ernest D. Roth and Eva Roth (see listing under name of Elizabeth Flesch)		
Ed Roukema	0	0
Herbert N. Royden	31	25
Ruchti Brothers	31	25
Frank Ruggieri and Vada Ruggieri (see additional listing below)	1	1
Frank Ruggieri and Vada Ruggieri; David Seldeen and Fay Seldeen (Ray Mitchell, tenant)	23	18
Thomas S. Ryan and Dorothy J. Ryan	19	15
Sam Rypkema and Tena Rypkema	8	6
St. John Bosco School	53	42
James H. Saito and Yoshino Saito	2	2
Esther Salcido and Jesus Rios (Erasmo Rios, tenant)	3	3
San Gabriel Valley Water Company	6,828	5,462
Joe Santana and Palmira Santana	10	8
Sasaki Bros. Ranch, Inc.	32	26
Sativa L. A. County Water District	592	474
Ben Schilder, Jr. and Anna Schilder	28	22
Carl Schmid and Olga Schmid	18	14

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Mrs. A. Schuur	0	0
John Schuurman and Isabel Schuurman (James Sieperda, tenant)	15	12
David Seldeen and Fay Seldeen (see listing under name of Frank Ruggieri)		
Maurice I. Sessler	8	6
Chris Shaffer and Celia I. Shaffer	8	6
Shayman & Wharram, a partnership, consisting of John W. Shayman and Francis O. Wharram	2	2
Shell Oil Company (see listing under name of Margaret F. Slusher)		
Shelter Superior Dairy (see listing under name of Otelia Nelson)		
Tadao Shiba and Harume Shiba, Susumu Shiba, and Mitsuko Shiba	7	6
Yahiko Shiozaki and Kiyoko Shiozaki; Ken Shiozaki and Grace Shiozaki	6	5
Shore-Plotkin Enterprises, Inc. (Shore-Calnevar, Inc., tenant)	0	0
J. E. Siemon	15	12
James Sieperda (see listing under name of John Schuurman)		
Sierra Restaurant Corporation	0	0
Frank Simas and Mabel Simas (Frank Pires, tenant)	11	9
Bennett E. Simmons and Alice Lorraine Simmons, George K. Simmons and Doris June Simmons (Bell Trailer City, tenant)	41	33
Margaret F. Slusher (Shell Oil Company, tenant)	7	6
Lester W. Smith and Donald E. Smith (Lester W. Smith Dairy, tenant)	20	16

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Wirt Smith	14	11
William Smoorenburg and Nick J. Loogman (Smoorenburg & Loogman, a partnership of William Smoorenburg and Nick J. Loogman, operating well facility)	21	17
Leo Snozzi and Sylvia Snozzi	52	42
Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc.	172	138
Somerset Mutual Water Company	2,744	2,195
South Montebello Irrigation District	1,238	990
Southern California Edison Company (Vernon Bacon; Chikami Bros. Farming, consisting of Jack Chikami and Shigeru Chikami; Louis F. De Martini; Armand Lescoulie; C. D. Webster; Kenji Murata; Glenn F. Spiller and Jean H. Spiller; George Yamamoto and Alice Yamamoto, conducting business as Fumi Garden Farms, Inc.; and Salvatore Gutierrez, tenants and licenses)	816	653
Southern California Water Company	18,937	15,150
Southern Service Company, Ltd.	81	65
Henrietta Southfield	4	4
John Southfield	0	0
Southwest Water Company	2,895	2,316
Manuel M. Souza, Sr.; Manuel M. Souza, Jr.; Frank M. Souza and Louie J. Souza (see listing under name of Jack Gonsalves)		
Nelson Souza and Mary Souza	12	10
Glenn F. Spiller and Jean H. Spiller (see also listing under name of Southern California Edison company)	24	19
Farah Sprague	3	3

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Herman F. Staat and Charlotte H. Staat	2	2
James L. Stamps, as to an undivided 80% interest; Addie L. Enfield, as to an undivided 20% interest (Rio Hondo Country Club, tenant)	443	354
Standard Oil Company of California	118	94
J. F. Standley and Myrtle M. Standley	1	1
Star Dust Lands, Inc.	85	68
State of California (included herein are water rights of Fred C. Nelles School for Boys of the State of California Department of the Youth Authority; Metropolitan State Hospital of the State of California Department of Mental Hygiene; and District VII, Division of Highways of the State of California Department of Public Works)	757	606
Stauffer Chemical Company	181	145
John Steele and Clara D. Steele	4	4
Steve Stefani, Jr.	0	0
Steve Stefani, Sr., and Dora Stefani (Henry Baar and Fred Fekkes, tenants)	38	30
Andrew Stellingwerf	0	0
Henry Stellingwerf and Jeanette Stellingwerf	14	11
Henry Sterk and Betty S. Sterk	114	91
V. C. Stiefel	3	3
Sophia J. Stockmal and John F. Stockmal	3	3
William Thomas Stover and Gertrude D. Stover	3	3
Louis Struikman and Alice Struikman (Louis Struikman and Pete Struikman dba Louis Struikman and Son, tenants as to 43 acre feet of water right and 34 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation; and Sidney		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Van Dyke, tenant as to 10 acre feet of water right and 8 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation) (see also below)	53	42
Louis Struikman and Peter Struikman	3	3
Cornelius Struikmans and Ida Struikmans	9	7
Henry Struikmans and Nellie Struikmans	13	10
Henry Struikmans, Jr.	0	0
Suburban Mutual Water Co.	0	0
Suburban Water Systems	3,666	2,933
Kazuo Sumida	2	2
Sun Coast Development Company	0	0
Sun Holding Corporation (see listing under name of Mausoleum Park, Inc.)		
Sunnyside Mausoleum Company	60	48
Sunset Cemetery Association	26	21
E. A. Sutton and Ramona Sutton	39	31
Swift & Company	2,047	1,638
Roy Sybrandy and Anne Sybrandy	29	23
Sykes Realty Co., Floyd G. Marcusson and Albert C. Sykes	2	2
Andy Sytsma and Dorothy Sytsma (Albert Sytsma and Robert Sytsma, doing business as Sytsma Bros., tenants)	20	16
Tarr and McComb Oil Company, Ltd. (Pablo Oropeza, tenant)	86	69
Roy Tashima and Shigeo Tashima	1	1
Fay G. Tawzer and Lawrence R. Tawzer (see listing under name of Fern Ethyl Gordon)		
Dorothy Taylor	0	0
Quentin D. Taylor	0	0

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Carl Teixeira and Evelyn Teixeira	11	9
George S. Teixeira and Laura L. Teixeira	17	14
Harm Te Velde and Zwaantina Te Velde	253	202
Theo Hamm Brewing Co.	150	120
Thirty-Three Forty-Five East Forty-Fifth Street, Inc.	17	14
O. T. Thompson and Drusilla Thompson	20	16
Tract Number One Hundred and Eighty Water Company	1,526	1,221
Tract 349 Mutual Water Company	529	423
Fred Troost and Annie Troost	53	42
Frank W. Tybus and June E. Tybus (see listing under name of Lakewood Pipe Co.)		
Uehling Water Company, Inc.	846	677
Union Development Co., Inc.	12	10
Union Oil Company of California (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
Union Pacific Railroad Company	656	525
Union Packing Company	100	80
United California Bank (see listing under name of Huntley L. Gordon)		
United Dairymen's Association	1	1
United States Gypsum Company	1,581	1,265
United States Rubber Company	820	656
United States Steel Corporation	176	141
Masaru Uyeda, Hajime Hirashima, and Tadashi Uyeda	12	10
G. A. Van Beek (see listing under name of Art Hop, Sr.)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Bas Van Dam (see listing under name of Gertrude Van Dam)		
Carrie Agnes Van Dam (see listing under name of Bernard William Bootsma)		
Cornelius A. Van Dam and Florence Van Dam	24	19
Dick Van Dam, Jr.	0	0
Gerrit Van Dam and Grace Van Dam (William De Kriek, tenant)	13	10
Gertrude Van Dam (Bas Van Dam, tenant as to 29 acre feet of water right and 23 acre feet of allowed pumping right; and Henry Van Dam, tenant as to 19 acre feet of water right and 15 acre feet of allowed pumping right)	48	38
Hank Van Dam and Jessie Van Dam (Viva Ormonde, tenant)	22	18
Henry Van Dam (see listing under name of Gertrude Van Dam)		
Jacob Vandenberg and Anna Vandenberg (Pete Nauta, tenant)	8	6
August Vandenburg, Ben W. Vandenburg, and Andrew W. Vandenburg (Jan Bokma, tenant)	6	5
John Van Den Raadt	4	4
M. Vander Dussen and Aletta C. Vander Dussen	12	10
Sybrand Vander Dussen and Johanna Vander Dussen	23	18
Helen Goedhart Van Eik (see listing under name of Harry N. Goedhart)		
Cornelius Vander Eyk, aka Case Vander Eyk, and Nelly Vander Eyk, aka Nellie Vander Eyk	7	6
George Van Der Ham and Alice Van Der Ham	10	8

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Huibert Vander Ham and Henrietta Vander Ham	33	26
Joe Vanderham and Cornelia Vanderham	13	10
John Vanderham and Nell M. Vanderham	20	16
Charlie Vander Kooi and Lena Mae Vander Kooi (see also listing under name of Michel Bordato)	13	10
Pete Vander Kooi (see listing under name of Ed Haakma)		
Bert Vander Laan and Stella Vander Laan	10	8
Matt Vander Sys and Johanna Vander Sys	13	10
Bill Vander Vegt and Henny Vander Vegt	18	14
George Vander Vegt and Houjke Vander Vegt	12	10
Harry J. Vander Wall and Marian E. Vander Wall	12	10
Bert Vande Vegte and Lillian Vande Vegte	1	1
Anthony Van Diest	0	0
Jennie Van Diest, as to undivided 1/3 interest; Ernest Van Diest and Rena Van Diest, as to undivided 1/3 interest; and Cornelius Van Diest and Anna Van Diest, as to undivided 1/3 interest. (Van Diest Dairy, tenant)	20	16
Katrena Van Diest and/or Margaret Van Diest	92	74
Henry W. Van Dyk (see listing under name of Henrietta Veenendaal)		
Wiechert Van Dyk and Jennie Van Dyk	13	10
Corty Van Dyke (see listing under name of Charles E. Adams)		
Sidney Van Dyke (see listing under name of Louis Struickman)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
William Van Foeken	0	0
Jake Van Haaster and Gerarda Van Haaster	0	0
Arie C. Van Leeuwen (see listing under name of Sam Bouman)		
Gerrit Van Leeuwen of 15405 Shoemaker Road, Norwalk (see listing under name of Pacific Electric Railway Company)		
Henry Van Leeuwen and Caroline P. Van Leeuwen; Gerrit Van Leeuwen of 5948 Lorelei Street, Bellflower, and Ellen Van Leeuwen	1	1
Jake Van Leeuwen, Jr. and Cornelia J. Van Leeuwen (James C. Boogerd and Jake Van Leeuwen, Jr. dba Van Leeuwen & Boogerd, tenants)	9	7
Anthony R. Van Loon (see listing under name of Henry Van Ruiten)		
John Van Nierop and Lily E. Van Nierop	0	0
Henry Van Ruiten and Mary A. Van Ruiten, as to undivided 1/2 interest; and Jake Van Ruiten and Jacoba Van Ruiten, as to undivided 1/2 interest (W. P. Jordan, Anthony R. Van Loon, and Jules Wesselink, tenants)	88	70
Pete Van Ruiten and Mary Van Ruiten (for purposes of clarification, this Mary Van Ruiten is also known as Mrs. Pete Van Ruiten and is not the same individual as sued herein as Mary A. Van Ruiten, who is also known as Mrs. Henry G. Van Ruiten)	38	30
Z. Van Spanje (see listing under name of Fumiko Mitsuuchi)		
Evert Veenendaal and Gertrude Veenendaal (see listing under name of Earl Haringa)		
Henrietta Veenendaal (Henry W. Van Dyk, tenant)	10	8

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Henry Veenendaal and Henrietta Veenendaal	8	6
Joe H. Veenendaal and Margie Veenendaal	34	27
John Veenendaal	0	0
Vehicle Maintenance & Painting Corporation (see listing under name of Nicholas C. Conteas)		
Salvador Velasco	16	13
Mike Veldhuis	0	0
Albert Veldhuizen and Helen Veldhuizen	23	18
Jack Verbree	0	0
Mrs. Klaasje Verburg (Leon Verburg to extent of interest under contract to purchase)	12	10
John C. Verhoeven and Sadie Verhoeven	25	20
Joseph C. Vierra and Caroline Vierra (Joseph C. Vierra and William J. Vierra, doing business as Vierra & Vierra, tenants)	13	10
Sieger Vierstra and Nellie G. Vierstra (Jacob J. Bosma, tenant)	12	10
Virginia Country Club of Long Beach	340	272
Roy Visbeek	0	0
Louis Visser	9	7
Vista Hill Psychiatric Foundation	39	31
Louie Von Ah	0	0
Walnut Irrigation District	154	123
Walnut Park Mutual Water Co.	1,245	996
C. D. Webster (see also listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)	1	1

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Morris Weiss and Bessie Weiss (Wilbur Mellema, tenant) (also see listings under names of Elmo D. Murphy and Emma Engler)	20	16
Wells Fargo Bank as Executor of Estate of Edward H. Heller, Deceased, and as Executor of Estate of Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel, Deceased, and as Trustee under Trust created by the Will of Florence H. Dinkelspiel, Deceased (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
Jules Wesselink (see listing under name of Henry Van Ruiten)		
West Gateway Mutual Water Co.	105	84
Henry Westra and Hilda Westra	40	32
John D. Westra (see listing under name of Orla Company)		
Francis O. Wharram (see listing under name of Shayman & Wharram)		
Whittier Union High School District	125	100
Arend Z. Wier	14	11
H. Wiersema, aka Harm Wiersema and Pearl Wiersema	16	13
William Wiersma and Elbra Wiersma	7	6
Richard Wigboly (see listing under name of Central Manufacturing District, Inc.)		
Mary Wilcox (see listing under name of Jenkins Realty Mutual Water Co.)		
Ralph P. Williams and Mary Williams	14	11
Wilshire Oil Company of California	1,795	1,436
Melvin L. Wilson and Marie Wilson	1	1
D. P. Winslow and Dorothy C. Winslow (Berton Elson, tenant)	15	12

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Helene K. Winters	1	1
Fred E. Wiseman and Grayce Anna Wiseman	2	2
Helen Wolfsberger and Christine Joseph	2	2
Volney Womack	0	0
Cho Shee Woo (Hong Woo and Ngorn Seung Woo, as agents of property for Cho Shee Woo)	20	16
Gerrit Wybenga and Rena Wybenga	10	8
George Yamamoto and Alice Yamamoto, also known as Fumi Yamamoto (Fumi Garden Farms, Inc., tenant) (see also listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)	17	14
Paul N. Yokota and Miyo Yokota	4	4
Minoru Yoshijima (see listing under name of Kazuo Hatanaka)		
Frank Yoshioka	0	0
Maxine Young	3	3
Mrs. A. Zandvliet also known as Anna A. Zandvliet	8	6
Arnold Zeilstra and Nellie Zeilstra	6	5
George Zivelonghi and Antonio Zivelonghi	121	97
Dick Zuidervaart and Janna Zuidervaart (Artesia Milling Company, tenant)	1	1
Andy Zylstra	0	0
Zylstra Bros. a partnership consisting of Lammert Zylstra and William Zylstra (see listing under name of John H. Coito)		
John Zylstra and Leonard J. Zylstra, doing business as The Zylstra Dairy	22	18
Leonard Zylstra (not the same person as Leonard J. Zylstra	0	0

4. Transition in Administrative Year - Application. "Year" and "Administrative Year" as used throughout this judgment shall mean the water year; provided that with the first fiscal year (July 1 - June 30) commencing at least four months after the "Amended Judgment" became final, and thereafter, said words shall mean the fiscal year. Since this will provide a transitional Administrative year of nine months, October 1 - June 30, ("short year" hereafter), notwithstanding the finding and determinations in the annual Watermaster report for the then last preceding water year, the Allowed Pumping Allocations of the parties and the quantity which Defendant City of Los Angeles is annually permitted to extract from Central Basin for said short year shall be based on three-quarters of the otherwise allowable quantity. During said short year, because of hardships that might otherwise result, any overextractions by a party shall be deemed pursuant to paragraph 2, Subpart B of Part III of this judgment (p. 61), and it shall be deemed that the Watermaster has made the determination of unreasonable hardship to which reference is therein made.

II. APPOINTMENT OF WATERMASTER; WATERMASTER ADMINISTRATION PROVISIONS. Department of Water Resources of the State of California is hereby appointed Watermaster, for an indefinite term, but subject to removal by the Court, to administer this judgment and shall have the following powers, duties and responsibilities:

1. Duties, Powers and Responsibilities of Watermaster. In order to assist the Court in the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this judgment and to keep the Court

fully advised in the premises, the Watermaster shall have the following duties, powers and responsibilities in addition to those before or hereafter provided in this judgment:

(a) Watermaster May Require Reports, Information and Records. To require of parties the furnishing of such reports, information and records as may be reasonably necessary to determine compliance or lack of compliance by any party with the provisions of this judgment.

(b) Requirement of Measuring Devices. To require all parties or any reasonable classification of parties owning or operating any facilities for the extraction of ground water from Central Basin to install and maintain at all times in good working order at such party's own expense, appropriate measuring devices at such times and as often as may be reasonable under the circumstances and to calibrate or test such devices.

(c) Inspections by Watermaster. To make inspections of ground water production facilities and measuring devices at such times and as often as may be reasonable under the circumstances and to calibrate or test such devices.

(d) Annual Report. The Watermaster shall prepare, file with the Court and mail to each of the parties on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the end of the preceding Administrative year, an annual report for such year, the scope of which shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. Ground Water Extractions
2. Exchange Pool Operation
3. Use of Imported Water

4. Violations of Judgment and Corrective Action Taken

5. Change of Ownership of Total Water Rights

6. Watermaster Administration Costs

7. Recommendations, if any.

(e) Annual Budget and Appeal Procedure in Relation Thereto. The Watermaster shall annually prepare a tentative budget for each Administrative year stating the anticipated expense for administering the provisions of this judgment. The Watermaster shall mail a copy of said tentative budget to each of the parties hereto at least 60 days before the beginning of each Administrative year. For the first Administrative year of operation under this judgment, if the Watermaster is unable to meet the above time requirement, the Watermaster shall mail said copies as soon as possible. If any party hereto has any objection to said tentative budget, it shall present the same in writing to the Watermaster within 15 days after the date of mailing of said tentative budget by the Watermaster. If no objections are received within said period, the tentative budget shall become the final budget. If objections are received, the Watermaster shall, within 10 days thereafter, consider such objections, prepare a final budget and mail a copy thereof to each party hereto, together with a statement of the amount assessed to each party. Any party may apply to the Court within 15 days after the mailing of such final budget for a revision thereof based on specific objections thereto. The parties hereto shall make the payments otherwise required of them to the Watermaster even though such a request for revision has been filed with the Court. Upon any revision by the Court the

Watermaster shall either remit to the parties their prorata portions of any reduction in the budget, or credit their accounts with respect to their budget assessments for the next ensuing Administrative year, as the Court shall direct.

The amount to be assessed to each party shall be determined as follows: If that portion of the final budget to be assessed to the parties is equal to or less than $20.00 per party then the cost shall be equally apportioned among the parties. If that portion of the final budget to be assessed to parties is greater than $20.00 per party then each party shall be assessed a minimum of $20.00. The amount of revenue expected to be received through the foregoing minimum assessments shall be deducted from that portion of the final budget to be assessed to the parties and the balance shall be assessed to the parties having Allowed Pumping Allocations, such balance being divided among them proportionately in accordance with their respective Allowed Pumping Allocations.

Payment of the assessment provided for herein, subject to adjustment by the Court as provided, shall be made by each such party prior to beginning of the Administrative year to which the assessment relates, or within 40 days after the mailing of the tentative budget, whichever is later. If such payment by any party is not made on or before said date, the Watermaster shall add a penalty of 5% thereof to such party's statement. Payment required of any party hereunder may be enforced by execution issued out of the Court, or as may be provided by order hereinafter made by the Court, or by other proceedings by the Watermaster or by any party hereto on the Watermaster's behalf.

Any money unexpended at the end of any Administrative year shall be applied to the budget of the next succeeding Administrative year.

Notwithstanding the above, no part of the budget of the Watermaster shall be assessed to the Plaintiff District or to any party who has not extracted water from Central Basin for a period of two successive Administrative years prior to the Administrative year in which the tentative budget should be mailed by the Watermaster under the provisions of this subparagraph (e).

