Water Resource Management | Refuse Collection | Street Lights | Fire / Emergency Services | Weed Abatement

NOTICE AND AGENDA FOR THE RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT BOARD MEETING 4:00 PM, November 2, 2017

1. Call to Order - Armando Muniz, President
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Roll Call
4. Approval of Minutes for October 19, 2017, Regular Board Meeting
5. Consider to Approve the November 3, 2017, Salaries, Expenses and Transfers
6. Acknowledgements - Members of the public may address the Board at this time on any non-agenda matter.
7. Correspondence and Related Information
8. Manager's Report

3590 Rubidoux Blvd. Jurupa Valley, CA 92509 P.O. Box 3098 Jurupa Valley, CA 92519 951-684-7580 Fax: 951-369-4061
www.rcsd.org

ACTION ITEMS:

9. **Deferred** - Consideration to Approve Resolution No. 2017-838, A Resolution Supporting California Water Fix Proposal: **DM 2017-50**

10. Consideration to Authorize the Solicitation of Bids for the 36th Street Water Replacement Project: **DM 2017-54**

11. Directors Comments - Non-action

12. Adjournment

Closed Session: At any time during the regular session, the Board may adjourn to a closed executive session to consider matter of litigation, personnel, negotiations, or to deliberate on decisions as allowed and pursuant with the open meetings laws. Discussion of litigation is within the Attorney/Client privilege and may be held in closed session.

Authority: Government code 11126-(a) (d) (q).

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR OCTOBER 19, 2017, REGULAR BOARD MEETING MINUTES

MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING
October 19, 2017
RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

DIRECTORS PRESENT: Bernard Murphy
F. Forest Trowbridge
Christopher Barajas
Hank Trueba, Jr.

DIRECTORS ABSENT: Armando Muniz

STAFF PRESENT: Dave Lopez, General Manager
Steve Appel, Assistant General Manager
Krysta Krall, Manager Fiscal Services
Brian Jennings, Budgeting/Accounting Manager

Call to order: the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rubidoux Community Services District by Director Murphy, at 4:00 P.M., Thursday, October 19, 2017, at the District Office, 3590 Rubidoux Boulevard, Jurupa Valley, California.

ITEM 4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Approval of Minutes for Regular Board Meeting, October 5, 2017.

Director Trueba moved and Director Murphy seconded to approve the October 5, 2017 Minutes.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Ayes – 4 (Barajas, Murphy, Trowbridge, Trueba)
Noes - 0

ITEM 5. Consider to Approve the October 20, 2017, Salaries, Expenses and Transfers.

Approve October 20, 2017, Salaries, Expenses and Transfers.

Director Trueba moved and Director Trowbridge seconded to approve the October 20, 2017, Salaries, Expenses and Transfers.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Ayes – 4 (Barajas, Trowbridge, Murphy, Trueba)
Noes - 0

ITEM 6. PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGE OF NON-AGENDA MATTERS

There were no members of the public to address the Board.

ITEM 7. CORRESPONDENCE AND RELATED INFORMATION

The first announcement was that SAWPA has appointed Mr. Richard Haller as the new General Manager. He has been serving as Interim General Manager since July 1, 2017. The next news release was from ACWA on October 10, 2017, regarding MWD board approving funding for California WaterFix, as well as Kern County and Coachella Valley voted to support CA WaterFix.

ITEM 8. MANAGER'S REPORT

Operations Report:

There was not much to report. JCSD is purchasing approximately 2.2 mgd of water. Everything is running smoothly.

Emergency and Fire Report:

The Incident Report for September 1 – September 30, 2017, there were a total of 223 calls, in comparison to the same period in 2016, there were a total of 236 calls. The year to date total is 2,364, compared to 2,357 in 2016.

ITEM 9. DM 2017-50. Consideration to Approve Resolution No. 2017-838, a Resolution Supporting California Water Fix Proposal.

Vice President Murphy deferred this item to the November 2, 2017 meeting.

ITEM 10. DM 2017-51. Consideration to Adopt Resolution No. 2017-837, a Resolution Which Updates the Investment Policy of the Rubidoux Community Services District as Originally Presented.