(f) Rules. The Watermaster may adopt and amend from time to time such rules as may be reasonably necessary to carry out its duties, powers and responsibilities under the provisions of this judgment. The rules shall be effective on such date after the mailing thereof to the parties as is specified by the Watermaster, but not sooner than 30 days after such mailing.

2. Use of Facilities and Data Collected by Other Governmental Agencies. The Watermaster is directed not to duplicate the collection of data relative to conditions of the Central Basin which is then being collected by one or more governmental agencies, but where necessary the Watermaster may collect supplemental data. Where it appears more economical to do so, the Watermaster is directed to use such facilities of other governmental agencies as are available to it under either no cost or cost agreements with respect to the receipt of reports, billings to parties, mailings to parties, and similar matters.

3. Appeal from Watermaster Decisions Other Than With Respect to Budget. Any party interested therein who has objection to any rule, determination, order or finding made by the Watermaster, may make objection thereto in writing delivered to the Watermaster within 30 days after the date the Watermaster mails written notice of the making of such rule, determination, order or finding, and within 30 days after such delivery the Watermaster shall consider said objection and shall amend or affirm his rule, determination, order or finding and shall give notice thereof to all parties. Any such party may file with the Court within 30 days from the date of said notice any objection to such rule, determination, order or finding of the Watermaster and bring the same on for hearing before the Court at such time as the Court may direct, after first having served said objection upon all other parties. The Court may affirm, modify, amend or overrule any such rule, determination, order or finding of the Watermaster. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to budgetary matters, as to which the appellate procedure has heretofore been set forth. Any objection under this paragraph shall not stay the rule, determination, order or finding of the Watermaster. However, the Court, by ex parte order, may provide for a stay thereof on application of any interested party on or after the date that any such party delivers to the Watermaster any written objection.

4. Effect of Non-Compliance by Watermaster With Time Provisions. Failure of the Watermaster to perform any duty, power or responsibility set forth in this judgment within the time limitation herein set forth shall not deprive the

Watermaster of authority to subsequently discharge such duty, power or responsibility, except to the extent that any such failure by the Watermaster may have rendered some otherwise required act by a party impossible.

III. PROVISIONS FOR PHYSICAL SOLUTION TO MEET THE WATER REQUIREMENTS IN CENTRAL BASIN. In order to provide flexibility to the injunction set forth in Part I of the judgment, and to assist in a physical solution to meet water requirements in Central Basin, the injunction so set forth is subject to the following provisions.

A. Carryover of Portion of Allowed Pumping Allocation.

(1) Each party adjudged to have a Total Water Right or water rights and who, during a particular Administrative year, does not extract from Central Basin a total quantity equal to such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation for the particular Administrative year, less any allocated subscriptions by such party to the Exchange Pool, or plus any allocated requests by such party for purchase of Exchange Pool water, is permitted to carry over (the "One Year Carryover") from such Administrative year the right to extract from Central Basin in the next succeeding Administrative year so much of said total quantity as it did not extract in the particular Administrative year, not to exceed 20% of such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation, or 20 acre feet, whichever of said 20% or 20 acre feet is the larger.

(2) Following the declaration of a Declared Water Emergency and until the Declared Water Emergency ends either

by expiration or by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District, each party adjudged to have a Total Water Right or water rights and who, during a particular Administrative year, does not extract from Central Basin a total quantity equal to such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation for the particular Administrative year, less any allocated subscriptions by such party to the Exchange Pool, or plus any allocated requests by such party for purchase of Exchange Pool water, is permitted to carry over (the "Drought Carryover") from such Administrative year the right to extract from Central Basin so much of said total quantity as it did not extract during the period of the Declared Water Emergency, to the extent such quantity exceeds the One Year Carryover, not to exceed an additional 35% of such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation, or additional 35 acre feet, whichever of said 35% or 35 acre feet is the larger. Carryover amounts shall first be allocated to the One Year Carryover and any remaining carryover amount for that year shall be allocated to the Drought Carryover.

(3) No further amounts shall be added to the Drought Carryover following the end of the Declared Water Emergency, provided however that in the event another Declared Water Emergency is declared, additional Drought Carryover may be added, to the extent such additional Drought Carryover would not cause the total Drought Carryover to exceed the limits set forth above.

(4) The Drought Carryover shall be supplemental to and shall not affect any previous drought carryover acquired by a party pursuant to previous order of the court.

B. When Over-extractions May be Permitted.

1. Underestimation of Requirements for Water. Any party hereto having an Allowed Pumping Allocation and not in violation of any provision of this judgment may extract in an Administrative year an additional quantity of water not to exceed: (a) 20% of such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation or 20 acre feet, whichever is greater, and (b) any amount in addition thereto which may be approved in advance by the Watermaster.

2. Reductions in Allowed Pumping Allocations in Succeeding Years to Compensate for Permissible Overextractions. Any such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation for the following Administrative year shall be reduced by the amount over-extracted pursuant to paragraph 1 above, provided that if the Watermaster determines that such reduction in the party's Allowed Pumping Allocation in one Administrative year will impose upon such a party an unreasonable hardship, the said reduction in said party's Allowed Pumping Allocation shall be prorated over a period of five (5) Administrative years succeeding that in which the excessive extractions by the party occurred. Application for such relief to the Watermaster must be made not later than the 40th day after the end of the Administrative year in which such excessive pumping occurred. Watermaster shall grant such relief if such over-extraction, or any portion thereof, occurred during a period of Declared Water Emergency.

3. Reductions in Allowed Pumping Allocations for the Next Succeeding Administrative Year to Compensate for Overpumping. Whenever a party over-extracts in excess of 20% of such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation, or 20 acre feet, whichever is greater, and such excess has not been approved in advance by the Watermaster, then such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation for the following Administrative year shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to its total over-extractions in the particular Administrative year in which it occurred.

4. Reports of Certain Over-extractions to the Court. Whenever a party over-extracts in excess of 20% of such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation, or 20 acre feet, whichever is greater, without having obtained prior approval of the Watermaster, such shall constitute a violation of the judgment and the Watermaster shall make a written report to the Court for such action as the Court may deem necessary. Such party shall be subject to such injunctive and other processes and action as the Court might otherwise take with regard to any other violation of such judgment.

5. Effect of Over-extractions on Rights. Any party who over-extracts from Central Basin in any Administrative year shall not acquire any additional rights by reason of such over-extractions; nor, shall any required reductions in extractions during any subsequent years reduce the Total Water Right or water rights of any party to the extent said over-extractions are in compliance with paragraph 1 above.

6. Pumping Under Agreement With Plaintiff During Periods of Emergency. Plaintiff overlies Central Basin and

engages in activities of replenishing the ground waters thereof. Plaintiff by resolution has appropriated for use during emergencies the quantity of 17,000 acre feet of imported and reclaimed water replenished by it into Central Basin, and pursuant to such resolution Plaintiff reserves the right to use or cause the use of such quantity during such emergency periods.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this judgment, parties who are water purveyors (including successors in interest) are authorized to enter into agreements with Plaintiff under which such water purveyors may exceed their respective Allowed Pumping Allocations for the particular administrative year when the following conditions are met:

(1) Plaintiff is in receipt of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California ("MWD") that there is an actual or immediately threatened temporary shortage of MWD's imported water supply compared to MWD's needs, or a temporary inability to deliver MWD's imported water supply throughout its area, which will be alleviated by overpumping from Central Basin.

(2) The Board of Directors of both Plaintiff and Central Basin Municipal Water District by resolutions concur in the resolution of MWD's Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors of Plaintiff finds in its resolution that the average minimum elevation of water surface among those wells in the Montebello Forebay of the Central Basin designated as Los Angeles County Flood Control District Wells Nos. 1601T, 1564P, 1615P,

and 1626L, is at least 43.7 feet above sea level. This computation shall be based upon the most recent "static readings" taken, which shall have been taken not more than four weeks prior. Should any of the wells designated above become destroyed or otherwise be in a condition so that readings cannot be made, or the owner prevent their use for such readings the Board of Directors of the Plaintiff may, upon appropriate engineering recommendation substitute such other well or wells as it may deem appropriate.

(3) In said resolution, Plaintiff's Board of Directors sets a public hearing, and notice of the time, place and date thereof (which may be continued from time to time without further notice) is given by First Class Mail to the current designees of the parties, filed and served in accordance with Part V, paragraph 3 of this Judgment. Said notice shall be mailed at least five (5) days before the scheduled hearing date.

(4) At said public hearing, parties (including successors in interest) are given full opportunity to be heard, and at the conclusion thereof the Board of Directors of Plaintiff by resolution decides to proceed with agreements under this Part III-B.

(5) For purposes of this Part III-B, "water purveyors" mean those parties (and successors in interest) which sell water to the public whether regulated public utilities, mutual water companies or public entities, which have a connection or connections for the taking

of imported water of MWD, or access to imported water of MWD through a connection, and which normally supply part of their customer's needs with such imported water.

(b) All such agreements shall be subject to the following requirements, and such others as Plaintiff's Board of Directors shall require:

(1) They shall be of uniform content except as to quantity involved, and any special provisions considered necessary or desirable with respect to local hydrological conditions or good hydrologic practice.

(2) They shall be offered to all water purveyors, excepting those which Plaintiff's Board of Directors determine should not over pump because such over pumping would occur in undesirable proximity to a sea water barrier project designed to forestall sea water intrusion, or within or in undesirable proximity to an area within Central Basin wherein groundwater levels are at an elevation where over pumping is under all the circumstances then undesirable.

(3) The maximum terms for the agreements shall be four months, which agreements shall commence on the same date and end on the same date (and which may be executed at any time within the four month period), unless an extension thereof is authorized by the Court, under Part IV of this judgment.

(4) They shall contain provisions that the water purveyor executing the agreement pay to the Plaintiff a

price in addition to the applicable replenishment assessment determined on the following formula. The normal price per acre-foot of Central Basin Municipal Water District's (CBMWD) treated domestic and municipal water, as "normal" price of such category of water is defined in Part C, paragraph 10 (price to be paid for Exchange Pool Water) as of the beginning of the contract term less the deductions set forth in said paragraph 10 for the administrative year in which the contract term commences. The agreement shall provide for adjustments in the first of said components for any proportional period of the contract term during which the CBMWD said normal price is changed, and if the agreement straddles two administrative years, the said deductions shall be adjusted for any proportionate period of the contract term in which the amount thereof or of either subcomponent changes for purposes of said paragraph 10. Any price for a partial acre-foot shall be computed prorata. Payments shall be due and payable on the principle that over extractions under the agreement are of the last water pumped in the fiscal year, and shall be payable as the agreement shall provide.

(5) They shall contain provisions that:

(a) All of such agreements (but not less than all) shall be subject to termination by Plaintiff if, in the Judgment of Plaintiff's Board of Directors, the conditions or threatened conditions upon which they

were based have abated to the extent over extractions are no longer considered necessary; and (b) that any individual agreement or agreements may be terminated if the Plaintiff's Board of Directors finds that adverse hydrologic circumstances have developed as a result of over extractions by any water purveyor or purveyors which have executed said agreements, or for any other reason that Plaintiff's Board of Directors finds good and sufficient.

(c) Other matters applicable to such agreements and over pumping thereunder are as follows, without need for express provisions in the agreements;

(1) The quantity of over pumping permitted shall be additional to that which the water purveyor could otherwise over pump under this Judgment.

(2) The total quantity of permitted over pumping under all said agreements during said four months shall not exceed Seventeen thousand (17,000) acre feet, but the individual water purveyor shall not be responsible or affected by any violation of this requirement. That total is additional to over extractions otherwise permitted under this Judgment.

(3) Only one four month period may be utilized by Plaintiff in entering into such agreements, as to any one emergency or continuation thereof declared by MWD's Board of Directors under paragraph 6(a).

(4) Plaintiff may utilize the ex parte provisions of Part IV of this Judgment in lieu of the authority

contained herein (which ex parte provisions are not limited as to time, nature of relief, or terms of any agreements), but neither Plaintiff nor any other party shall utilize both as to any one such emergency or continuation thereof.

(5) If any party claims it is being damaged or threatened with damage by the over extractions by any party to such an agreement, the first party or the Watermaster may seek appropriate action of the Court for termination of any such agreement upon notice of hearing to the party complaining, to the party to said agreement, to the plaintiff, and to any parties who have filed a request for special notice. Any termination shall not affect the obligation of the party to make payments under the agreement for over extractions which did occur thereunder.

(6) Plaintiff shall maintain separate accounting of the proceeds from payments made pursuant to agreements entered into under this part. Said fund shall be utilized solely for purposes of replenishment in replacement of waters in Central Basin and West Basin. Plaintiff shall as soon as practicable cause replenishment in Central Basin by the amounts to be overproduced pursuant to this Paragraph 6 commencing at Page 63, whether through spreading, injection, or in lieu agreements.

(7) Over extractions pursuant to the agreements shall not be subject to the "make up" provisions of the

Judgment as amended, provided that if any party fails to make payments as required by the agreement, Plaintiff may require such "make up" under Paragraph 3, Subpart B, Part III of the Judgment (Page 62).

(8) Water Purveyor under any such agreement may, and is encouraged to enter into appropriate arrangements with customers who have water rights in Central Basin under or pursuant to this Judgment whereby the Water Purveyor will be assisted in meeting the objectives of the agreement.

(9) Nothing in this Paragraph 6 limits the exercise of the reserved jurisdiction of the court except as provided in subparagraph (c) (4) above.

7. Exemption for Extractors of Contaminated Groundwater. Any party herein may petition the Replenishment District for a Non-consumptive Water Use Permit as part of a project to remedy or ameliorate groundwater contamination. If the petition is granted as set forth in this part, the petitioner may extract the groundwater as permitted hereinafter, without the production counting against the petitioner's production rights.

(a) If the Board of the Replenishment District determines by Resolution that there is a problem of groundwater contamination that a proposed program will remedy or ameliorate, an operator may make extractions of groundwater to remedy or ameliorate that problem without the production counting against the petitioner's production rights if the water is not applied to beneficial surface use, its extractions are made in compliance with all the terms and conditions of the Board Resolution, and

the Board has determined in the Resolution either of the following:

(1) The groundwater to be extracted is unusable and cannot be economically treated or blended for use with other water.

(2) The proposed program involves extraction of usable water in the same quantity as will be returned to the underground without degradation of quality.

(b) The Resolution may provide those terms and conditions the Board deems appropriate, including, but not limited to, restrictions on the quantity of the extractions to be so exempted, limitations on time, periodic reviews, requirement of submission of test results from a Board-approved laboratory, and any other relevant terms or conditions.

(c) Upon written notice to the operator involved, the Board may rescind or modify its Resolution. The rescission or modification of the Resolution shall apply to groundwater extractions occurring more than ten days after the rescission or modification. Notice of rescission or modification shall be either mailed first class mail, postage prepaid, at least two weeks prior to the meeting of the Board at which the rescission or modification will be made to the address of record of the operator or personally delivered two weeks prior to the meeting.

(d) The Board's decision to grant, deny, modify or revoke a permit or to interrupt or stop a permitted project may be appealed to this court within thirty days of the notice thereof to the applicant and upon thirty days notice to the designees of all parties herein.

(e) The Replenishment District shall monitor and periodically inspect the project for compliance with the terms and conditions for any permit issued pursuant to these provisions.

(f) No party shall recover costs from any other party herein ~~on~~ in connection with ~~determinators~~ determinations made with respect to this part.

C. Exchange Pool Provisions.

(1) Definitions.

For purposes of these Exchange Pool provisions, the following words and terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Exchange Pool" is the arrangement hereinafter set forth whereby certain of the parties, ("Exchangees") may, notwithstanding the other provisions of the judgment, extract additional water from Central Basin to meet their needs, and certain other of the parties ("Exchangors"), reduce their extractions below their Allowed Pumping Allocations in order to permit such additional extractions by others.

(b) "Exchangor" is one who offers, voluntarily or otherwise, pursuant to subsequent provisions, to reduce its extractions below its Allowed Pumping Allocation in order to permit such additional extractions by others.

(c) "Exchangee" is one who requests permission to extract additional water from Central Basin.

(d) "Undue hardship" means unusual and severe economic or operational hardship, other than that arising (i) by reason of any differential in quality that might exist between water extracted from Central Basin and water available for importation

or (ii) by reason of any difference in cost to a party in subscribing to the Exchange Pool and reducing its extractions of water from Central Basin in an equivalent amount as opposed to extracting any such quantity itself.

2. Parties Who May Purchase Water Through the Exchange Pool. Any party not having existing facilities for the taking of imported water as of the beginning of any Administrative year, and any party having such facilities as of the beginning of any Administrative year who is unable, without undue hardship, to obtain, take, and put to beneficial use, through its distribution system or systems existing as of the beginning of the particular Administrative year, imported water in a quantity which, when added to its Allowed Pumping Allocation for that particular Administrative year, will meet its estimated needs for that particular Administrative year, may purchase water from the Exchange Pool, subject to the limitations contained in this Subpart C of this Part III (Subpart "C" hereinafter).

3. Procedure for Purchasing Exchange Pool Water. Not later than the 40th day following the commencement of each Administrative year, each such party desiring to purchase water from the Exchange Pool shall file with the Watermaster a request to so purchase, setting forth the amount of water in acre feet that such party estimates that it will require during the then current Administrative year in excess of the total of:

(a) Its Allowed Pumping Allocation for that particular Administrative year; and

(b) The imported water, if any, which it estimates it will be able, without undue hardship, to obtain, take and put to

beneficial use, through its distribution system or systems existing as of the beginning of that particular Administrative year.

Any party who as of the beginning of any Administrative year has existing facilities for the taking of imported water and who makes a request to purchase from the Exchange Pool must provide with such request substantiating data and other proof which, together with any further data and other proof requested by the Watermaster, establishes that such party is unable without undue hardship, to obtain, take and put to beneficial use through its said distribution system or systems a sufficient quantity of imported water which, when added to its said Allowed Pumping Allocation for the particular Administrative year, will meet its estimated needs. As to any such party, the Watermaster shall make a determination whether the party has so established such inability, which determination shall be subject to review by the court under the procedure set forth in Part II of this judgment. Any party making a request to purchase from the Exchange Pool shall either furnish such substantiating data and other proof, or a statement that such party had no existing facilities for the taking of imported water as of the beginning of that Administrative year, and in either event a statement of the basis for the quantity requested to be purchased.

4. Subscriptions to Exchange Pool.

(a) Required Subscription. Each party having existing facilities for the taking of imported water as of the beginning of any Administrative year hereby subscribed to the Exchange Pool for purposes of meeting Category (a) requests thereon, as more

particularly defined in paragraph 5 of this Subpart C, twenty percent (20%) of its Allowed Pumping Allocation, or the quantity of imported water which it is able, without undue hardship, to obtain, take and put to beneficial use through its distribution system or systems existing as of the beginning of the particular Administrative year in addition to such party's own estimated needs for imported water during that water year, whichever is the lesser. A party's subscription under this subparagraph (a) and subparagraph (b) of this paragraph 4 is sometimes hereinafter referred to as a 'required subscription'.

(b) Report to Watermaster by Parties with Connections and Unable to Subscribe 20%. Any party having existing facilities for the taking of imported water and estimating that it will be unable, without undue hardship, in that Administrative year to obtain, take and put to beneficial use through its distribution system or systems existing as of the beginning of that Administrative year, sufficient imported water to further reduce its extractions from the Central Basin by twenty percent (20%) of its Allowed Pumping Allocation for purposes of providing water to the Exchange Pool must furnish not later than the 40th day following the commencement of such Administrative year substantiating data and other proof which, together with any further data and other proof requested by the Watermaster, establishes said inability or such party shall be deemed to have subscribed twenty percent (20%) of its Allowed Pumping Allocation for the purpose of providing water to the Exchange Pool. As to any such party so contending such inability, the Watermaster shall make a determination whether the party has so established such

inability, which determination shall be subject to review by the Court under the procedure set forth in Part II of this judgment.

(c) Voluntary Subscriptions. Any party, whether or not having facilities for the taking of imported water, who desires to subscribe to the Exchange Pool a quantity or further quantity of its Allowed Pumping Allocation, may so notify the Watermaster in writing of the quantity of such offer on or prior to the 40th day following the commencement of the particular Administrative year. Such subscriptions are referred to hereinafter as "voluntary subscriptions." Any Exchangor who desires that any part of its otherwise required subscription not needed to fill Category (a) requests shall be available for Category (b) requests may so notify the Watermaster in writing on or prior to said 40th day. If all of that Exchangor's otherwise required subscription is not needed in order to fill Category (a) requests, the remainder of such required subscription not so used, or such part thereof as such Exchangor may designate, shall be deemed to be a voluntary subscription.

5. Limitations on Purchases of Exchange Pool Water and Allocation of Requests to Purchase Exchange Pool Water Among Exchangors.

(a) Categories of Requests. Two categories of Exchange Pool requests are established as follows:

(1) Category (a) requests. The quantity requested by each Exchangee, whether or not that Exchangee has an Allowed Pumping Allocation, which quantity is not in excess of 150% of its Allowed Pumping Allocation, if any, or 100 acre feet, whichever is greater. Requests or portions thereof within the

above criteria are sometimes hereinafter referred to as "Category (a) requests."

(2) Category (b) requests. The quantity requested by each Exchangee having an Allowed Pumping Allocation to the extent the request is in excess of 150% of that Allowed Pumping Allocation or 100 acre feet, whichever is greater, and the quantity requested by each Exchangee having no Allowed Pumping Allocation to the extent the request is in excess of 100 acre feet. Portions of requests within the above criteria are sometimes hereinafter referred to as "Category (b) requests."

(b) Filling of Category (a) Requests. All Exchange Pool subscriptions, required and voluntary, shall be available to fill Category (a) requests. Category (a) requests shall be filled first from voluntary subscriptions, and if voluntary subscriptions should be insufficient to fill all Category (a) requests required subscriptions shall be then utilized to fill Category (a) requests. All Category (a) requests shall be first filled before any Category (b) requests are filled.

(c) Filling of Category (b) Requests. To the extent that voluntary subscriptions have not been utilized in filling Category (a) requests, Category (b) requests shall be filled only out of any remaining voluntary subscriptions. Required subscriptions will then be utilized for the filling of any remaining Category (b) requests.

(d) Allocation of Requests to Subscriptions When Available Subscriptions Exceed Requests. In the event the quantity of subscriptions available for any category of requests exceeds those requests in that category, or exceeds the remainder

of those requests in that category, such requests shall be filled out of such subscriptions proportionately in relation to the quantity of each subscription.

(e) Allocation of Subscriptions to Category (b) Requests in the Event of Shortage of Subscriptions. In the event available subscriptions are insufficient to meet Category (b) requests, available subscriptions shall be allocated to each request in the proportion that the particular request bears to the total requests of the particular category.

6. Additional Voluntary Subscriptions. If subscriptions available to meet the requests of Exchangees are insufficient to meet all requests, additional voluntary subscriptions may be solicited and received from parties by the Watermaster. Such additional subscriptions shall be allocated first to Category (a) requests to the extent unfilled, and next to Category (b) requests to the extent unfilled. All allocations are to be otherwise in the same manner as earlier provided in paragraph 5 (a) through 5 (e) inclusive.

7. Effect if Category (a) Requests Exceed Available Subscriptions, Both Required and Voluntary. In the event that the quantity of subscriptions available to fill Category (a) requests is less than the total quantity of such requests, the Exchangees may, nonetheless, extract the full amount of their Category (a) requests otherwise approved by the Watermaster as if sufficient subscriptions were available. The amounts received by the Watermaster on account of that portion of the approved requests in excess of the total quantities available from Exchangors shall either be paid by the Watermaster to Central &

West Basin Water Replenishment District in trust for the purpose of purchasing imported water and spreading the same in Central Basin for replenishment thereof, or credited to an account of said Plaintiff District on the books of the Watermaster, at the option of said Plaintiff District. Thereafter said Plaintiff District may, at any time, withdraw said funds or any part thereof so credited in trust for the aforesaid purpose, or may by the 40th day of any Administrative year notify the Watermaster that it desires all or any portion of said funds to be expended by the Watermaster for the purchase of water available from subscriptions by Exchangors in the event the total quantity of such subscriptions exceeds the total quantity of approved requests by parties to purchase Exchange Pool water. To the extent that there is such an excess of available subscriptions over requests and to the extent that the existing credit in favor of Plaintiff District is sufficient to purchase such excess quantity at the price established for Exchange Pool purchases during that Administrative year, the account of the Plaintiff District shall be debited and the money shall be paid to the Exchangors in the same manner as if another party had made such purchase as an Exchangee. The Plaintiff District shall not extract any such Exchange Pool water so purchased.

8. Additional Pumping by Exchangees Pursuant to Exchange Pool Provisions. An Exchangee may extract from Central Basin in addition to its Allowed Pumping Allocation for a particular Administrative year that quantity of water which it has requested to purchase from the Exchange Pool during that Administrative year and which has been allocated to it pursuant

to the provisions of paragraphs 5, 6 and 7. The first pumping by an Exchangee in any Administrative year shall be deemed to be pumping of the party's allocation of Exchange Pool water.

9. Reduction in Pumping by Exchangors. Each Exchangor shall in each Administrative year reduce its extractions of water from Central Basin below its Allowed Pumping Allocation for the particular year in a quantity equal to the quantity of Exchange Pool requests allocated to it pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Subpart C.

10. Price to be Paid for Exchange Pool Water. The price to be paid by Exchangees and to be paid to Exchangors per acre foot for required and voluntary subscriptions of Exchangors utilized to fill requests on the Exchange Pool by Exchangees shall be the dollar amount computed as follows by the Watermaster for each Administrative year. The "normal" price as of the beginning of the Administrative year charged by Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD) for treated MWD (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California) water used for domestic and municipal purposes shall be determined, and if on that date there are any changes scheduled during that Administrative year in CBMWD's "normal" price for such category of water, the weighted daily "normal" CBMWD price shall be determined and used in lieu of the beginning such price; and there shall be deducted from such beginning or weighted price, as the case may be, the "incremental cost of pumping water in Central Basin" at the beginning of the Administrative year and any then current rate or rates, of assessments levied on the pumping of ground water in Central Basin by Plaintiff District and any other governmental

agency. The "normal" price charged by CBMWD shall be the highest price of CBMWD for normal service excluding any surcharge or higher rate for emergency deliveries or otherwise failing to comply with CBMWD rates and regulations relating to earlier deliveries. The "incremental cost of pumping water in Central Basin" as of the beginning of the Administrative year shall be deemed to be the Southern California Edison Company Schedule No. PA-1 rate per kilowatt-hour, including all adjustments and all uniform authorized additions to the basic rate, multiplied by 560 kilowatt-hours per acre-foot, rounded to the nearest dollar (which number of kilowatt-hours has been determined to represent the average energy consumption to pump an acre-foot of water in Central Basin). In applying said PA-1 rate the charge per kilowatt-hour under the schedule shall be employed and if there are any rate blocks then the last rate block shall be employed. Should a change occur in Edison schedule designations, the Watermaster shall employ that applicable to motors used for pumping water by municipal utilities.

11. Carry-over of Exchange Pool Purchases by Exchangees. An Exchangee who does not extract from Central Basin in a particular Administrative year a quantity of water equal to the total of (a) its Allowed Pumping Allocation for that particular Administrative year, reduced by any authorized amount of carry-over into the next succeeding Administrative year pursuant to the provisions of Subpart A of Part III of this judgment, and (b) the quantity that it purchased from the Exchange Pool for that particular Administrative year, may carry over into the next succeeding Administrative year the right to

extract from Central Basin a quantity equal to the difference between said total and the quantity actually extracted in that Administrative year, but not exceeding the quantity purchased from the Exchange Pool for that Administrative year. Any such carry-over shall be in addition to that provided in said Subpart A of Part III.

If the 'Basinwide Average Exchange Pool Price' in the next succeeding Administrative year exceeds the 'Exchange Pool Price' in the previous Administrative year any such Exchangee exercising such carry-over rights hereinabove provided shall pay to the Watermaster, forthwith upon the determination of the 'Exchange Pool Price' in said succeeding Administrative year, and as a condition to such carry-over rights, an additional amount determined by multiplying the number of acre feet of carry-over by the difference in 'Exchange Pool Price' as between the two Administrative years. Such additional payment shall be miscellaneous income to the Watermaster which shall be applied by him against that share of the Watermaster's budget to be paid by the parties to this Agreement for the second Administrative year succeeding that in which the Exchange Pool water was so purchased.

12. Notification by Watermaster to Exchangors and Exchangees of Exchange Pool Requests and Allocations Thereof and Price of Exchange Pool Water. Not later than the 65th day after the commencement of each Administrative year, the Watermaster shall determine and notify all Exchangors and Exchangees of the total of the allocated requests for Exchange Pool water and shall provide a schedule divided into categories of requests showing

the quantity allocated to each Exchangee and a schedule of the allocation of the total Exchange Pool requirements among the Exchangors. Such notification shall also advise Exchangors and Exchangees of the prices to be paid to Exchangors for subscriptions utilized and the Exchange Pool Price for that Administrative year as determined by the Watermaster. The determinations of the Watermaster in this regard shall be subject to review by the Court in accordance with the procedure set forth in Part II of this judgment.

13. Payment by Exchangees. Each Exchangee shall, on or prior to last day of the third month of each Administrative year, pay to the Watermaster one-quarter of said price per acre-foot multiplied by the number of acre feet of such party's approved request and shall, on or before the last day of each of the next succeeding three months, pay a like sum to the Watermaster. Such amounts must be paid by each Exchangee regardless of whether or not it in fact extracts or uses any of the water it has requested to purchase from the Exchange Pool.

14. Payments to Exchangors. As soon as possible after receipt of moneys from Exchangees, the Watermaster shall remit to the Exchangors their prorata portions of the amount so received in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10 above.

15. Delinquent Payments. Any amounts not paid on or prior to any due date above shall carry interest at the rate of 1% per month or any part of a month. Any amounts required to be so paid may be enforced by the equitable powers of the Court, including, but not limited to, the injunctive process of the Court. In addition thereto, the Watermaster, as Trustee for the

Exchangors, may enforce such payment by any appropriate legal action, and shall be entitled to recover as additional damages reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in connection therewith. If any Exchangee shall fail to make any payments required of it on or before 30 days after the last payment is due, including any accrued interest, said party shall thenceforward not be entitled to purchase water from the Exchange Pool in any succeeding Administrative year except upon order of the Court, upon such conditions as the Court may impose.

IV. CONTINUING JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

The Court hereby reserves continuing jurisdiction and upon application of any interested party, or upon its own motion, may review and redetermine the following matters and any matters incident thereto:

(a) Its determination of the permissible level of extractions from Central Basin in relation to achieving a balanced basin and an economic utilization of Central Basin for ground water storage, taking into account any then anticipated artificial replenishment of Central Basin by governmental agencies for the purpose of alleviating what would otherwise be annual overdrafts upon Central Basin and all other relevant factors.

(b) Whether in accordance with applicable law any party has lost all or any portion of his rights to extract ground water from Central Basin and, if so, to ratably adjust the Allowed Pumping Allocations of the other parties and ratably thereto any remaining Allowed Pumping Allocation of such party.

(c) To remove any Watermaster appointed from time to time and appoint a new Watermaster; and to review and revise the duties, powers and responsibilities of the Watermaster and to make such other and further provisions and orders of the Court that may be necessary or desirable for the adequate administration and enforcement of the judgment.

(d) To revise the price to be paid by Exchangees and to Exchangors for Exchange Pool purchases and subscriptions.

(e) In case of emergency or necessity, to permit extractions from Central Basin for such periods as the Court may determine: (i) ratably in excess of the Allowed Pumping Allocations of the parties; or (ii) on a non-ratable basis by certain parties if either compensation or other equitable adjustment for the benefit of the other parties is provided. Such overextractions may be permitted not only for emergency and necessity arising within Central Basin area, but to assist the remainder of the areas within The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California in the event of temporary shortage or threatened temporary shortage of its imported water supply, or temporary inability to deliver the same throughout its area, but only if the court is reasonably satisfied that no party will be irreparably damaged thereby. Increased energy cost for pumping shall not be deemed irreparable damage. Provided, however, that the provisions of this subparagraph will apply only if the temporary shortage, threatened temporary shortage, or temporary inability to deliver was either not reasonably avoidable by the Metropolitan Water District, or if reasonably avoidable, good reason existed for not taking the steps necessary to avoid it.

(f) To review actions of the Watermaster.

(g) To assist the remainder of the areas within The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California within the parameter set forth in subparagraph (e) above.

(h) To provide for such other matters as are not contemplated by the judgment and which might occur in the future, and which if not provided for would defeat any or all of the purposes of this judgment to assure a balanced Central Basin subject to the requirements of Central Basin Area for water required for its needs, growth and development.

The exercise of such continuing jurisdiction shall be after 30 days notice to the parties, with the exception of the exercise of such continuing jurisdiction in relation to subparagraphs (e) and (g) above, which may be ex parte, in which event the matter shall be forthwith reviewed either upon the Court's own motion or the motion of any party upon which 30 days notice shall be so given. Within ten (10) days of obtaining any ex parte order, the party so obtaining the same shall mail notice thereof to the other parties. If any other party desires Court review thereof, the party obtaining the ex parte order shall bear the reasonable expenses of mailing notice of the proceedings, or may in lieu thereof undertake the mailing. Any contrary or modified decision upon such review shall not prejudice any party who relied on said ex parte order.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. Judgment Constitutes Inter Se Adjudication. This judgment constitutes an inter se adjudication of the respective rights of all parties, except as may be otherwise specifically

indicated in the listing of the rights of the parties at pages 12 through 52 of this judgment, or in Appendix "2" hereof.

2. Assignment, Transfer, Etc., of Rights. Subject to the other provision of this judgment, and any rules and regulations of the Watermaster requiring reports relative thereto, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any party hereto from assigning, transferring, licensing or leasing all or any portion of such water rights as it may have with the same force and effect as would otherwise be permissible under applicable rules of law as exist from time to time.

3. Service Upon and Delivery to Parties of Various Papers. Service of the judgment on those parties who have executed that certain Stipulation and Agreement for Judgment or who have filed a notice of election to be bound by the Exchange Pool provisions shall be made by first class mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the designee and at the address designated for that purpose in the executed and filed Counterpart of the Stipulation and Agreement for Judgment or in the executed and filed "Notice of Election to be Bound by Exchange Pool Provisions", as the case may be, or in any substitute designation filed with the Court.

Each party who has not heretofore made such a designation shall, within 30 days after the judgment shall have been served upon that party, file with the Court, with proof of service of a copy upon the Watermaster, a written designation of the person to whom and the address at which all future notices, determinations, requests, demands, objections, reports and other

papers and processes to be served upon that party or delivered to that party are to be so served or delivered.

A later substitute designation filed and served in the same manner by any party shall be effective from the date of filing as to the then future notices, determinations, requests, demands, objections, reports and other papers and processes to be served upon or delivered to that party.

Delivery to or service upon any party by the Watermaster, by any other party, or by the Court, or any item required to be served upon or delivered to a party under or pursuant to the judgment may be by deposit in the mail, first class, postage prepaid, addressed to the designee and at the address in the latest designation filed by that party.

4. Judgment Does Not Affect Rights, Powers, Etc., of Plaintiff District. Nothing herein constitutes a determination or adjudication which shall foreclose Plaintiff District from exercising such rights, powers, privileges and prerogatives as it may now have or may hereafter have by reason of provisions of law.

5. Continuation of Order Under Interim Agreement. The order of Court made pursuant to the "Stipulation and Interim Agreement and Petition for Order" shall remain in effect through the water year in which this judgment shall become final (subject to the reserved jurisdiction of the Court).

6. Effect of: Extractions by Exchangees; Reductions in Extractions. With regard to Exchange Pool purchases, the first extractions by each Exchangee shall be deemed the extractions of the quantities of water which that party is

entitled to extract pursuant to his allocation from the Exchange Pool for that Administrative year. Each Exchangee shall be deemed to have pumped his Exchange Pool request so allocated for and on behalf of each Exchangor in proportion to each Exchangor's subscription to the Exchange Pool which is utilized to meet Exchange Pool requests. No Exchangor shall ever be deemed to have relinquished or lost any of its rights determined in this judgment by reason of allocated subscriptions to the Exchange Pool. Each Exchangee shall be responsible as between Exchangors and that Exchangee, for any tax or assessment upon the production of ground water levied for replenishment purposes by the Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District or by any other governmental agency with respect to water extracted by such Exchangee by reason of Exchange Pool allocations and purchases. No Exchangor or Exchangee shall acquire any additional rights, with respect to any party to this action, to extract waters from Central Basin pursuant to Water Code Section 1005.1 by reason of the obligations pursuant to and the operation of the Exchange Pool.

7. Judgment Binding on Successors, Etc. This judgment and all provisions thereof are applicable to and binding upon not only the parties to this action, but as well to their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors, assigns, lessees, licensees and to the agents, employees and attorneys in fact of any such persons.

8. Costs. No party shall recover its costs herein as against any other party.

9. Intervention of Successors in Interest and New Parties. Any person who is not a party (including but not limited to successors or parties who are bound by this judgment) and who proposes to produce water from the basin or exercise water rights of a predecessor may seek to become a party to this Judgment through a Stipulation in Intervention entered into with the Plaintiff. Plaintiff may execute said Stipulation on behalf of the other parties herein, but such Stipulation shall not preclude a party from opposing such intervention at the time of the court hearing thereon. Said Stipulation for Intervention must thereupon be filed with the Court, which will consider an order confirming said intervention following thirty (30) days notice to the parties. Thereafter, if approved by the Court, such intervenor shall be a party bound by this Judgment and entitled to the rights and privileges accorded under the physical solution herein.

10. Effect of this Amended Judgment on Orders Filed Herein. This Second Amended Judgment shall not abrogate such rights of additional carry-over of unused water rights as may otherwise exist pursuant to orders herein filed June 2, 1977 and September 29, 1977.

THE CLERK WILL ENTER THIS SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT FORTHWITH.

DATED: May 6, 1991

/s/ Florence T. Pickard
Judge of the Superior Court

Appendix J

Motion to Amend Central Basin Judgment

RECEIVED
JUL 14 2010
Community Services

EDWARD J. CASEY (SBN 119571)
TAMMY L. JONES (SBN 232693)
ALSTON & BIRD LLP
333 South Hope Street, Sixteenth Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071
Telephone: (213) 576-1000
Facsimile: (213) 576-1100
ed.casey@alston.com
tammy.jones@alston.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff
WATER REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

[*Additional Counsel Listed On Next Page*]

[EXEMPT FROM FILING FEE GOVERNMENT CODE § 6103]

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CENTRAL AND WEST BASIN WATER REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT, etc., Plaintiff, v. CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al., Defendants.	Case No. C 786 656 (Assigned to the Honorable Holly Kendig – Department 42) **NOTICE OF COURT'S DECISION ON FOUR JURSIDICTIONAL MOTIONS IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO AMEND AND MOTION TO AMEND**
CITY OF LAKEWOOD, a municipal corporation, Cross-Complainant, v. CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al., Cross-Defendants.	

ADDITIONAL COUNSEL:

WILLIAM F. KRUSE (State Bar N. 090231)
LAGERLOF, SENECAL, GOSNEY & KRUSE, LLP
301 N. Lake Avenue, 10th Floor
Pasadena, CA 91101-4108
Telephone: (626) 793-9400
Facsimile: (626) 793-5900
wfkruse@lagerlof.com

Attorneys for Defendant and Cross-Complainant
CITY OF LAKEWOOD and
Defendant CITY OF LONG BEACH

SCOTT S. SLATER (SBN 117317)
STEPHANIE OSLER HASTINGS (SBN 186716)
RUSSELL M. McGLOTHLIN (SBN 208826)
BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP
21 East Carrillo Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805) 963-7000; FAX (805) 965-4333
Shastings@bhfs.com

Attorneys for Defendant, GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY

FRED A. FUDACZ (SBN 50546)
Attorney at Law
NOSSAMAN LLP
445 South Figueroa Street, 31st Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071
(213) 612-7800; FAX (213) 612-7801
ffudacz@nossaman.com

Attorneys for Defendant, CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE CO.