At the September 7, 2017, regular meeting of the Rubidoux Community Services District Staff presented DM 2017-44, which recommended updates to the District Investment Policy. Director Murphy provided Staff with suggested text to be incorporated into the policy as well. While the suggested text was well intended, Staff believed the appropriateness was not within the Investment Policy. As a resolution, District Staff asked to defer this item to allow John R. Harper, District General Counsel for a review and respond opportunity.

Mr. Harper's response is attached and concludes ***"...the reporting of potential conflicts of interest is not directly related to the Investment Policy itself, the purpose of which is to set forth the limitations on the investment of District Funds and is more appropriately included in the District's Board procedures and/or employee rules and regulations."***

Further, the above recommendations have been incorporated and highlighted into the Rubidoux Community Services District Investment Policy for your review. If acceptable, the attached Resolution No. 2017-837 is presented for the Board of Directors adoption this afternoon.

With respect to our banking and investment institutions, Staff is requesting to keep active, for investments purposes, those banking institutions listed on attached Resolution No. 799. Consequently, no changes are recommended this year.

Director Barajas moved and Director Trueba seconded Adopt Resolution No. 2017-837 as presented which modifies and updates the Rubidoux Community Services District Investment Policy.

Ayes – 4 (Trowbridge, Trueba, Barajas, Murphy)
Noes – 0
Absent – 0

ITEM 11. DM 2017-52. Consideration to Approve 2016-2017 Annual Audit of the Rubidoux Community Services District.

Attached for the Board of Directors' review and consideration is the annual Financial Statement Report ending June 30, 2017, for the Rubidoux Community Services District. This year's report was prepared by Rogers Anderson Mallody & Scott (RAMS), CPA's and includes all revenue funds, physical assets, expenses, debt service and depreciation schedules. Staff believes it is vital for the Board of Directors to receive the annual report in advance to tonight's meeting: consequently, the Board Members were transmitted the enclosed draft audit report with your September 21, Board packet. This affords the Board Members the opportunity to review the financial information at your leisure. Further, any questions that may arise during your review may be thoughtfully drafted for response at tonight's presentation.

Mr. Scott Manno, CPA, and Partner with RAMS was one of the principal auditors and will be in attendance tonight to make his presentation to the Board of Directors. Mr. Manno gave a detailed presentation to the Board on the 2016-2017 audit.

Director Barajas moved and Director Trueba seconded the Board of Directors accept the work performed by RAMS, CPA's and receive and file the 2016-2017 Financial Statement Report for the Rubidoux Community Services District.

Ayes – 4 (Trowbridge, Trueba, Barajas, Murphy)
Noes – 0
Absent – 0

ITEM 12. DM 2017-53. Receive and File Cash Asset Report Ending September 2017 for All District Fund Accounts.

The year-to-date Interest ending September 30, 2017, is $38,110.00 for District controlled accounts. With respect to District "Funds in Trust", we show $1,679.00 which

has been earned and posted. The District has a combined YTD total of $39,789.96 as of September 30, 2017.

With respect to the District's Operating Funds (Excluding Operating Reserves), we show a balance of $4,775,077.00 ending September 30, 2017. That is **$195,995.00 LESS** than July 1, 2017, beginning balance of $4,971.073.00.

The District's Field/admin Fund continues to grow and current fund balance nears $298,000.00.

Submitted for the board of directors consideration is the September 2017, ***Statement of Cash Asset Schedule Report*** for your review and acceptance this evening.

Director Barajas moved and Director Trowbridge seconded to Receive and File the Statement of Cash for the Month of September 2017 for the Rubidoux Community Services District.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Ayes – (Trowbridge, Barajas, Murphy, Trueba)
Noes – 0
Absent – 0

ITEM 13. Directors Comments – Non action.

Director Murphy adjourned the October 19, 2017, Regular Board meeting.