CARMEN A. TRUTANICH, City Attorney
RICHARD M. BROWN, General Counsel
JULIE C. RILEY (SBN 197407)
Deputy City Attorney
111 North Hope Street, Suite 340
P.O. Box 51111
Los Angeles, CA 90051-0100
(213) 367-4513; FAX (213) 367-4588
julie.riley@ladwp.com

Attorneys for Defendant, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

(ADDITIONAL COUNSEL)

FRANCISCO LEAL
LEAL & TREJO, LLP
707 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 3700
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 628-0808; FAX (213) 628-0818
HFL@leal-law.com

Attorneys for Defendant, CITY OF HUNTINGTON PARK

ROBERT E. SHANNON (SBN 43691)
City Attorney
J. CHARLES PARKIN (SBN 159162)
Principal Deputy City Attorney
Office of the Long Beach City Attorney
333 West Ocean Boulevard, 11th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802-4664
(562) 570-2200; FAX (562) 436-1579
Charles.Parkin@longbeach.gov

Attorneys for Defendant, CITY OF LONG BEACH

WILLARD YAMAGUCHI (SBN 171248)
Chief Deputy City Attorney
City of Vernon
4305 Santa Fe Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058
(323) 826-3688; FAX (323) 826-1438
wyamaguchi@ci.vernon.ca.us

Attorneys for Defendant, CITY OF VERNON

TO: ALL PARTIES HEREIN, AND TO THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Court issued on July 7, 2010 a Minute Order and a Decision on Four Jurisdictional Motions in Opposition to Motion to Amend and Motion to Amend. True and correct copies of the Minute Order and the Decision are attached hereto as Exhibits "A" and "B", respectively.

DATED: July 13, 2010

EDWARD J. CASEY
TAMMY L. JONES
ALSTON & BIRD LLP

Edward J. Casey
Attorneys for Plaintiff Water Replenishment District

EXHIBIT A

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DATE: 07/07/10			DEPT. 42
HONORABLE HOLLY E. KENDIG	JUDGE	M. ARTIS	DEPUTY CLERK
HONORABLE	JUDGE PRO TEM		ELECTRONIC RECORDING MONITOR
R. LUNA, C/A	Deputy Sheriff	NONE	Reporter

C786656 CENTRAL & WEST BASIN WATER VS CHARLES E ADAMS unrelated from C506806 9-29-09 170.6-Aragon - re-assgn to D-42 for p/j (4-21-	Plaintiff Counsel Defendant Counsel	***NO APPEARANCES***

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

COURT ORDER

The Court's Decision on Four Jurisdictional Motions in Opposition to Motion to Amend and Motion to Amend is signed and filed this date.

Counsel for plaintiff, Water Replenishment District, is mailed a conformed copy of the aforementioned decision this date and is directed to give notice to all other parties.

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF MAILING/
NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

I, the below named Executive Officer/Clerk of the above-entitled court, do hereby certify that I am not a party to the cause herein, and that this date I served Notice of Entry of the above minute order of 07-07-2010 upon each party or counsel named below depositing in the United States mail at the courthouse in Los Angeles, California, one copy of the original entered herein in a separate sealed envelope for each, addressed as shown below with the postage thereon fully prepaid.

Date: 07-07-2010

John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clerk

MINUTES ENTERED
07/07/10
COUNTY CLERK

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DATE: 07/07/10			DEPT. 42
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C786656

CENTRAL & WEST BASIN WATER
VS
CHARLES E ADAMS
unrelated from
C506806 9-29-09 170.6-Aragon -
re-assgn to D-42 for p/j (4-21-

Plaintiff Counsel

Defendant Counsel

NO APPEARANCES

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

By: _____
Michael N. Artis

Edward J. Casey
ALSTON & BIRD, LLP
333 South Hope Street, 16th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90071

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EXHIBIT B

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JUL - 7 2010

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By M. Artis, Deputy

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CENTRAL AND WEST BASIN WATER REPLINISHMENT DISTRICT, etc. Plaintiff, vs. CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al., Defendants. AND RELATED ACTIONS	Case No. C 786656 DECISION ON FOUR JURISDICTIONAL MOTIONS IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO AMEND AND MOTION TO AMEND

Having received and considered the recently-decided case of *California American Water v. City of Seaside* (2010) 183 Cal. App. 4th 471 submitted by Golden State Water Company on April 7, 2010; having issued a tentative ruling on the four jurisdictional motions on May 12, 2010; having received additional proposals or corrections from Central Basin Municipal Water District, the Cities of Cerritos, Downey and Signal Hill on June 1, 2010; having received no objections to the additional proposals or corrections; and after further consideration of the issues, which were extensively briefed, and then argued over multiple days, up to and including March 15, 2010, this court makes the following final ruling:

RULING ON OBJECTIONS TO THE DECLARATIONS OF GLANCY AND WHITTAKER:

In addition to the Central Basin Municipal Water District, the Cities of Cerritos, Downey and Signal Hill also filed Objections to the Declarations of Glancy and Whittaker. The Cities believe that the court did not rule on their objections on January 15, 2010. Perhaps the court's ruling was not clear. The court intended to rule on all the objections to those declarations at the same time. The record reflects that the court stated that "*all* the evidentiary objections are well taken." Nonetheless, to avoid any debate or dispute, the court hereby rules that the Cities' Objections to the Declarations of Glancy and Whittaker are sustained.

FINAL RULING ON JURISDICTIONAL MOTIONS:

Having considered the briefs submitted by all parties and oral argument extending over several different days, the court rules on the jurisdictional motions of the Cities of Cerritos, Downey and Signal Hill, and the Central Basin Water Municipal Water District (the "Jurisdictional Parties") as follows:

I. **Background**:

- The Cities of Lakewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Huntington Park, and Vernon, the Golden State Water Company, California Water Service Co., and the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (hereinafter the "Moving Parties") brought a motion to amend a judgment relating to water extraction rights in the Central Basin. Out of approximately 132 parties to the Central Basin Judgment, only eight of these parties filed the Motion to Amend.

- The original judgment resulted from a case filed on January 2, 1962 ("Judgment") by the Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District, now

Water Replenishment District ("WRD"). That action sought an adjudication of the rights of the parties to extract groundwater from the Central Basin. In the original complaint, the principal relief requested was a determination of each defendant's groundwater extraction right and a permanent injunction against each defendant from extracting more than its pro-rata percentage of the safe yield as determined by the court as part of the adjudication. 2008 Watermaster Report at 33-34.

- According to the Pre-Trial Conference Order in that case, the action was "predicated upon an alleged overdraft of long continuing duration, and seeks not only an adjudication of the parties *inter se* to extract groundwater from said Central Basin, but also an injunction to eliminate extractions therefrom by parties determined to have no rights, and to control the quantities of extractions by parties determined to have rights." Notice of Lodging Filed in Support of Moving Parties Supplemental Brief re: Law of the Case (hereinafter "Notice of Lodging"), Exhibit A, page 2. The Pre-Trial Conference Order explained what was actually at issue in the original action as follows: "While the Complaint and Cross-complaint originally sought an injunction which would limit extractions to the safe yield of said Central Basin, Plaintiff and Cross-complainant now seek the claimed lesser relief of an across the board control whereby parties with rights will be limited in their extractions in any water year (October 1-September 30) to eighty (80) percent of their adjudicated rights, subject to provisions for a "physical solution", and <u>subject to the reserved jurisdiction of the Court to adjust upward or downward the permitted level of extractions from time to time</u>." (Notice of Lodging, Ex. A at 1-2; Emphasis supplied). The Pre-trial Conference Order was entered on April 16, 1965 and states that all parties stipulated to a judgment, with the exception of a few who disputed the amount of extraction rights attributed to them by the stipulated judgment, including the City of Los Angeles' claim of a priority right over a certain amount of water. (Notice of Lodging, Ex. A). The latter limited issues were the only issues then

remaining for trial. Ultimately, a final stipulated judgment, a consent judgment, was signed by the court on October 11, 1965, which became effective on October 1, 1966. Appellate Decision at 898-899. This court finds that the purpose of the original Judgment was limited to the prevention of over extraction from the Central Basin through various administrative and equitable solutions stipulated by the parties.

- The stipulated Judgment included a clause retaining jurisdiction "to provide for such other matters as are not contemplated by the judgment and which might occur in the future and which if not provided for would defeat any or all of the purposes of this judgment...." Judgment, section IV, subdivision (h).

- Pursuant to the retention of jurisdiction, the Judgment was amended three times. 1) On March 21, 1980, the court modified the administrative year from a water year to a fiscal year. (Exhibit B to Jurisdiction Motion No. 3, 2008 Watermaster Report, at 32-34.) 2) On July 9, 1985, the court modified the Watermaster's annual budget and the exchange pool provision. *Id.* 3) On May 6, 1991, the court modified the carryover and overproduction provisions, defined drought carryover and provided for exemptions for extractors of contaminated groundwater. *Id.* It is noteworthy that neither the Judgment nor the subsequent amendments dealt with allocation of storage space. The previous amendments have been limited to preventing over extraction to preserve the integrity of the Central Basin. In 2001, there was yet another motion to amend the Judgment, which was denied in the trial court by Judge Reginald Dunn. The appeal of that decision resulted in the published decision, *Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District v. Southern California Water Company, et al* (2003) 109 Cal. App. 4th 891 (hereinafter the "Appellate Decision").

- In this motion, the moving parties have the burden of proof to establish that the adjudication that they seek by the Motion to Amend is within this court's jurisdiction. This issue, and this motion, are hotly contested by other entities who were parties to the original judgment relating to water extraction rights in the Central Basin.

- The Moving Parties in the instant Motion to Amend contend that the implementation of their new proposed system for water storage in the Central Basin, including transfers of water rights from the West Coast Basin to the Central Basin, falls within the retention of jurisdiction clause in the original Judgment and, thus, that the retention of jurisdiction provision allows this court to amend the Judgment to include the newly proposed provisions.[1] The Jurisdictional Parties disagree.

- This court is acutely aware that it is limited by the procedural posture by which the Moving Parties elected to proceed on the issue of a groundwater storage program. The decision for this court initially is whether the subject matter of the motion to amend falls within the proper scope of a motion to amend the Judgment under the facts and posture of this case.

II. Law of the Case

- All parties agree that the Appellate Decision is law of the case, and that the Appellate Decision's interpretation of the Judgment is binding on this Court.

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[1] Initially, the Moving Parties sought to join this motion to amend the Judgment relating to the Central Basin Water District with another motion to amend a different judgment in a different case relating to the West Basin Water District. After several procedural steps, these cases were not related by the court system, and are proceeding independently.

However, the parties do not agree on what the appellate court's decision means. Thus, one of the tasks for this Court is to interpret and apply that Appellate Decision to the pending motions.

- In the Appellate Decision, which resulted from the 2001 motion to amend the Judgment, the Court of Appeal first considered whether the court below had jurisdiction to amend the original Judgment, based upon the law and also upon the broad retention-of-jurisdiction clause included in the Judgment. The original action sought an injunction regarding extraction rights and the original adjudication was limited to the rights of the parties to extract ground water from the Central Basin. The issue presented in the proposed 2001 amendment was the allegation that extraction rights extended to storage rights. Indeed, it was alleged that storage rights already existed in 1965, based upon extraction rights.

- Given the alleged linkage to extraction rights, which had been the subject of the original Judgment, the Court of Appeal found jurisdiction to consider the question in Section I of the Appellate Decision. Specifically, the Court of Appeal explained that it found continuing jurisdiction to consider the 2001 Motion based on the fact that the parties sought an interpretation of existing extraction rights to include concomitant storage rights. The Court of Appeal took judicial notice of the findings and certain other original pleadings which referenced the word "storage" in the original Judgment, and considered its meaning. The Appellate Decision concluded that the references to "storage" in the original pleadings in this action and "[t]he principal relief requested" in the original actions related "specifically to determining the level of extractions, not the storage allocation." Appellate Decision at 899-900, 904 fn. 7. The Appellate Court reasoned that the proposed 2001 Motion merely sought an interpretation of the rights already present in the Judgment, and therefore did not contravene the rule against adjudication of future rights. Appellate

Decision at 904, citing *City of Pasadena* (1949) 33 Cal 2d 908, 937, and *Orange County Water District v. City of Colton* (1964) 226 Cal. App. 2d 642, 648-649.

- Ultimately, however, the Court of Appeal determined in Section IV of the Appellate Decision, that there were no such storage rights encompassed within the original Judgment. The Court of Appeal noted that the principal relief requested in the Judgment was with respect to extraction rights, and that no relief was requested in the original action with respect to the use of the storage space in the Central Basin.

- Thus, this court finds that law of the case applies, and this court is bound by the Court of Appeal's holding in the Appellate Decision: namely, that the original Judgment did not encompass storage rights and any attempt to modify the Judgment to include storage rights is beyond this court's jurisdiction. To the extent that the instant Motion to Amend proposes an adjudication of storage rights apart from extraction rights adjudicated in 1965, then it exceeds the scope of the court's original and retained jurisdiction.

III. <u>This Court's Jurisdiction to Rule on the Motion to Amend the Existing Judgment</u>

- Separate and independent of any determination compelled by law of the case, the motion to amend a prior judgment raises several fundamental legal issues with respect to scope and authority. The Motion to Amend does not seek minor or uncontroversial amendments. Instead, it seeks major changes to the prior Judgment in order to implement a complex water storage system between the Central Basin and the West Basin. The proposed amended water storage program is apparently the result of a negotiated agreement among some, but not all, of the parties to the original Judgment.

The Moving Parties offered a 130-page proposed amended judgment to implement the new provisions, as well as 36 pages of "Rules and Regulations for Storage in the Central and West Coast Groundwater Basins" which it asks this court to approve.

- Moving Parties contend that the additions sought are within this court's jurisdiction because the original judgment broadly retained jurisdiction, as set forth above, and further because courts are empowered under case law and Article 10 of the California Constitution to craft a physical solution. However, this court concludes that its general jurisdiction over issues of water law is circumscribed in this case because of the procedural context: namely, the Moving Parties are seeking to amend a prior judgment, and have not initiated a new action. Thus, this Court is limited by the procedural posture by which the moving parties elected to proceed to implement the changes they seek in the way of a groundwater storage program. The decision for this Court initially is whether the subject matter of the motion to amend falls within the proper scope of a motion to amend a judgment under the facts and posture of this case.

- A number of well-established legal principles apply to a motion to amend a judgment based upon a retention of jurisdiction clause. A court may not retain power of that which was never within its jurisdiction. 7 Witkin, *Cal. Proc.* (5th ed. 2008) Judgment, §80; *Orange County Water Dist. V. City of Colton* ("OCWD") (1964) 226 Cal. App.2d 642, 648-49, citing *City of Pasadena v. City of Alhambra* (1949) 33 Cal.2d 908. This rule may not be contravened even where a judgment contains broad jurisdictional language. A court may not, even through a provision broadly retaining jurisdiction, reserve unto itself the right to adjudicate new and after-acquired rights by any

of the parties. The court does not have present jurisdiction to modify the judgment to implement changes that go beyond the scope of the issues framed in the original pleadings. *OCWD* at 646-647. Indeed, in the Appellate Decision, the Court of Appeal ruled that the "broad" retention of jurisdiction in the Central Basin Judgment was proper so long as "it does not contravene" the rule established by cases such as *City of Pasadena, supra,* and *OCWD, supra.*.

- In order to evaluate whether this court has the power to implement the changes sought by the Moving Parties as an amendment to the prior Judgment, it is necessary to review what changes are sought by the moving parties in the motion to amend. Clearly, had the parties brought a new action, the court would not be so constrained.

IV. <u>The Motion to Amend</u>

A. The primary purpose of the motion to amend is the implementation of an extensive groundwater storage regulation program, which is opposed by the Central Basin Municipal Water District and the Cities of Cerritos, Downy and Signal Hill in four motions challenging the court's subject matter jurisdiction to amend the judgment.

Included in the changes sought by the motion to amend are:

1. A linking of the Central Basin water rights to the West Basin water rights, including the right to produce water from the Central Basin predicated upon extractions rights held in the West Coast Basin, without any corresponding introduction of new water into the Central Basin.

2. In addition, the motion to amend asks the court to amend the judgment in the following additional respects:

   a. Item 1: "Declaring the Amount of Space to be Used," and authorizing the use of storage space by the parties to the Judgment of up to 200% of the party's allowed pumping allocation. (Motion to Amend at 20:11-23.)

   b. Item 2: "Establishing Flexible Areas for Categories of Storage" into:

      i. Individual Storage Accounts where each party automatically has the right to store up to 40% of that party's Allowed Pumping Allocation;

      ii. Community Storage Pool allowing only the parties to the Judgment to store water on a first-come-first-serve basis, but providing a priority right to occupy to certain small pumpers, and

      iii. Regional Storage Project proposed to be used by the Watermaster to store water for the benefit of the region as a whole. (Motion to Amend, at 20:24—21:22.)

   c. Item 5: "Establishing a "Basin Operating Reserve" setting aside 125,000 acre-feet of available dewatered space for the Water Replenishment District ("WRD")

to store water for "future replenishment needs." (Motion to Amend at 22:9-13.)

d. Item 6: Appointing a new "Participative" Water Master, consisting of three new bodies that perform different functions: a Storage Panel "empowered to review proposals for regional storage and to enforce aspects of the Judgment related to the storage program, an "Administrative Body" to oversee administrative functions, and a Water Rights Panel consisting of five representatives of parties having water rights in the Central Basin. (Motion to Amend at 22:14—23:1.)

e. Item 8: Allowing a "call" on carryover water converted to storage. [providing for the extraction of water that has been converted to storage and stored accordingly.] (Motion to Amend at 23:7-13.)

f. Item 9: Providing for Future Water Supply Augmentation to the extent the augmentation is created by storage. (Motion to Amend at 23:14-20.)

g. Item 10: "Allowing Transferability of Stored Water" and thus permitting water that has been stored, or water rights, to be transferred from the Central Basin to the West Coast Basin.

h. Item 12: "Providing for Periodic Review of the storage program. (Motion to Amend at 23:28—24:5.)

B. Jurisdictional Motion No. 1.

- Jurisdictional Motion No. 1 contends that this court lacks subject matter jurisdiction with respect to the portions of the Motion to Amend and proposed judgment (filed May 4, 2009) that seeks to merge the management of the Central and West Coast Basins, and adjudicate water rights in both basins in this proposed amended judgment. Thus, the Jurisdictional Parties contend that the moving parties seek, in the substantive amendments proposed, to bring the West Coast Basin within the jurisdiction of the proposed amended judgment, even though the West Coast Basin was never a party to the original Judgment. Specifically, the Jurisdictional Parties cite to the proposed modifications in the Motion to Amend to "permit the limited transfer of stored water from the West Coast Basin to the Central Basin." (Motion to Amend at 37-38; see also Proposed Third Amended Judgment, Section IV, subdivision (I)).

- The Central Basin and the West Coast Basin were the subjects of two separate groundwater adjudications, and are governed by two separate and distinct judgments. The original Central Basin Judgment makes no mention whatsoever of the West Coast Basin or the West Coast Basin Judgment, and does not purport to have had or to reserve jurisdiction over water rights

issues in the West Coast Basin. Indeed, neither basin's judgment contains any reference to the other basin or to its judgment. As the original Judgment did not encompass water rights in the West Coast Basin, and the Motion to Amend unquestionably seeks to amend the Judgment to administratively and functionally link the Central and West Coast Basins, this court finds that these portions of the motion to amend are beyond the retained jurisdiction of the court. Moreover, the extraction rights held in the West Coast Basin are the subject of a totally different judgment, and the parties are currently seeking to amend that judgment in another court.

○ Although the Moving Parties argued that the court has "enormous power" to fashion a remedy in this case by using the doctrine of physical solution, the court disagrees. The court does not have authority to implement a physical solution without first establishing that the Central Basin is oversubscribed, i.e. either actual extraction exceeds the reasonable capacity of the water basin or claimed extraction rights exceed the reasonable capacity of the water basin. *See, City of Barstow v. Mojave Water Agency* (2000) 23 Cal. 4th 1224, 1237-1239; *City of Lodi v. East Bay Municipal Utility Dist.* (1936) 7 Cal. 2d. 316; *Big Bear Municipal Water Dist. v. Bear Valley Mut. Water Co.* (1989) 207 Cal. App. 3d. 363, 369-370. Indeed, as set forth most recently in *California American Water v. City of Seaside* (2010) 183 Cal. App. 4th 471, "[a] physical solution is an equitable remedy designed to alleviate overdrafts and the consequential depletion of water resources in a particular area, consistent with the constitutional mandate to prevent waste and unreasonable water use and to maximize the beneficial use of this state's

limited resource. *Cal. Const., art.X, §2.*" [2] *Id.* at 480. In addition, this court does not have authority to implement a physical solution without first establishing that it has jurisdiction over storage, which this court ruled above it does not. The retention of jurisdiction clause in the original Judgment does not provide such authority. There is no persuasive argument or evidence that, by declining to amend the Judgment so as to provide for inter-basin transfers, or to administratively and functionally link the Central and West Coast Basins, this court would be defeating any of the purposes of the original Judgment. Judgment, section IV, subdivision (h). However, nothing prevents the Moving Parties from invoking the court's original jurisdiction in a new action.

- Furthermore, given that these proposed amendments relate to stored water and the transfer of stored water, this court finds that law of the case precludes any such amendments. The Appellate Decision has already found that the original Judgment, which dealt with the right to extract water from the Central Basin, did not create a concomitant right to store water in the Central Basin.

C. Jurisdictional Motion No.2.

- Jurisdictional Motion No. 2 contends that this court lacks subject matter jurisdiction to consider another part of the Motion to Amend, namely a requested order that would condition the future validity of the original Judgment upon future events in the Central and West Basins. Specifically,

[2] The court notes that *California American Water* not only makes clear that a physical solution is an equitable remedy designed to alleviate overdrafts and depletion of water resources in a particular area, that case involved a question of interpreting a court's prior amended decision to determine whether the findings of a water management district contravened the court's prior amended decision. The Court of Appeal found that the intervener Monterey Peninsula Water Management District's findings contravened the prior amended judicial decision.

the Moving Parties seek to condition the future validity of the original Judgment on the continued maintenance in the Central Basin of a replenishment assessment (by moving party Water Replenishment District of Southern California ("WRD"))"that is uniform with and equal to the [replenishment assessment] in the West Coast Basin."

° This court agrees that it lacks subject matter jurisdiction to impose a new condition that could invalidate the original Judgment. First of all, a uniform replenishment assessment across both the Central Basin and the West Basin was never an issue raised in the original adjudication of the Central Basin extraction rights, and thus was not part of the continuing jurisdiction retained under the Judgment. Indeed, the prior Judgment did not adjudicate any rights in the West Coast Basin and had no authority over the West Coast Basin. Second, Moving Parties presented no authority that this court could modify the original Judgment by adding a provision that would render the Judgment null and void in the event that the WRD's uniform replenishment assessment should be terminated for any reason. Third, the authority permitting WRD to levy a replenishment assessment is based upon statute, not the original Judgment. Water Code §60000 *et seq*. Finally, the original Judgment applied only to the Central Basin, and did not include any ruling that encompassed the West Basin, involving a replenishment assessment or otherwise. This court has no authority under law to amend a judgment in a way that goes beyond the issues raised in the original pleadings and the original adjudication. Any such amendment would be "extrajudicial and invalid," and outside of the jurisdiction reserved under the Judgment. *Orange County Water District v. City of Colton* (1964) 226 Cal. App. 2d 642, 649.

D. Jurisdictional Motion No. 3

- Jurisdictional Motion No. 3 contends that the storage, regulation and transfer system proposed by the Moving Parties is beyond this court's retained jurisdiction. This court agrees. The amendments proposed by the moving parties to the original Judgment would create an elaborate groundwater storage regulation program, providing for separate pools for the allocation of storage rights in the Central Basin.

- With respect to the Motion to Amend, Item 2 of the Motion proposes establishing flexible areas for categories of storage. However, as the court has noted, storage, unless intertwined with extraction rights, was not included in the original Judgment. Moreover, the three new administrative and adjudicative bodies proposed in Item 6 of the Motion to Amend were not issues adjudicated in the prior Judgment. Each of these new bodies is designed to deal with water storage issues that were not part of the original Judgment. The Motion to Amend also proposes inter-basin transfers of water from the Central Basin to the West Coast Basin. Specifically, holders of unused extraction rights in the West Coast Basin would be allowed to gain water rights in the Central Basin without any physical transfer of water into the Central Basin. In short, unused water in the West Coast Basin could be converted into stored water and produced from the Central Basin. It seems clear that these proposals would create new types of water rights not previously adjudicated. Thus, this court concludes that these provisions in the Motion to Amend and proposed Third Amended Judgment seek to confer on parties new and different stored water rights not previously adjudicated in 1962 or incorporated within the Judgment. However, the case law is clear that the original Judgment could not have retained jurisdiction to pass upon

new and different issues based upon after-acquired rights. *Orange County Water District v. City of Colton, supra* at 648-649. Alternatively, the court finds that these modifications are not necessary to avoid defeating the purposes of the original Judgment, which is a condition for retained jurisdiction under the original Judgment.

D. Jurisdictional Motion No. 4.

° Jurisdictional Motion No. 4 is the Central Basin Municipal Water District's Motion to Determine Jurisdiction, filed on May 29, 2009. Central Basin's jurisdictional challenge to the Motion to Amend asserts that the amended judgment requested by the Moving Parties would be *ultra vires* because it would: 1) usurp statutory powers belonging to the Central Basin Municipal Water District; 2) unlawfully expand WRD's statutory authority beyond the limits of the enabling statutes in the Water Code sections 60000-60622; 3) disregard WRD's statutory duty to investigate whether another existing agency could accomplish any portion of WRD's proposed new actions; and 4) violate Government Code sections 56824.10-56824.14 which require approval of the Local Agency Formation Commission for the County of Los Angeles. In short, the Jurisdictional Parties contend that the Motion to Amend asks this court to serve in a legislative capacity and give to the WRD powers which are *ultra vires* by enlarging and adding to the limited powers granted to the WRD by the Legislature. The court finds this argument persuasive.

° Among other things, the Motion to Amend seeks a new "Participative" Watermaster (referenced in Item 6 of the Motion to Amend) which consists, in part, of the entire WRD board. However, the WRD Act provides no authority for WRD to act as the Watermaster for the Central

Basin or any other groundwater basin, and thus the designation of the WRD as Participative Watermaster lacks statutory authority. Likewise, in the proposed Administrative Body, the WRD is given administrative and adjudicative powers not provided for in the WRD Act.

- This court agrees that the elaborate groundwater storage proposal encompassed by the Motion to Amend would create new functions and powers for the WRD, which would enlarge the powers granted by the Legislature and conflict with other granted statutory powers. If this court granted the Motion to Amend, it would be engaging in functions traditionally reserved for the Legislature. This Court declines to do that. Indeed, the proposed amendment conflicts with statutory law in several material respects, including law that requires compliance with certain administrative procedural steps. As a result, multiple aspects of the system proposed in the Motion to Amend are *ultra vires* and thus beyond the scope of this court's authority to grant. The court grants Jurisdictional Motion No. 4. on the above grounds. As a result, other arguments presented by the fourth jurisdictional motion are moot.

IV. Conclusion

The court grants the four jurisdictional motions. After reviewing the proposed amendments to the Judgment, this court finds that the Motion to Amend seeks to implement new water rights, different from those previously adjudicated in 1962, and seeks to implement changes that do not fall within the scope of this court's continuing jurisdiction. The groundwater storage regulation program proposed in the Motion to Amend is not necessary to avoid defeating the rights under the existing Judgment. The court does not have retained jurisdiction to pass on new and different issues based on after-acquired rights to allow carryover conversions or inter-basin transfers. These issues have not

previously been litigated in this case. In addition, the Motion to Amend conflicts with statutory law set forth in the Water Code and the Government Code, and would expand WRD's powers beyond those granted by the Legislature as set forth above. As a result, the court does not have jurisdiction to grant this Motion to Amend.

This shall be the court's final Decision on the Jurisdictional Motions and the Motion to Amend. The Jurisdictional Motions are granted as set forth above, and the Motion to Amend is therefore denied.

Dated: 7-7-10

HOLLY E. KENDIG

Holly E. Kendig
Judge of the Superior Court

HK:raj
7/01/10

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Yolanda S. Ramos, declare:

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Sixteenth Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the action in which this service is made.

On July 13, 2010, I served the document(s) described as **NOTICE OF COURT'S DECISION ON FOUR JURSIDICTIONAL MOTIONS IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO AMEND AND MOTION TO AMEND** on the interested parties in this action by enclosing the document(s) in a sealed envelope addressed as follows:

SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

☒ BY MAIL: I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice for the collection and the processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In the ordinary course of business, the correspondence would be deposited with the United States Postal Service at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with postage thereon fully prepaid the same day on which the correspondence was placed for collection and mailing at the firm. Following ordinary business practices, I placed for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service such envelope at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.

☐ BY FEDERAL EXPRESS ☐ UPS NEXT DAY AIR ☐ OVERNIGHT DELIVERY: I deposited such envelope in a facility regularly maintained by ☐ FEDERAL EXPRESS ☐ UPS ☐ Overnight Delivery [specify name of service:] with delivery fees fully provided for or delivered the envelope to a courier or driver of ☐ FEDERAL EXPRESS ☐ UPS ☐ OVERNIGHT DELIVERY [specify name of service:] authorized to receive documents at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with delivery fees fully provided for.

☐ BY FACSIMILE: I telecopied a copy of said document(s) to the following addressee(s) at the following number(s) in accordance with the written confirmation of counsel in this action.

☒ [State] I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

☐ [Federal] I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on July 13, 2010, at Los Angeles, California.

YOLANDA S. RAMOS

Central And West Basin Water Replenishment District, etc., v. Charles E. Adams, et al.
LASC Case No. 786 656
SERVICE LIST

Chit Bao
ABC Unified School District
16700 S. Norwalk Blvd
Cerritos, CA 90703

Angeles Abbey Memorial Park Inc.
1515 E. Compton Boulevard
Compton, CA 90221

Mr. Bradley J. Shames
President
American Textile Maintenance Company
1667 West Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90007

David L. Penrice
Aqua Capital Management LP
444 Regency Parkway Drive
Suite 300
Omaha, NE 68114

Arco Metals Co.
American Brass
14900 Garfield Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

Joyce A. Yeutter
Secretary
Artesia Cemetery District
Post Office Box 728
Artesia, CA 90701

Maria Dadian
City Manager
City of Artesia
18747 Clarkdale Avenue
Artesia, CA 90701

Charles Arzouman
Designee
Arzouman, Charles & Neuart
2110 Firewood Court
San Bernardino, CA 92404

Murray Wallis
c/o Urs Greiner Woodward-clyde
Ashland Chemical Co
2020 East First Street, Suite 400
Santa Ana, CA 92705

E. M. Atkinson, III
Trustee
Atkinson Brick Co
15421 Chemical Lane
Huntington Beach, CA 92649

Stuart E. Pennington
Terminal Superintendent
Atlantic Richfield Co.
8601 S. Garfield Avenue
South Gate, CA 90280

Roger Kempler
Corporate Counsel
Automobile Club of Southern California
3333 Fairview Road, A451
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

M. A. Ebright
Secretary
Baker Commodities, Inc
4020 Bandini Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90023

John Orepeza
Director of Public Works
City of Bell Gardens
7100 Garfield Avenue
Bell Gardens, CA 90201

Michael J. Egan
City of Bellflower
City Administrator
16600 Civic Center Drive
Bellflower, CA 90706

Lee C. Muchow
Secretary/Treasurer
Bellflower Home Garden Water Co.
17447 Lakewood Blvd.
Bellflower, CA 90706

Arlene Besst
Purchasing Manager
Bellflower Unified School District
16703 S. Clark Avenue
Bellflower, CA 90706

Roberto Olvera
General Manager
Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Co.
Post Office Box 1697
Bellflower, CA 90707

Robert D. Buell
Designee
Mary Dolores Buell
10730 E. Artesia Blvd.
Cerritos, CA 90701

Brother Hilarion O'Connor
Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels
555 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Carol Squire
Supervising Deputy Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
110 West A Street
Suite 1100
San Diego, CA 92101

Iris Malsman
Leon Romero
Designee
State of California, Caltrans
100 S. Main Street, Suite 1300
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Michael J. Rossi
Vice Pres Eng & Water Quality
California Water Service Co.
(Dominguez)
1720 N. First Street
San Jose, CA 95112-4598

Charles Emig
Water Superintendant
City of Cerritos
Post Office Box 3130
Cerritos, CA 90703-3130

Chang
I-Hsin and Associates
12930 Chelsworth Avenue
Cerritos, CA 90701

Mel Blevins
ULARA Watermaster
City of Los Angeles
Post Office Box 51111
Room 1472
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Thomas Nunley
Plant Manager
Darling-Delaware Co., Inc.
Post Office Box 58725
Los Angeles, CA 90058

Ron Sherman
Director of Facilities
El Rancho Unified School District
8910 E. Slauson Avenue
Pico Rivera, CA 90660

Hugh W. or Marcia K. Graham
2047 N. Palm Avenue
Upland, CA 91784

David Karraker
District Manager
California Water Service Company
3316 West Beverly Boulevard
Montebello, CA 90640

Mitch Caldwell
President
Candlewood Country Club
14000 E. Telegraph Road
Whittier, CA 90604

Director of MOT
Cerritos Community College District
11110 Alondra Blvd.
Norwalk, CA 90650

Elwood L. Petchel
President
CMPC Transition Corp.
181 W. Madison Street
26th Floor
Chicago, IL 60602

Kambiz Shoghi
General Manager
City of Compton Municipal Water Department
205 S. Willowbrook Avenue
Compton, CA 90220

James E. Dolan
10724 Lower Azusa Road
El Monte, CA 91731

John H. Emoto
8241 Gay Street
Cypress, CA 90630

Elizabeth Flesh, et al
Post Office Box 3925
Ontario, CA 91761

George Harada
Designee
Harada Brothers
12774 Cloverdale Road
Corona, CA 91702

Arthur J. Aguilar
General Manager
Central Basin Municipal Water District
6252 Telegraph Road
Commerce, CA 90040-2512

Ray Riddle
Sal Carbajal
Chevron Pipe Line Co.
16301 Trojan Way
La Mirada, CA 90638

Steven Lee Woi
Administrative Manager
Coast Packing Company
3275 E. Vernon Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90058-0918

James L. Scott
Chief Facilities Officer
Compton Unified School District
604 South Tamarind Avenue
Compton, CA 90220

Desi Alvarez
Deputy City Manager
City of Downey
Post Office Box 7016
Downey, CA 90241

Diane Kennedy
Manager
Exide Technologies
2700 South Indiana Street
Los Angeles, CA 90023

c/o Orange County Ice Co.
Attn: Mr. Will Pape
William H. Frampton
1186 Frampton Court
Artesia, CA 90701

Carol/Emily Francis/Hovland
Designee
Carol Jeane Francis
2596 Crestview Drive
Newport Beach, CA 92663

Paul Rowley
District Manager
Golden State Water Company
1920 W. Corporate Way
Anaheim, CA 92801

Daniel L. Villa
Vice President of Operations
Inglewood Park Cemetery
720 E. Florence Avenue
Inglewood, CA 90301

John H. Bowen
President
King Kelly Marmalade Co. Inc.
Post Office Box 1
Bellflower, CA 90707

James B. Glancy
Director of Water Resources
City of Lakewood
Post Office Box 158
Lakewood, CA 90714

Kevin L. Wattier
General Manager
Water Department
City of Long Beach
1800 East Wardlow Road
Long Beach, CA 90807

William N. Ratkovic
Accounting
Lunday-Thagard Oil Company
Post Office Box 1519
South Gate, CA 90280

Felix Contreras
President
Lynwood Park Mutual Water Co.
2644 E. 124th Street
Compton, CA 90222

Patrick Scanlon
Vice President of Water
Operations
Golden State Water Company
1920 W. Corporate Way
Anaheim, CA 92801

Shad Rezai
Southwest District Manager
Golden State Water Company
1600 W. Redondo Beach Blvd
Suite 101
Gardena, CA 90247

Clifton S. Jones, Jr.
Designee
The Jones Company
10945 S. Street, Suite 301-A
Cerritos, CA 90701

Masao Kotake
Trustee
18112 Mundare Avenue
Artesia, CA 90701

Mike Mintz
Manager
Lincoln Memorial Park Inc.
Post Office Box 4396
Compton, CA 90224

Thomas M. Erb
Director of Water Resources
City of Los Angeles
Department of Water & Power
P. O. Box 51111
Room 1460
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Paul H. Lussman, Jr., et al.
6130 Paramount Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90805

Attn: Velma McLaren
Velma and Arline K. Nuzum
McLaren
5066 Fanwood Avenue
Lakewood, CA 90713-1918

Daniel K. Walker
Sr. Vice President
Farmers & Merchants Trust
Co./L.B.
Post Office Box 891
Long Beach, CA 90801

Neil B. Poole
Director of Field Services
City of Huntington Park
6900 Bissell Street
Huntington Park, CA 90255

Robert Barone
LA County Assessors Office
500 West Temple Street
Room 183
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2770

Mike Gualtieri
Interim General Manager
La Habra Heights County
Water District
1271 N. Hacienda Boulevard
La Habra, CA 90631

Stanley J. Schnelle
Manager
Little Lake Cemetery District
11959 Lakeland Road
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Adam Ariki
Assistant Deputy Director
Los Angeles County Rancho
Los Amigos
900 S. Fremont Ave., 9th Floor
Alhambra, CA 91803

Daniel G. Ojeda
Director of Public Works
City of Lynwood
11330 Bullis Road
Lynwood, CA 90262

George Atkinson III
Executor
Mary Martin
11366 Winter Cottage Place
Las Vegas, Nevada 89135

Sergio Palos
Chief Operator
Maywood Mutual Water
Company No. 1
5953 S. Gifford Avenue
Huntington Park, CA 90255

Gustavo N. Villa
General Manager
Maywood Mutual Water
Company No. 2
3521 E. Slauson Avenue
Maywood, CA 90270

Robert C. Rohlf
Operations Manager
Maywood Mutual Water
Company N0. 3
6151 Heliotrope Avenue
Maywood, CA 90270-0669

Johnny E. Mellano, Jr.
Designee
Mellano, G., et al.
4730 Lincolnshire
Buena Park, CA 90621

Betty T. Shibuya & Thomas T. Tanaka
Successor Co-Trustees & Co
Executors of the Mary F.
Mitsuuchi Trust
Post Office Box 3266
Lakewood, CA 90711-3266

Henry Wind
California Water-City Hawthorne
City of Montebello
3316 W. Beverly Blvd.
Montebello, CA 90640

Kenneth S. Bradbury
General Manager
Montebello Land and Water
Company
Post Office Box 279
Montebello, CA 90640

Charles Barlow
Designee
The Newark Group, Inc.
6001 S. Eastern Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90040

Noel Ford
Utility Supervisor
City of Norwalk
Post Office Box 1030
Norwalk, CA 90651-1030

Aj Paz
Director
Northrop Grumman
Systems Corporation
1840 Century Park East
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Dr. Maureen Saul
Assistant Superintendent
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified
School District
12820 S. Pioneer Blvd.
Norwalk, CA 90650

Charles Roy
Vice President
Oltmans Construction Company
10005 Mission Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90608

K. Nakawaki
Designee
ONK Farms
2514 Waterford Street
Orange, CA 92667

Veyna Gonzalo
Designee
Orange County Nursery, Inc
5485 Grimes Canyon Road
Moorpark, CA 93021-8703

Thomas L. Coleman
General Manager
Orchard Dale Water District
13819 East Telegraph Road
Whittier, CA 90604

William Fraser
Plant Manager
PABCO Bldg. Products, LLC
4460 Pacific Blvd.
Vernon, CA 90058

Michael Arias, Esq.
6701 Center Drive West
14th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90045

Christopher S. Cash
Director of Public Works
City of Paramount
16400 Colorado Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

Michael Bishop
Assistant Superindendent
Paramount Unified School
District
15110 S. California Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

Jeanne-Marie Bruno
Vice President/General Mgr
Park Water Company
Post Office Box 7002
Downey, CA 90241

Edward P. Roski
President
Patrician Association
Majestic Realty Co.
13191 Crossroads Parkway North
City of Industry, CA 91746

David Fuentes
President
Pico Boys Baseball Inc.
Post Office Box 1061
Pico Rivera, CA 90660

Mark Grajeda
General Manager
Pico Water District
Post Office Box 758
Pico Rivera, CA 90661

Al Cablay
Director of Public Works
City of Pico Rivera
Post Office Box 1016
Pico Rivera, CA 90660

Real Estate Management Services
Randall Villis Family Trust
11021 Winners Circle, Suite 200
Los Alamitos, CA 90720

Bert De Groot
General Manager
Rockview Dairies Inc.
Post Office Box 668
Downey, CA 90241

Attn: James M. Tixier, Director
c/o Catholic Cemeteries
Roman Catholic Archbishop
of LA
3424 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90010-2241

Elvira C. Rosales
11325 Pioneer Boulevard
Norwalk, CA 90650

John Gonzales
Plant Manager
St. John Bosco School
13640 S. Bellflower Blvd.
Bellflower, CA 90706

Rosing
LS Trust & P Schwartz
6021 Sunnyslope Avenue
Van Nuys, CA 91401-3020

Dan Arrighi
Water Resources Manager
San Gabriel Valley Water Co.
Post Office Box 6010
El Monte, CA 91734-2010

Donald K. Jensen
Director of Public Works
City of Santa Fe Springs
11710 Telegraph Road
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Patrick Udeh
Chief Plant Operator
Sativa L. A. County Water
District
2015 E. Hatchway Street
Compton, CA 90222-3519