5. CONSIDER TO APPROVE THE NOVEMBER 3, 2017, SALARIES, EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS

RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
NOVEMBER 2, 2017 (BOARD MEETING)
FUND TRANSFER AUTHORIZATION

	NET PAYROLL 11/3/2017	62,600.00
	WIRE TRANSFER: FEDERAL PAYROLL TAXES 11/6/17	23,700.00
	WIRE TRANSFER: STATE PAYROLL TAXES 11/6/17	5,400.00
	WIRE TRANSFER: TO CREDIT UNION	2,400.00
	WIRE TRANSFER: PERS RETIREMENT	15,400.00
	WIRE TRANSFER: PERS HEALTH PREMIUMS	393.61
	WIRE TRANSFER: SECTION 125	424.61
	WIRE TRANSFER: SECTION 457	2,810.00
10/20/2017	WATER FUND TO GENERAL FUND-Payables	102,403.66
	WATER FUND TO GENERAL FUND-Trash	126,934.50
	WATER FUND TO SEWER FUND	116,168.31
	SEWER FUND TO GENERAL FUND-Payables	424,368.89
	WATER FUND TO GENERAL FUND - Admin Fees Q2	150,000.00
	SEWER FUND TO GENERAL FUND - Admin Fees Q2	75,000.00
	TRASH FUND TO GENERAL FUND - Admin Fees Q2	25,000.00
	WATER FUND TO GENERAL FUND - Actual Sal/Ben Q1	377,545.01
	SEWER FUND TO GENERAL FUND - Actual Sal/Ben Q1	11,096.32
10/20/2017	SEWER FUND CHECKING TO LAIF SEWER OP	-
	SEWER FUND CHECKING TO WATER FUND CHECKING	-
	LAIF SEWER OP TO SEWER FUND CHECKING	394,000.00
	LAIF WASTEWATER RESERVE TO LAIF SEWER OP	400,000.00
	LAIF SEWER ML TO LAIF SEWER OP	-
	LAIF WASTEWATER REPLACEMENT TO LAIF SWR OP	-
	GENERAL FUND CHECKING TO LAIF SEWER ML	-
	GENERAL FUND CHECKING TO LAIF PROP TAX	455,000.00
	GENERAL FUND PROPERTY TAX TO GF CHECKING	-
	GENERAL FUND CHECKING TO GENERAL FUND PROP TAX	-
	LAIF GENERAL TO GENERAL FUND CHECKING	-
	LAIF PROPERTY TAX TO GF CHECKING	-
	COP PAYBACK TO LAIF-COP PAYBACK	44,848.42
	WATER REPLACEMENT TO LAIF-W.R.	6,783.84
	LAIF WATER ML TO LAIF WATER REPLACEMENT	-
	LAIF WATER ML TO WATER FUND CHECKING	-
	LAIF WATER OP TO WATER FUND CHECKING	362,000.00
	LAIF WATER RESERVE TO LAIF WATER OP	-
	LAIF WATER REPLACE TO LAIF WATER OP	-
	LAIF WATER OP TO LAIF WATER RESERVE	-
	WATER FUND CHECKING TO LAIF WATER RESERVE	95,000.00
	WATER FUND CHECKING TO LAIF WATER OP	-
	LAIF WATER FIELD/ADMIN TO LAIF WATER OP	-
	LAIF COP TO GENERAL FUND CHECKING	-
	LAIF COP TO LAIF WATER OP	-

NOTES PAYABLE

DESCRIPTION	BALANCE		PAYMENT	DUE DATE
City of Riverside (Headworks Replacement)	27,128	Prin.	13,564	Oct-17
U.S. Bank Trust (1998 COP's Refunding)	4,655,000	Prin.	603,581	Dec-17
U.S. Bank Trust (1998 COP's Refunding)	1,272,114	Intr.	118,581	Dec-17
MN Plant-State Revolving Loan	4,872,287	Prin.	119,472	Jan-18
MN Plant-State Revolving Loan	1,136,945	Intr.	62,625	Jan-18

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Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSACT)