Robert P. Scantlebury
11951 East Imperial Hwy
Norwalk, CA 90650

Seven-Up/RC Bottling Co.
of S. Calif.
3220 E. 26th Street
Vernon, CA 90023

Rick Olson
Deputy Director of Public Works
City of Signal Hill
2175 E. 28th Street
Signal Hill, CA 90755

Alice L. Simmons
Trustee
Simmons Survivor's Trust
6186 Irena Avenue
Camarillo, CA 93012

Rex M. Smith
620 S. Nutwood St.
Anaheim, CA 92804

Smurfit-Stone Container
Enterprise
9469 East Port Road
PO Box 26998
Jacksonville, FL 32226

Craig Gott
Engineering Manager
Suburban Water Systems
1211 E. Center Court Drive
Covina, CA 91724-3602

Ray Cordova
Land Service Agent
Southern California Edison Co.
14799 Chestnut Street
Westminster, CA 92683

David Torres
Director of Field Operations
City of South Gate
4244 Santa Ana Street
South Gate, CA 90280

Brian T. Sinclair
General Manager
South Montebello Irrigation
District
864 W. Washington Boulevard
Montebello, CA 90640-6191

Jesus Barreras
General Manager
Tract Number 180 Water Co.
4544 Florence Avenue
Cudahy, CA 90201

Martin Susnir
President
Tract 349 Mutual Water Co.
4630 Santa Ana Street
Cudahy, CA 90201-5903

Bobby Ray Robertson, Designee
W. Tucker and/or
Bobby Robertson
3768 Bandini Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90023

Linda L. Benson
Designee
Union Development Company,
Inc.
16550 Bloomfield Ave.
Cerritos, CA 90701

Richard S. Forbes
Designee
United States Gypsum Co.
4500 Ardine Street
South Gate, CA 90280

Kevin L. Kaemingk
Superintendent
Valley Christian Schools
10818 East Artesia Boulevard
Cerritos, CA 90703

Ernest A. Vangrootheest
17725 S. Bloomfield Ave.
Cerritos, CA 90701

Samual Kevin Wilson
Director of Community Services
City of Vernon
4305 Santa Fe Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058-0805

Brody Realty, Inc.
Property Management
Vernon Cold Storage, LLC
1912 Homewood Drive
Altadena, CA 91001

Michael Carlson
Superintendent
Virginia Country Club
4602 Virginia Road
Long Beach, CA 90807

Ronald S. Hood
President
Triwell Properties Inc.
4650 West Rosecrans Ave.
Hawthorne, CA 90250

Nadia M. Geller
Triwell Properties Inc.
4857 W. 147th Street, Suite A
Hawthorne, CA 90250

Martin Gonzalez
Designee
Walnut Park Mutual Water Co.
2460 E. Florence Avenue
Huntington Park, CA 90255

David T. Mochizuki
Director of Public Works
City of Whittier
13230 E. Penn Street
Whittier, CA 90602

Paul Muschetto
Assistant Superintendent
Whittier Union High School District
9401 S. Painter Avenue
Whittier, CA 90605-2798

Christine H. Joseph
Designee
Estate of Helen & C. Joseph Wolfsberger
3867 Petaluma Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90808

Kathy Y. Hirose
Designee
George and Alice Yamamoto
3305 E. 68th Street
Long Beach, CA 90805

Nancy Keane, Successor Trustee
Zane Living Trust
6944 Knowlton Place
Los Angeles, CA 90045

Charles Magee
General Counsel
Tesoro Refining and Marketing
3450 South 344th Way
Suite 201
Auburn, WA 98001

Richard Rhone
Marc Rozman
GEI Consultants
Bookman-Edmonston Engineering, Inc
225 West Broadway, Suite 400
Glendale, CA 91204-1331

Executive Office - LAR
California Water Quality Control Board
320 West Fourth Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Best, Best, and Krieger
Post Office Box 1028
Riverside, CA 92502

Yvette Barrios
County Property Tax Division
California Board of Equilization
Post Office Box 1150
Norwalk, CA 90650

Michael Compos
Division of Water Rights
California Water Resources Control Board
Post Office Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95801

Consulting Engineers
599 South Barranca Avenue
Suite 573
Covina, CA 91723

William Blomquist
Workship Political Theory
Indiana University
513 North Park Street
Bloomington, IN 47401

Robert Krieger
Consulting Engineers
Krieger and Stewart Engineers
3602 University Avenue
Suite 201
Riverside, CA 92501

Kathleen Kunysz
Program Manager
Metropolitan Water District
700 North Alameda Street
11th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Central Basin MWD
6252 Telegraph Road
Commerce, CA 90040-2512

Tim Miller, Corporate Counsel
California-American Water Company
1033 B Avenue, Suite 200
Coronado, CA 92118

Mr. Will Pape
Artesia Ice Service
11846 Frampton Court
Artesia, CA 90701

Stetson Engineers, Inc.
861 Village Oaks Drive
Suite 100
West Covina, CA 91724

Todd Ouwehand
Plant Manager
Rocky Mountain Industries Inc.
10260 Matern Place
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Equilon Enterprises LLC
910 Louisiana Street, Suite 2556
Houston, TX 77002-5227

Mark Stuart
Watermaster
State Water Resources Control Board
770 Fairmont Avenue, Suite 102
Glendale, CA 91203-1035

Robb Whitaker
General Manager
Water Replenishment District of Southern California
4040 Paramount Boulevard
Lakewood, CA 90702

Frederic A. Fudacz, Esq.
Nossaman LLP
445 South Figueroa Street
31st Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Carmen A. Trutanich
City Attorney
Richard M. Brown
General Counsel
Julie C. Riley
Deputy City Attorney
111 N. Hope Street, Suite 340
P.O. Box 51111
Los Angeles, CA 90051-0100

John L. Fellows III
City Attorney
Patrick Q. Sullivan
Assistant City Attorney
City Attorneys' Office
3031 Torrance Blvd.
Torrance, CA 90503-5059

Robert V. Wadden, Jr.
City Attorney
City of Manhattan Beach
City Attorney's Office
1400 Highland Avenue
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

Cal P. Saunders, City Attorney
City Attorney's Office
City of Inglewood
One Manchester Boulevard
Inglewood, CA 90301

Steven O'Neill, Esq.
Lemeiux & O'Neill
2393 Towngate Road
Suite 201
Westlake Village, CA 91361

Lauren Feldman, Esq.
Jenkins & Hogin LLP
1230 Rosecrans Ave
Suite 110
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

Robert E. Shannon
City Attorney
J. Charles Parkin
Principal Deputy City Attorney
Office of the Long Beach City Attorney
333 West Ocean Boulevard
11th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802-4664

Eva Muro, Esq.
City Attorney
City of Vernon
4305 Santa Fe Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058

Hugo Francisco Leal, Esq.
Leal-Trejo, LLP
707 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 3700
Los Angeles, CA 90017

William F. Kruse, Esq.
Thomas S. Bunn, III, Esq.
T. Nina Tarnay, Esq.
Lagerlof, Senecal, Bradley, Gosney & Kruse
301 North Lake Avenue
Tenth Floor
Pasadena, CA 91101-4108

Scott S. Slater, Esq.
Stephanie Osler Hastings, Esq.
Russell M. McGlothlin, Esq.
Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck
21 East Carrillo Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Robert Periotti
Deputy Watermaster
State Water Resources
Control Board
770 Fairmont Avenue
Suite 102
Glendale, CA 91203-1035

Andrew Pollak
Office of Chief Counsel
Department of Water Resources
1416 Ninth Street
Room 1118-16
Sacramento, CA 95814

Marilyn Levin
Deputy Attorney General
Michael Hughes, Esq.
Office of the Attorney General
300 South Spring Street
Suite 500
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Steve Kennedy, Esq.
Brunick, McElhaney & Beckett
1839 Commerce Center West
P. O. Box 6425
San Bernardino, CA 92412

Arthur G. Kidman, Esq.
David D. Boyer, Esq.
Tram T. Tran, Esq.
McCormick, Kidman &
Behrens, LLC
650 Town Center Drive, Suite
100
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Curtis D. Parvin, Esq.
Sedgwick, Detert, Moran &
Arnold LLP
3 Park Plaza, 17th Floor
Irvine, CA 92614

Merrie Hathaway, Trustee
Hathaway Family Q-Tip Trust
P. O. Box 646
Squaw Valley, CA 93675

Jesse R. Hathaway, Trustee
Hawthaway Family Survivor's
Trust And Hathaway Family Q-
Tip Trust
264 East Montecito Avenue
Sierra Madre, CA 91024

Loline Hathaway, Trustee
Hawthaway Family Survivor's
Trust And Hathaway Family Q-
Tip Trust
P. O. Box 4172
Yah-Ta-Hey, NM 87375

Francine Rippy, Trustee
Hawthaway Family Survivor's
Trust And Hathaway Family Q-
Tip Trust
1841 Vallecito Drive
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Richard F. Hathaway, Jr.
Trustee
Hawthaway Family Survivor's
Trust And Hathaway Family Q-
Tip Trust
19599 Highway 89
Hat Creek, CA 96040

William Hathaway, Trustee
Hawthaway Family Survivor's
Trust And Hathaway Family Q-
Tip Trust
2240 SW 87th Avenue
Portland, OR 97225

Appendix K

Notification to Los Angeles County regarding preparation of this UWMP

City of Vernon

COMMUNITY SERVICES & WATER DEPARTMENT
Samuel Kevin Wilson, Director of Community Services & Water
4305 Santa Fe Avenue, Vernon, California 90058
Telephone (323) 583-8811 Fax (323) 826-1435

March 8, 2011

William T. Fujioka, Chief Executive Officer
County of Los Angeles
713 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Notification of the Preparation of the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan for the City of Vernon

Dear Mr. Fujioka:

The City of Vernon (City), pursuant to §10621(b) of the California Water Code, is hereby providing notification to the County of Los Angeles of the preparation of the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

The subject notification is intended to inform the County of Los Angeles of the opportunity to consult with, and submit comments for consideration by the City regarding the UWMP during the review process.

Sincerely,

Samuel Kevin Wilson, P.E.
Director of Community Services and Water

SKW/sr

Appendix L

Internal comments and responses from April 18, 2011

Internal comments regarding Vernon 2010 UWMP Draft
April 18, 2011

From	Page	Comment	Response
SR	8	add IRWMP to coordinating agencies in Table 1	Concur
SR	10	Gateway Alliance?	Changed to "Gateway Regional Alliance" throughout
SR	12	remove "Service Area Boundary" from Figure 1	Concur
SR	13	verify stated temperature	so verified, added data on monthly variation
SR	15	Demographic statistics	updated per SR's comments
SR	17	check if total demand in Table 4 includes recycled water	yes, total includes recycled water which is also itemized in the table
KW	17	Combine commercial and industrial water use in Table 5	The water code requires these sectors to be reported individually
KW	19	Regional Compliance will calculate and be available for ?	Waiting on Gateway Regional Alliance
SR	19	projected water delivery total in Table 5 seems high	recalculated assuming 12000 AFY of potable water is available to match peak demand
KW	19	"will be" a signatory to Gateway Regional Alliance agreement	anticipating membership in Regional Alliance, recommend including signing date
KW	21	Recycled Water Supply too high	Recalculated per 2008 CBMWD Recycled Water Master Plan
SR	21	total water supply in Table 6 too high	Recalculated per 2008 CBMWD Recycled Water Master Plan
KW	23	change to 8 wells	Concur
SR	23	why 2005?	updated year
SR	23	double check groundwater pumping data	verified per supply records
KW	24	power station project cancelled	Concur - rewrote recycled water sections
SR	24	project has been dropped	Concur - rewrote recycled water sections
KW	26	repeated information	Updated section per 2008 CBMWD Recycled Water Master Plan
SR	26	project has been dropped	Updated section per 2008 CBMWD Recycled Water Master Plan
SR	27	MWD is listed as source of replenishment water even though no replenishment water has been delivered since 2007	Added: "Imported water from MWD has not been available for replenishment since 2007; however, the lack of availability of this source is considered to be temporary."
KW	28	power station project cancelled	Concur - rewrote recycled water sections
SR	28	Table 8 - no longer planned	Updated to reflect cancellation of power plant project
SR	28	Table 9 - potential recycled water use too high	Recalculated per 2008 CBMWD Recycled Water Master Plan
SR	30	Table 11 - does this include recycled water?	yes

KW = S. Kevin Wilson - Director of Vernon Communiy Services and Water Department
SR = Scott Rigg, MPA - Vernon Public Works and Water Superintendent

Internal comments regarding Vernon 2010 UWMP Draft
April 18, 2011

From	Page	Comment	Response
SR	30	Table 11 - can we use this as future peak demands?	used 12000 AFY as peak per earlier conservation
KW	30	Change "expansion of Malburg Generation Station" to "Southeast Regional Energy Project"	Concur
SR	31	Table 12 - ?	Recalculated showing zero difference or surplus supply
KW	31	for planning purposes, include construction of a power generating facility in 2015 consuming 1000 AFY of recycled water	Concur - recalculated implementation of projected recycled water use
SR	32	Table 13 - ?	Recalculated showing zero difference or surplus supply
SR	32	remove Tissurama Industries from list of potential recycled water users	Concur - recalculated implementation of projected recycled water use
SR	33	Table 15 - ?	Recalculated showing zero difference or surplus supply
SR	35	does Recent aquifer exist?	Per DWR Bulletin on Central Basin, the Recent aquifer underlies the vicinity
KW	36	make "groundwater" one word throughout	Concur - rewrote water quality sections
KW	36	well 18 abandoned throughout	Concur - rewrote water quality sections
KW	36	spell out DWSAP	Concur - rewrote water quality sections
SR	36	well 18 abandoned throughout	Concur - rewrote water quality sections
KW	36	reiterate conditions of City's purchase agreement with CBMWD	Concur
KW	37	change language regarding installation of transducers in well	Concur - rewrote water quality sections
KW	37	well 18 abandoned throughout	Concur - rewrote water quality sections
SR	37	references to excluded figures, table	Removed extraneous references
KW	39	reiterate completion SWRP Phase II	Concur
SR	45	DMMs?	Updated to reflect unavailability of current CUWCC Report
SR	46	Vernon Gazette no longer published	Removed references to Vernon Gazette
SR	47	CBMWD Conservation Messaging Tool Kit - do we have these?	Updated per CBMWD UWMP Draft

KW = S. Kevin Wilson - Director of Vernon Communiy Services and Water Department
SR = Scott Rigg, MPA - Vernon Public Works and Water Superintendent

Appendix M

Notification of Solicitation of Public Comments

City of Vernon

4305 Santa Fe Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058
(323) 583-8811

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The City of Vernon will conduct a Public Hearing, which you may attend.

Place: Vernon City Hall
City Council Chambers
4305 Santa Fe Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058

Date & Time: **Tuesday, May 17, 2011 at 9:00 a.m.**

The City Council of the City of Vernon will be conducting a Public Hearing for the purpose of receiving comments from the public and other interested stakeholders on the adoption of the 2010 Vernon Urban Water Management Plan. The Public Hearing will be held at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, May 17, 2011, at the City of Vernon Council Chambers.

A draft of the 2010 Vernon Urban Water Management Plan is available for inspection during normal business hours at the office of Community Services, Vernon City Hall, 4305 Santa Fe Avenue, between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday. Additional background information on the purpose of the Urban Water Management Plan is available at the California Department of Water Resources website: http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/.

If you challenge the approval of this plan, or any provisions thereof in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the hearing described in this notice; or in written correspondence delivered to the City of Vernon at, or prior to, the hearing.

Dated: 4-25-11

WILLARD YAMAGUCHI, City Clerk

Appendix N

Comments and responses from Public Hearing on May 17, 2011

Comments received May 18, 2011.
Corrections were made per suggestions in their entirety.

I reviewed the City of Vernon's draft 2010 UWMP sections pertaining to recycled water, Sanitation Districts, and CBMWD. These are my 2 minor comments:

- Page 29, §4.2.3 Recycled Water, 1st paragraph, 2nd sentence: change "...CBMWD has become a leader in producing and marketing recycled water." to "...CBMWD has become a leader in distributing and marketing recycled water."
- Page 31, §4.5.1 Disposition of Wastewater Collection and Treatment, 1st paragraph, last sentence and bullets: Change "The JOS includes the following water reclamation plants (WRP):" to "The JOS includes the following wastewater treatment plants:" and add "water reclamation plant" to all bullets except the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (it currently is not a WRP). Also, add La Canada water reclamation plant to the list

Thank You,

Donald Ton, PE
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90607
P: (562) 908-4288 Ext. 2810
F: (562) 908-4293
email: dton@lacsd.org

Appendix O

2010 Amendment to CBMWD Imported Water Purchase Agreement

AMENDMENT
TO
PURCHASE AGREEMENT FOR IMPORTED WATER TO BE PROVIDED BY CENTRAL BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

PURCHASER: City of Vernon

BASE ALLOCATION: 1,112 acre-feet (AF)

TIER 1 ANNUAL MAXIMUM (90% of Base Allocation): 1,000 AF

PURCHASE COMMITMENT (60% of 2,800 AF Base Allocation x 2 years + 60% of 1,112 AF Base Allocation x 3 years): 5,362 AF

TERM: 5 years from January 1, 2008

EFFECTIVE DATE of AMENDMENT: January 1, 2010

THIS AMENDMENT TO THE PURCHASE AGREEMENT FOR IMPORTED WATER TO BE PROVIDED BY CENTRAL BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, is entered into on December 21, 2009 between Central Basin Municipal Water District and City of Vernon.

It is mutually agreed that the following changes and additions are hereby made to the Agreement:

A. Base Allocation is decreased from 2,800 AF to 1,112 AF, as shown above under "BASE ALLOCATION"

B. Tier 1 Annual Maximum is decreased from 2,520 AF to 1,112 AF, as shown above under "TIER 1 ANNUAL MAXIMUM (90% of Base Allocation)"

C. Purchase Commitment is decreased from 8,400 AF to 5,362 AF, as shown above under "PURCHASE COMMITMENT"

D. Term is five (5) years from January 1, 2008, as shown above under "TERM" to clarify that the term of the original agreement has not changed.

E. Effective date of the decreases in Base Allocation, Tier 1 Annual Maximum and Purchase Commitment is January 1, 2010, as shown above under "EFFECTIVE DATE".

CENTRAL BASIN MUNICIPAL
WATER DISTRICT

By: _____
Art Aguilar
General Manager

Date: 1/6/10

City of Vernon

By: _____
Hilario L. Gonzales
Mayor

Date: _____

ATTEST:

By: _____
Manuela Giron, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Laurence S. Wiener, City Attorney

Appendix P

2009-10 Central Basin Watermaster Service Report

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
SOUTHERN REGION

WATERMASTER SERVICE
in the
CENTRAL BASIN
Los Angeles County

July 1, 2009- June 30, 2010

October 2010

Arnold Schwarzenegger	**Lester A. Snow**	**Mark W. Cowin**
Governor	Secretary for Natural Resources	Director
State of California	California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Water Resources

Party	Sales[1] 2009-2010	Allowed Pumping Allocation 2009-2010	Carryover from 2008-2009	Leases[1] With Flex	Leases[1] Without Flex	Allowable Extraction	Amount Pumped	In-Lieu	Balance	Allowable Carryover into 2010-2011 Drought	Normal	Total	
Orchard Dale Water District	147.00	1,254.00	183.80		180.00	1,617.80	1,401.96		215.84	2.00	213.84	215.84	7
PABCO Building Products, LLC		800.00	0.95	-800.00		0.95	0.00		0.95		0.95	0.95	
Paradise Memorial Park		16.00	20.00			36.00	20.62		15.38		15.38	15.38	
Paramount, City of		5,883.00	1,076.60	-500.00	-400.00	6,059.60	4,193.57		1,866.03		1,076.60	1,076.60	
Paramount Unified School District		46.00	15.32	-46.00		15.32	22.41		-7.09		-7.09	-7.09	
Park Water Co		2.30	117.24	2,340.00		2,459.54	2,396.19		63.35		63.35	63.35	
Patrician Associates Inc/Majestic Realty Co		12.00	20.00			32.00	0.00		32.00		20.00	20.00	
Pico Boys Baseball, Inc		13.00	0.00	-13.00		0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	
Pico Rivera, City of		5,579.00	615.52			6,194.52	5,191.06		1,003.46		1,003.46	1,003.46	
Pico Water District		3,624.00	260.27			3,884.27	3,299.89		584.38		584.38	584.38	
Randall, Villis Family Trust		4.00	20.00			24.00	0.00		24.00		20.00	20.00	
Rippy, Francine		4.07	11.41			15.48	0.00		15.48		15.48	15.48	
Rockview Dairies, Inc		101.00	11.54	50.00		162.54	141.98		20.56		20.56	20.56	
Rocky Mountain Industries, Inc		0.00	15.32			15.32	0.00		15.32		15.32	15.32	
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Los Angeles		347.00	69.40			416.40	160.05		256.35		69.40	69.40	
Rosales, Elvira C		3.00	22.00			25.00	0.00		25.00	2.00	20.00	22.00	
Rosing, L S Trust and P Schwartz		6.00	20.00			26.00	0.00		26.00		20.00	20.00	
St John Bosco School		42.00	20.00			62.00	24.77		37.23		20.00	20.00	
San Gabriel Valley Water Co		2,565.35	513.07		250.00	3,328.42	2,918.35		410.07		410.07	410.07	
Santa Fe Springs, City of		4,035.78	974.04		-125.00	4,884.82	2,668.24		2,216.58	166.88	807.16	974.04	
Sativa - Los Angeles County Water District		474.00	154.80	275.00		903.80	657.87		245.93		149.80	149.80	
Scantlebury, Robert P		4.00	38.00			42.00	0.70		41.30	18.00	20.00	38.00	
September Properties, LLC		22.00	18.31	-39.00		1.31	0.00		1.31		1.31	1.31	
Seven-Up/RC Bottling Co of So California, Inc		69.00	20.00			89.00	0.00		89.00		20.00	20.00	
Signal Hill, City of		2,022.00	319.85			2,341.85	1,835.10		506.75		404.40	404.40	
Simmons Survivor's Trust		33.00	20.00	-33.00		20.00	0.00		20.00		20.00	20.00	
South Montebello Irrigation District		1,268.00	253.60	678.00		2,199.60	1,610.21		589.39		389.20	389.20	
Southern California Edison Co		670.00	134.00			804.00	87.10		716.90		134.00	134.00	
Southern Service Co & Environmentals, Inc	-65.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	2
South Gate, City of		11,183.00	1,803.74	-2,500.00		10,486.74	9,081.96		1,404.78		1,404.78	1,404.78	
Statewide Stations, Inc		1.00	34.00			35.00	0.00		35.00	14.00	20.00	34.00	
Suburban Water Systems		3,721.00	529.20	-1,570.00	-250.00	2,430.20	2,018.08		412.12		412.12	412.12	
Tract Number One Hundred & Eighty Water Co		2,137.00	327.40	-500.00		1,964.40	1,519.74		444.66		327.40	327.40	
Tract 349 Mutual Water Co		423.00	131.09	266.00	147.00	967.09	836.27		130.82		130.82	130.82	
Tucker, W and/or Bobby Robertson		8.00	21.38			29.38	0.35		29.03	1.38	20.00	21.38	
Union Development Co, Inc		12.00	20.00			32.00	0.00		32.00		20.00	20.00	
United States Gypsum Co		365.00	73.00			438.00	0.00		438.00		73.00	73.00	
Vangrootheest, Ernest A		10.00	10.00	-10.00		10.00	0.00		10.00		10.00	10.00	
Vernon, City of		8,039.00	204.88			8,243.88	7,281.99		961.89	204.88	757.01	961.89	
Vernon Cold Storage, LLC	-74.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	6
Virginia Country Club		274.00	27.40			301.40	299.38		2.02		2.02	2.02	
Walnut Park Mutual Water Co		996.00	217.68	500.00		1,713.68	1,364.00		349.68		299.20	299.20	
WEMS, Inc.		8.00	20.00			28.00	0.16		27.84		20.00	20.00	
Whittier, City of		895.00	162.39			1,057.39	897.37		160.02		160.02	160.02	
Whittier Union High School District		100.00	20.00	-50.00		70.00	25.29		44.71		20.00	20.00	

Appendix R

Gateway Regional Water Conservation Alliance Report

Gateway Regional Water Conservation Alliance Report

Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Authority

June 2011

Gateway Regional Water Conservation Alliance Report

Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Authority

June 2011

1 Introduction

The Senate Bill X7-7 (SBX7-7), the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Act) was signed into law November 2009. This legislation set a goal of achieving a 20 percent statewide reduction in urban per capita water use, and requires urban retail water suppliers to set 2020 Urban Water Use Targets to meet that goal. Commonly referred to as the 20 by 2020 plan The Act identifies the methodologies, water use targets and reporting requirements that apply to urban water suppliers. It directed the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to develop technical methodologies and criteria to ensure the consistent implementation of the Act, and to provide guidance to urban retail water suppliers in developing baseline water use and compliance water use targets.

The Act requires that urban retail water suppliers who have either 3000 or more connections or provide 3000 acre-feet or more of water per year to their customers, develop Per Capita Urban Water Use Targets for 2020 in order to qualify for state grants and loans. Each urban retail water supplier must include the following information in their Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs), beginning in their submittal for 2010:

- Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use (Baseline)
- 2020 Urban Water Use Target (2020 Target)
- 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target (2015 Interim Target)

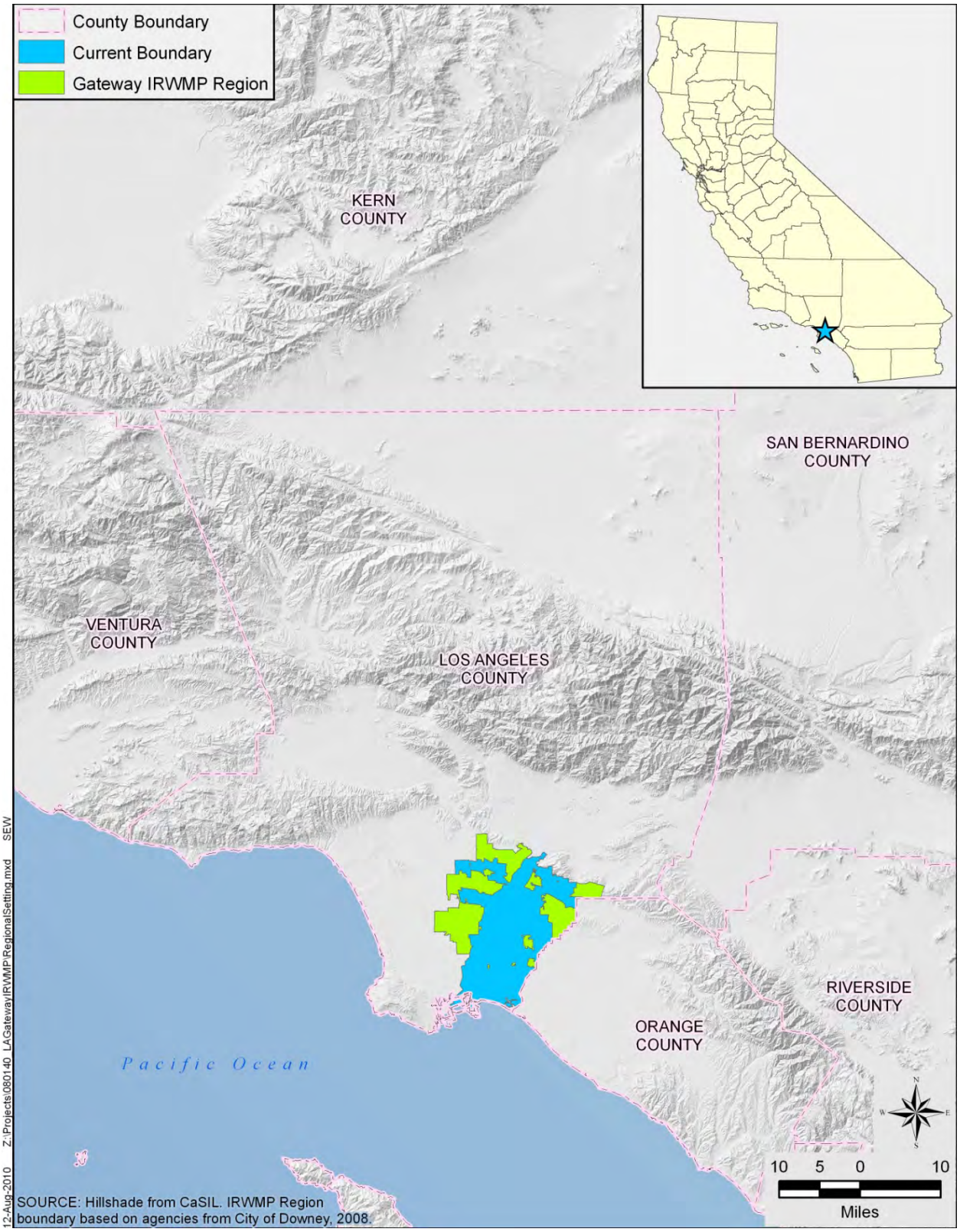
According to Sections 10608.20(a)(1) and 10608.28 of the California Water Code, urban retail water suppliers may plan, comply, and report the above information on a regional basis, an individual basis, or both.

The Gateway Cities formed the Los Angeles Gateway Integrated Water Management Authority (Gateway Authority) to develop a detailed integrated regional water management plan specifically for the Gateway area and to assist the area in other water related projects. The Gateway Authority is an official joint powers authority (JPA) under California law. There are currently 19 entities signatory to the JPA. They are actively engaging in both stakeholder and public outreach programs to expand JPA membership. The Gateway Region is located in southeast Los Angeles County, see Figure 1.

As most urban water retailers in the Gateway Region are signatories to the Gateway Authority, it is a logical extension of regional planning efforts for the Authority to comply with the reporting requirements of SBX7-7 on a regional basis.

If complying on a regional basis, a letter must be submitted to DWR stating that a Regional Alliance has been formed. The alliance members must sign an agreement committing to their participation and to meeting the 2015 interim and 2020 Urban Water Use Targets. Each board must also submit a resolution binding their agency to that agreement. Regional 2020 Targets and 2015 Interim Targets must also be included in each Regional Alliance member's Urban Water Management Plan.

Figure 1. Gateway Authority Location



If a Regional Alliance meets its regional target, then all suppliers in the alliance will be deemed compliant. If a Regional Alliance fails to meet its regional target, water suppliers in the Alliance that meet their individual targets will be deemed compliant. Water suppliers in alliances that meet neither their individual target nor their regional target will be deemed non-compliant. In general, urban water suppliers that use less than 100 gallons per capita per day are exempt from setting compliance targets. An agency that has a low per capita water use helps lower the target for the region, but can still use its individually calculated target.

The participating agencies within the Gateway Region formed a regional alliance. Copies of the draft Letter Agreement and draft resolution can be found in Appendix C.

One goal of the Gateway Regional Alliance is to provide flexibility for the cities and water agencies within the Gateway Region to comply with the requirements of SBX7-7. By enabling the cities and water agencies in the area to plan, comply, and report either regionally or independently, the Gateway Regional Alliance improves the likelihood that those cities and water agencies will qualify for grant funds. A second, long-term goal is for the participating agencies to take a regional approach to water conservation and encourage further cooperation between the participating agencies.

2 Outreach and Participation

2.1 Regional Alliance

A total of 24 urban water suppliers (cities, water companies, and water districts) in the Gateway IRWMP area were invited to form the Gateway Regional Alliance. Figure 2 below shows all of the communities located within the Gateway IRWMP area. A contact list was developed and the urban water suppliers in the Gateway IRWMP area were engaged during the early stages of the Gateway Regional Alliance process. A letter, Appendix A, was sent to each of the water supplier representatives, which included an explanation of the goals and objectives of forming the Gateway Regional Alliance and the benefits of planning, reporting, and complying with the Water Conservation Act of 2009. In addition to the letter, an email with requests for specific water use data was sent out to each urban water supplier. The email explained the type of data required for the 20x2020 Compliance calculations, and identified where that data might be found. Follow-up telephone calls were made to encourage participation in the Gateway Regional Alliance as well as provide information about the alliance process in general and to clarify any questions regarding the data requests.

Once agency-specific data was received and processed, the information was sent back to the individual representatives for their review and comment. Comments, if any, were addressed, and the individual data was entered into the database for regional calculations.

Of the 24 urban water suppliers that were contacted, 17 agencies have agreed to participate and will form the Gateway Regional Alliance.

Participating Agencies	
Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	City of Bell Gardens
City of Cerritos	City of Downey
City of Huntington Park	City of Lakewood
City of Long Beach	City of Lynwood
City of Norwalk	City of Paramount
City of Pico Rivera	Pico Water District
City of Santa Fe Springs	City of Signal Hill
City of South Gate	City of Vernon
City of Whittier	

The remaining urban water suppliers, listed below, chose not to participate because they are not required to submit an UWMP or stated that they would comply with the SBX7-7 requirements individually.

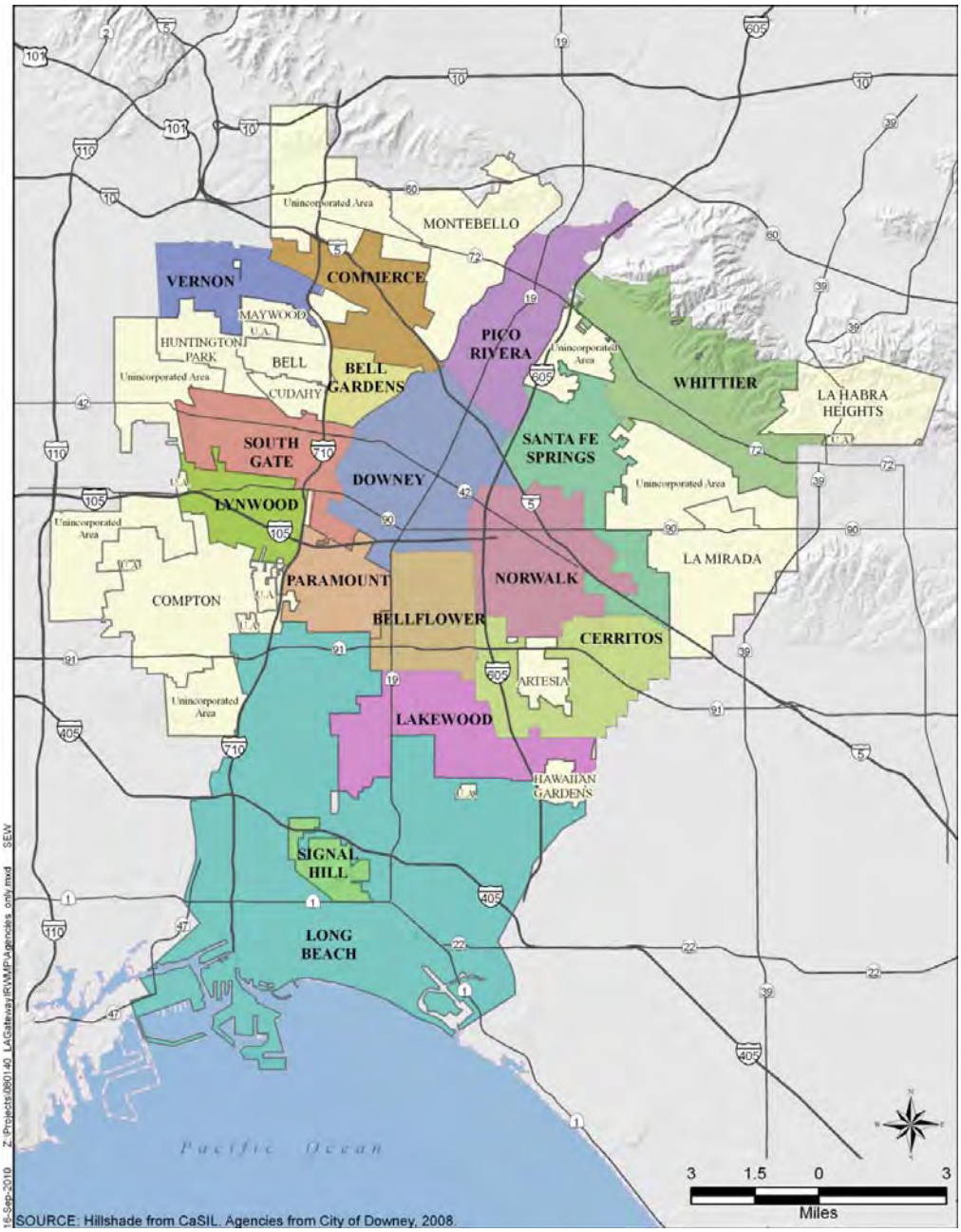
California Water Service Company	Doing own calculations
City of Commerce	UWMP not required
Golden State Water Company	Doing own calculations
La Habra Heights County Water District	UWMP not required
Montebello Land & Water	Doing own calculations
Park Water Company	Doing own calculations
San Gabriel Valley Water Company	Doing own calculations
Suburban Water Systems	Doing own calculations

2.2 Public Hearing

A public hearing was conducted as required by the guidelines to gather any public comments on the formation of a regional alliance for reporting water use targets and on the draft results of the 20x2020 calculations (presented later in this document). The hearing was held on May 13 in conjunction with a regular meeting of the Gateway Authority. The hearing was noticed on May 4 and May 10, 2011 in the Los Angeles Times and the Long Beach Press Telegram, as well as being noticed in the Gateway Authority May 13, 2011 Agenda.

On behalf of the Authority, Gateway Authority's consultant presented the background and results of the 2015 and 2020 water use targets for the region and for each individual participating agency. There were no comments submitted at the public hearing.

Figure 2. Gateway IRWMP Area Map



3 Calculations

The following is an explanation of the elements used to calculate the urban per capita water use for both the 10-Year and the 5-Year Baseline periods:

- **Population Estimate:** The population estimates were obtained from each agency's DWR Public Water System Statistics Reports. Each agency's service area population estimates were developed based on US Census data and California Department of Finance data.
- **Groundwater Extraction:** Groundwater extraction values from each agency were obtained from analysis of DWR Public Water System Statistics Reports. Groundwater used to develop water production wells and groundwater sold to other water utilities was deducted from the overall groundwater extraction volume. This identified the amount of groundwater entering a given agency's distribution system.
- **Purchased Water:** The Alliance participants made numerous water purchases during the selected 10-Year and 5-Year Baseline periods. Additional water was purchased intra-regionally – between suppliers – as well as from the Central Basin Municipal Water District. Purchased water was excluded from the selling agency's calculated water use, but included in the purchasing agency's water use; thus the same water was not counted twice.
- **Distribution System Storage Change:** The net change in the distribution system storage was not included in the gross water calculation.
- **Agricultural Water Use and Process Water:** Agricultural and process water uses were not included in the gross water use calculation.
- **Gross Water Use Before Indirect Recycled Water Use:** Groundwater extractions and purchased potable water were combined to obtain the gross water use.
- **Indirect Water Use Deduction:** The Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) uses recycled water as a supplement to imported water, local water, and natural recharge for replenishment of the groundwater basin. Table A-1 below (Water Replenishment District of Southern California, Engineering Survey and Report, 2011, p. A-6) displays the historical amount of water replenished in the Montebello Forebay Spreading Grounds. The five-year average of recycled water present in the recharged water was estimated for each year in the baseline period. This yearly percentage of recycled water, a 10 percent "in-basin loss," and a 3 percent "distribution system loss," were excluded from the groundwater extraction for each year in the baseline period.
- **Adjusted Gross Water Use Before Indirect Recycled Water Use:** Groundwater extractions adjusted for indirect recycled water use and purchased potable water were combined to obtain the adjusted urban water use.

Table A-1

(In Acre-feet)

YEAR	GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION	IMPORTED WATER FOR DIRECT USE*	RECLAIMED WATER FOR DIRECT USE*	TOTAL
WATER YEAR				
1960-61	354,400	196,800		551,200
1961-62	334,900	178,784		513,684
1962-63	284,500	222,131		506,631
1963-64	280,400	257,725		538,125
1964-65	271,400	313,766		585,166
1965-66	283,600	308,043		591,643
1966-67	269,000	352,787		621,787
1967-68	281,700	374,526		656,226
1968-69	275,400	365,528		640,928
1969-70	284,800	398,149		682,949
1970-71	272,500	397,122		669,622
1971-72	280,900	428,713		709,613
1972-73	265,900	400,785		666,685
1973-74	266,300	410,546		676,846
1974-75	269,800	380,228		650,028
1975-76	274,700	404,958		679,658
1976-77	271,300	355,896		627,196
1977-78	254,900	373,116		628,016
1978-79	265,000	380,101	100 [a]	645,201
1979-80	266,600	397,213	200	664,013
1980-81	269,626	294,730	300	564,656
1981-82	264,461	391,734	300	656,495
1982-83	252,090	408,543	400	661,033
1983-84	248,590	441,151	1,800	691,541
1984-85	245,831	451,549	2,000	699,380
1985-86	249,334	427,860	2,400	679,594
1986-87	244,686	478,744	2,300	725,730
1987-88	238,541	479,318	3,500	721,359
1988-89	244,530	466,166	5,300	715,996
1989-90	245,668	448,285	5,900	699,853
1990-91	240,700	485,109	5,000	730,809
1991-92	252,718	395,191	4,900	652,809
1992-93	190,736	388,949	824	580,509
1993-94	198,391	483,287	3,413	685,091
1994-95	221,998	437,191	6,143	665,332
1995-96	234,636	426,699	19,804	681,139
1996-97	240,137	436,569	25,046	701,752
1997-98	240,164	375,738	27,075	642,977
1998-99	256,344	396,655	30,510	683,509
1999-00	252,082	395,681	33,589	681,352
2000-01	249,231	395,024	32,589	676,844
2001-02	250,231	395,799	38,694	684,724
2002-03	242,214	381,148	38,839	662,201
2003-04	248,378	389,233	36,626	674,237
2004-05	230,004	402,660	33,988	666,652
2005-06	227,839	366,815	35,301	629,955
2006-07	235,770	376,492	41,899	654,161
2007-08	244,732	346,035	45,120	635,887
2008-09	243,402	320,711	43,153	607,266
2009-10	241,329	278,857	43,547	563,734
TOTAL	12,852,393	19,058,840	570,561	32,481,793

(a) Los Coyotes on-line in 1979; Long Beach on-line in 1980

** - Includes imported & recycled at seawater barriers, but not spreading grounds.*

The Act requires that a 2020 Target and 2015 Interim Target be calculated using the above elements and one of four methods. These methods, as described in the 2010 UWMP Guidebook, as follows:

- **Method 1:** Eighty percent of the water supplier's baseline per capita water use.

- **Method 2:** Per capita daily water use estimated using the sum of performance standards applied to indoor residential use, landscaped area water use, and CII uses.
- **Method 3:** Ninety-five percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target.
- **Method 4:** Calculated savings of metering currently unmetered water connections and achieving water conservation measures in three water use sectors.

While the above methods are used to calculate the 2020 Target and 2015 Interim Target for individual agencies, Method 9 is used to calculate the 2020 Target and 2015 Interim Target for a regional alliance. Method 9 does not utilize a distinct set of calculations; rather, the above methods are applied to the region using one of three options described in the 2010 UWMP Guidebook. These options are listed below:

- **Option 1:** A population-weighted average. A target is calculated for an individual urban water supplier, using any method described above, and for any baseline period (ending between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010). An agency's target is then multiplied by the ratio of that agency's population to the total population. Summing the resulting values from all participating agencies yields the Regional 2020 Target.
- **Option 2 and Option 3:** An aggregate of individual agency water use and population information. There are slight differences between Option 2 and Option 3, but they can be similarly described. The water use and population information is summed for all participating agencies, and the regional base daily per capita water use is calculated for each year. The 10-year or 15-year baseline is calculated for the region, and one of the four methods described above is applied to obtain the 2020 Target.

4 Results

Multiple Method-and-Option combinations were analyzed to calculate a 2020 Target that would best suit the Gateway Regional Alliance. While the Gateway Regional Alliance elected to calculate the 2020 Target using Option 1 with Method 1 and Method 3, the results of other approaches can be found in Appendix B. The following table details the agency-specific 5-year Baseline, 10-year Baseline, and 2020 Target as well as the Regional 10-Year Baseline, the Regional 2020 Target, and the Regional 2015 Interim Target.

Table 2. Regional Target Calculation

Methodology 9: Option 1 – Population Weighted Average								
City/Agency	**2010 Population**	**2010 5yr Baseline GPCD**	**2010 10yr Baseline GPCD**	**Baseline Weighted Use GPCD**	**2020 Target GPCD**	**Method**	**2020 Target Weighted Use GPCD**	**2015 Interim Target**
Bell Gardens	19,887	48	49	0.8	49	1	0.8	
BSMWC	46,000	99	106	3.9	94	3	3.5	
Cerritos	51,113	137	144	6.0	130	3	5.4	
Downey	110,452	114	113	10.1	108	3	9.6	
Huntington Park	64,219	62	65	3.4	65	1	3.4	
Lakewood	59,660	106	106	5.1	101	3	4.9	
Long Beach	462,257	112	120	44.9	106	3	39.7	
Lynwood	73,212	64	67	4.0	67	1	4.0	
Norwalk	18,361	115	118	1.7	110	3	1.6	
Paramount	57,805	98	101	4.7	93	3	4.4	
Pico Rivera*	62,942	102	102	5.2	97	3	4.9	
Santa Fe Springs	17,438	328	350	4.9	280	1	4.0	
Signal Hill	11,465	153	161	1.5	142	3	1.3	
South Gate	94,746	73	79	6.0	79	1	6.0	
Vernon	90	83005	81643	5.9	65314	1	4.8	
Whittier	87,128	69	71	5.0	71	1	5.0	
Regional Totals	1,236,775			113.2			103.1	108.2
*City of Pico Rivera and Pico Water District were combined								

5 Regional Alliance Formation

5.1 Alliance Process

As noted previously, the following urban water suppliers have committed to forming the Gateway Regional Alliance.

Participating Agencies	
Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	City of Bell Gardens
City of Cerritos	City of Downey
City of Huntington Park	City of Lakewood
City of Long Beach	City of Lynwood
City of Norwalk	City of Paramount
City of Pico Rivera	Pico Water District
City of Santa Fe Springs	City of Signal Hill
City of South Gate	City of Vernon
City of Whittier	

A Letter Agreement will be signed by all participating agencies and submitted to DWR to inform them that the Gateway Regional Alliance has been formed.

Each individual agency will adopt a Board Resolution and has agreed to take it to their individual Board of Supervisors for approval. While there may be minor differences due to formatting and preferred language the substance of the Resolution is the same for all agencies.

As indicated in the 2010 UWMP Guidebook, there are consequences should any member of the Gateway Regional Alliance decide to leave, or should the Gateway Regional Alliance decide to dissolve. If an individual agency withdraws from the Gateway Regional Alliance, the withdrawing water supplier must then comply individually. The water suppliers remaining in the Gateway Regional Alliance must revise the regional baseline and target data and alliance membership in the subsequent UWMP. The memorandum of understanding or other legal agreements governing the alliance may define additional consequences or remedies.

If the Gateway Regional Alliance dissolves before 2020, each affected water supplier must then comply individually or form or join another alliance. An affected water supplier that had not

previously submitted an individual urban water management plan has to submit an urban water management plan or a regional water management plan. The memorandum of understanding or other legal agreements governing the alliance may define additional consequences or remedies.

The Gateway Regional Alliance will revisit the calculations in 2015 and address any changes to the composition of the alliance or differences in the data. If any agencies have withdrawn from the alliance, or if new agencies have expressed an interest in joining, the same process will be used to calculate a new Baseline and 2020 Target. In addition to accepting requests to join, the Gateway Regional Alliance will make more outreach attempts to the remaining agencies within the Gateway IRWMP area.

5.2 Integration with Urban Water Management Plans

The Gateway Regional Alliance acknowledges that DWR will collect the data pertaining to the alliance through the individual supplier UWMPs, the Central Basin Regional UWMP, and this report. The following information; most of which has been detailed in this report, will also be presented in the individual supplier's UWMPs:

- A list of all regional alliances of which an individual supplier is a member
- Baseline Gross Water Use and Service Area Population (2010, 2015, 2020)
- Individual 2020 Urban Water Use Target and Interim 2015 Urban Water Use Target
- Compliance Year Gross Water Use (2015 and 2020) and Service Area Population
- Adjustments to Gross Water Use in the compliance year (2015 and 2020)

Central Basin will include the data elements that are now required to be included in the individual UWMPs (above), as well as the same data elements aggregated over all regional alliance members in the regional UWMP.

6 Conclusion

The Gateway Regional Alliance has been formed by agencies in the Gateway IRWMP area for the purpose of complying with the requirements of SBX7-7. In accordance with the methodologies and approaches outlined in the 2010 UWMP Guidebook, the Gateway Regional Alliance has calculated the Regional Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use, Regional 2020 Urban Water Use Target, and Regional 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target. The following table displays these values.

Gateway Regional Alliance Summary Values

Regional 2010 Population	1,236,775
Regional 10-Yr Baseline GPCD (Ending December 31, 2010)	113.2
Regional 2015 Interim Target GPCD	108.2
Regional 2020 Target GPCD	103.1

7 References

California Department of Water Resources. March 2011. Guidebook to Assist Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan.

Water Replenishment District of Southern California. March 4, 2011. Engineering Survey and Report.

Appendix A

Los Angeles Gateway Region

Integrated Regional Water Management
Joint Powers Authority
11111 Brookshire Avenue, Downey, California 90241
(562) 904-2180 (ph) (562) 923-6388 (fax)

Christopher Cash
Board Chair
Paramount

Adriana Figueroa
Vice-Chair
Norwalk

Desi Alvarez
Secretary-Treasurer
Downey

Kevin Wattier
Chair Emeritus
Long Beach Water Department

———

John Oropeza
Bell Gardens

Deborah Chankin
Bellflower

Art Aguilar
Central Basin
Municipal Water District

Vince Brar
Cerritos

Gina Nila
Commerce

Jim Glancy
Lakewood

Mark Christoffels
Long Beach

G. Daniel Ojeda
Lynwood

Al Cablay
Pico Rivera

Don Jensen
Santa Fe Springs

Charlie Honeycutt
Signal Hill

William DeWitt
South Gate

Joseph Serrano
Southeast Water Coalition

Kevin Wilson
Vernon

David Pelser
Whittier

Annette Hubbell
Executive Officer

Steve Dorsey
General Counsel
Richards Watson Gershon

March 11, 2011

Re: Offer of Assistance in Supplying State-Mandated Water Usage Data for your Urban Water Management Plan

Dear :

The Gateway Authority (Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority) is embarking on a regional compliance approach to fulfill the requirements of the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7).

The provisions of the Water Conservation Act, signed by the Governor on November 10, 2009, require that you develop per capita urban water use targets for 2020 and interim dates in order to qualify for state grants and loans. This can be a time-consuming, labor-intensive task. One of the options provided by the statutes, however, include developing these water conservation goals on a regional basis. The Gateway Authority, as a regional entity, is in the process of coordinating and compiling the 20x2020 targets for its members and other stakeholders. The Gateway Authority will need to provide that submittal to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) by June 30, 2011.

Because compliance can be assessed regionally, if the region does meet that regional target, all suppliers in the alliance will be deemed compliant. Additional benefits of regional compliance include a reduction in reporting costs, continuing regional coordination and cooperation, and a contribution to more efficient water use.

The Gateway Authority would like to extend an invitation to you to participate in the Gateway Authority's regional effort.

If you are interested in participating in this process, or have questions, please contact me at ashubbell@cox.net, or 858-395-5083. For your convenience, I have attached a fact sheet with information about who we are. Our consultant, Bookman-Edmonston/GEI Consultants, has already begun collecting information for the process; therefore, your rapid response to this invitation is requested. Please provide indication of your interest no later than March 31, 2011.

Sincerely,

Annette Hubbell
Executive Officer
Gateway Authority

enc: Gateway Authority Fact Sheet

Appendix B

Regional Target Calculation
Methodology 9 - Option 1: Population Weighted Average
Targets Calculated Using only Method 1

City/Agency	2010 Population	2010 Baseline GPCD	Baseline Weighted Use (Gal)	2020 Target GPCD	2020 Target Weighted Use* (Gal)	2015 Interim Target
Bell Gardens	19,887	49	0.8	49	0.8	
BSMWC	46,000	106	3.9	85	3.1	
Cerritos	51,113	144	6.0	115	4.8	
Downey	110,452	113	10.1	91	8.1	
Huntington Park	64,219	65	3.4	65	3.4	
Lakewood	59,660	106	5.1	85	4.1	
Long Beach	462,257	120	44.9	96	35.9	
Lynwood	73,212	67	4.0	67	4.0	
Norwalk	18,361	118	1.7	94	1.4	
Paramount	57,805	101	4.7	81	3.8	
Pico Rivera	62,942	102	5.2	82	4.2	
Santa Fe Springs	17,438	350	4.9	280	4.0	
Signal Hill	11,465	161	1.5	129	1.2	
South Gate	94,746	79	6.0	79	6.0	
Vernon	90	81643	5.9	65314	4.8	
Whittier	87,128	71	5.0	71	5.0	
Total	1,236,775		113.2		94.4	103.8

Target was calculated for all agencies using Method 1: 80% Reduction

Regional Target Calculation
Methodology 9 - Option 2: Aggregate Population and Water Use
Target Calculated Using Method 1

(1) Base Year	(2) Service Area Population	(3) Gross Water Use (Gal/Day)	(4) Daily Per Capita Water Use (3)/(2)
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000			
2001	1,200,915	139,356,293	116
2002	1,206,434	142,270,711	118
2003	1,210,898	138,616,335	114
2004	1,215,776	142,060,619	117
2005	1,245,155	139,721,130	112
2006	1,235,223	141,667,824	115
2007	1,244,926	143,739,334	115
2008	1,244,112	135,777,434	109
2009	1,240,450	125,567,444	101
2010	1,236,775	118,068,398	95
		Total of Column (4)	1113
		Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use	111

(1) Base Year	(2) Service Area Population	(3) Gross Water Use (Gal/Day)	(4) Daily Per Capita Water Use (3)/(2)
2006	1,235,223	141,667,824	115
2007	1,244,926	143,739,334	115
2008	1,244,112	135,777,434	109
2009	1,240,450	125,567,444	101
2010	1,236,775	118,068,398	95
		Total of Column (4)	536
		5-Year Base Daily Per Capita Water Use	107

Gateway Regional Alliance, 2020 Urban Water Use Target GPCD (Method 1)	89
Gateway Regional Alliance, 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target GPCD (Average of Baseline and 2020 Target)	100

Regional Target Calculation
Methodology 9 - Option 2: Aggregate Population and Water Use
Target Calculated Using Method 3

(1) Base Year	(2) Service Area Population	(3) Gross Water Use (Gal/Day)	(4) Daily Per Capita Water Use (3)/(2)
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000			
2001	1,200,915	139,356,293	116
2002	1,206,434	142,270,711	118
2003	1,210,898	138,616,335	114
2004	1,215,776	142,060,619	117
2005	1,245,155	139,721,130	112
2006	1,235,223	141,667,824	115
2007	1,244,926	143,739,334	115
2008	1,244,112	135,777,434	109
2009	1,240,450	125,567,444	101
2010	1,236,775	118,068,398	95
		Total of Column (4)	1113
		Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use	111

(1) Base Year	(2) Service Area Population	(3) Gross Water Use (Gal/Day)	(4) Daily Per Capita Water Use (3)/(2)
2006	1,235,223	141,667,824	115
2007	1,244,926	143,739,334	115
2008	1,244,112	135,777,434	109
2009	1,240,450	125,567,444	101
2010	1,236,775	118,068,398	95
		Total of Column (4)	536
		5-Year Base Daily Per Capita Water Use	107

Gateway Regional Alliance, 2020 Urban Water Use Target GPCD (Method 3)	102
Gateway Regional Alliance, 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target GPCD (Average of Baseline and 2020 Target)	107

Appendix C

Letter Agreement

Between and Among the Cities of Cerritos, Downey, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Long Beach, Lynwood, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, South Gate, Vernon, Whittier, and Pico Water District

For

Establishing a Regional Alliance to Comply with SB X7-7, the Water Conservation Act of 2009

Recitals

1. The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) set a goal of achieving a 20% reduction in statewide urban per capita water use by the year 2020 and requires urban water retailers to set a 2020 urban per capita water use target. SB X7-7 provides that urban water retailers may plan, comply and report on a regional basis, individual basis, or both.

2. The Parties to this Letter Agreement (Cities of Cerritos, Downey, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Long Beach, Lynwood, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, South Gate, Vernon, Whittier, and Pico Water District) are eligible to form a "regional Alliance" pursuant to the California *Department of Water Resources Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use* (DWR Methodologies) because the Parties are recipients of water from a common wholesale water supplier, Central Basin Municipal Water District, and are also a part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) planning area, the Gateway Region IRWM. The Parties wish to establish a Regional Alliance for purposes of complying with SB X7-7.

Agreement for the Regional Alliance Formation, Target Calculation, and Reporting

Section 1. Regional Alliance Formation and Target Calculation

The Parties hereby form a Regional Alliance and agree to inform DWR, prior to July 1, 2011, that a Regional Alliance has been formed, pursuant to the DWR Methodologies. The Parties agree that the Regional Alliance Target will be calculated using Option X (as described in DWR Methodology 9). Each Party will include the Regional Alliance Target in its individual 2010 Urban Water Management Plan.

Section 2. Regional Alliance Review

The Parties intend to review and re-calculate the Regional Alliance and Regional Alliance Target, no later than December 31, 2015, in preparation of their respective 2015 Urban Water Management Plans.

Section 3. Regional Alliance Reporting

The Parties intend to prepare and submit Regional Alliance Reports pursuant to the DWR Methodologies, including, but not limited to, the following information:

- Baseline Gross Water Use and Service Area Population,
- 2015 and 2020 Water Use Targets (Individual and Regional),
- Compliance Year Gross Water Use and Service Area Population, and
- Adjustments to Gross Water Use in Compliance Year

Section 4. Regional Water Supply Planning

The Parties intend to participate in discussions regarding regional water supply planning.

Section 5. Regional Alliance Dissolution

The Parties agree that each Party can withdraw from the Regional Alliance at any time without penalty by giving written notice to all other Parties. If a Party withdraws from the Regional Alliance, the Parties agree that the Regional Target will be recalculated among remaining participating Parties as set forth in the DWR Methodologies.

Section 6. Miscellaneous

This Letter Agreement shall be between and among those Parties that have executed this Letter Agreement by (Month/Day), 2011. If all Parties have not executed this Letter Agreement by said date, the Parties who have executed this Letter Agreement by (Month/Day), 2011, agree that the Regional Target will be recalculated among participating Parties as set forth in the DWR Methodologies.

Section 7. Letter Agreement Authorization

This Letter Agreement may be signed in counterparts. By signing below, each signatory states that he or she is authorized to sign this Letter Agreement on behalf of the Party for which he or she is signing.

Signature	Date	Signature	Date
Print Name	City of Cerritos	Print Name	City of Downey
LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY		Signature	Date
		Print Name	City of Huntington Park

Signature Date	Signature Date
Print Name City of Lakewood	Print Name City of Long Beach
Signature Date	Signature Date
Print Name City of Lynwood	Print Name City of Norwalk
Signature Date 5/4/11	Signature Date
LINDA BENEDETTI-LEAL Print Name City of Paramount	Print Name City of Pico Rivera
Signature Date	Signature Date
Print Name City of Santa Fe Springs	Print Name City of Signal Hill
Signature Date	Signature Date
Print Name City of South Gate	Print Name City of Vernon
Signature Date	Signature Date
Print Name City of Whittier	Print Name Pico Water District

RESOLUTION NO. 2011-24

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAKEWOOD AUTHORIZING AND APPROVING A LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN AND AMONG THE CITIES OF DOWNEY, HUNTINGTON PARK, LAKEWOOD, LONG BEACH, LYNWOOD, NORWALK, PARAMOUNT, PICO RIVERA, SANTA FE SPRINGS, SIGNAL HILL, SOUTH GATE, VERNON, WHITTIER, AND PICO WATER DISTRICT FOR ESTABLISHING A REGIONAL ALLIANCE TO COMPLY WITH SB X7-7, THE WATER CONSERVATION ACT OF 2009

WHEREAS, Senate Bill X7-7, the Water Conservation Act was signed into law in 2009; and

WHEREAS, the Water Conservation Act of 2009 sets a goal for urban water suppliers to reduce per capita water use by 20 percent by the year 2020; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to participate in a regional alliance for the purposes of compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009; and

WHEREAS, the City further supports the regional water planning program sponsored by the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Water Management Joint Powers Authority.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Lakewood that it does hereby authorize and approve a letter agreement between and among the cities of Downey, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Long Beach, Lynwood, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, South Gate, Vernon, Whittier, and Pico Water District for establishing a regional alliance to comply with SB X7-7, the Water Conservation Act of 2009.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Manager is hereby authorized and directed to take all actions to effectuate this agreement for and on behalf of the City of Lakewood, including execution, if necessary, in substantially similar form to the agreement attached hereto as Exhibit "A," subject to minor modifications by the City Manager or City Attorney.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED THIS 24TH DAY OF MAY, 2011.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

PREPARED BY

CIVILTEC
engineering inc.

GENERAL CIVIL, MUNICIPAL, WATER AND WASTEWATER ENGINEERING
PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AND SURVEYING
Providing Professional Engineering Services since 1986