10/25/2017 11:06:54 AM — **Batch: AAAAAH** —

Tr. #	Vendor				Credit Card Vendor				Invoice #
PO Number		Inv Date	Paid Out	Immediate	Check #		Due Date	Discount Date	Bank Code	Discount
GL Date		Immediate GL Account			Credit Card	CC Reference #			Payment Date	Total Invoice
1	1450 / AIRGAS USA, LLC									9068404796
CO2 TANKS		10/5/2017	N	N			10/5/2017	10/5/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$244.25
2	1810 / AQUA METRIC SALES CO									0067267
3/4" MTRS		10/13/2017	N	N			10/13/2017	10/13/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$11,475.38
3	1875 / AT&T									000009378650
TELEPHONE CHGS		10/1/2017	N	N			10/1/2017	10/1/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$495.08
4	1875 / AT&T									000010336861
TELEPHONE CHGS		10/7/2017	N	N			10/7/2017	10/7/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$492.28
5	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71040-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$200.00
6	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71043-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$80.00
7	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71063-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$65.00
8	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71067-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$105.00
9	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71074-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$170.00
10	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71076-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$45.00
11	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71079-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$45.00
12	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71082-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$75.00
13	9718 / BERNELL HYDRAULICS, INC.									0313929
R&M EQUIP		10/12/2017	N	N			10/12/2017	10/12/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$14.66
14	3760 / CLAIREMONT EQUIPMENT									1001530
R&M EQUIP		10/11/2017	N	N			10/11/2017	10/11/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$195.76
15	3921 / CROWN ACE HARDWARE									073137
SUPPLIES		10/11/2017	N	N			10/11/2017	10/11/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$44.13
16	5555 / ELECTRONICS WAREHOUSE									T-159422
BATTERIES		10/11/2017	N	N			10/11/2017	10/11/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$52.09
17	5555 / ELECTRONICS WAREHOUSE									T-159777
PARTS		10/16/2017	N	N			10/16/2017	10/16/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$55.30

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Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSACT)

Tr. # / PO Number / GL Date	Vendor / Inv Date / Immediate GL Account	Paid Out	Immediate	Credit Card Vendor / Check # / Credit Card	CC Reference #	Due Date / Payment Date	Discount Date	Bank Code	Invoice # / Discount / Total Invoice
18	8077 / HARRINGTON INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS								0121366
TUBING	10/12/2017	N	N			10/12/2017	10/12/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$128.33
19	9505 / CARQUEST AUTO PARTS								7456-363479
TOOL	10/11/2017	N	N			10/11/2017	10/11/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$16.58
20	9510 / SO CAL TRUCKWORKS								5929
R&M TRK	10/13/2017	N	N			10/13/2017	10/13/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$64.21
21	9510 / SO CAL TRUCKWORKS								5934
R&M TRK	10/16/2017	N	N			10/16/2017	10/16/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$319.72
22	9659 / INLAND DESERT SECURITY & COMMU								171000636101
NOV 17 ANSWR SVC	11/1/2017	N	N			11/1/2017	11/1/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$408.60
23	9682 / INLAND WATER WORKS SUPPLY CO								S1004344.001
PARTS	10/10/2017	N	N			10/10/2017	10/10/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$445.88
24	9682 / INLAND WATER WORKS SUPPLY CO								S1004541.001
PARTS	10/10/2017	N	N			10/10/2017	10/10/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$669.47
25	10410 / J&K WELDING								47746
VACTOR RPR	9/28/2017	N	N			9/28/2017	9/28/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$472.50
26	11452 / KH METALS & SUPPLY								0409208
PARTS	10/10/2017	N	N			10/10/2017	10/10/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$6.73
27	11452 / KH METALS & SUPPLY								0409776
GLOVES	10/16/2017	N	N			10/16/2017	10/16/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$28.02
28	12715 / LUCE COMMUNICATIONS: dba ABG C								62100-171101
NOV 17 POSTAGE	10/13/2017	N	N			10/13/2017	10/13/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$3,000.00
29	12715 / LUCE COMMUNICATIONS: dba ABG C								2710164
ENVELOPES	10/11/2017	N	N			10/11/2017	10/11/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$206.63
30	12715 / LUCE COMMUNICATIONS: dba ABG C								2710165
WA41 FN 10/6	10/11/2017	N	N			10/11/2017	10/11/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$205.31
31	12715 / LUCE COMMUNICATIONS: dba ABG C								2710166
WA41 INV 10/6	10/11/2017	N	N			10/11/2017	10/11/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$773.28
32	13200 / MERIT OIL COMPANY								423027
GASOLINE	10/11/2017	N	N			10/11/2017	10/11/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$973.49
33	18356 / RELIABLE WORKPLACE SOLUTIONS								753188-0
SUPPLIES	10/11/2017	N	N			10/11/2017	10/11/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$59.74
34	18356 / RELIABLE WORKPLACE SOLUTIONS								753188-1
SUPPLIES	10/11/2017	N	N			10/11/2017	10/11/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$156.45

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GL Date		Immediate GL Account			Credit Card	CC Reference #			Payment Date	Total Invoice
35	18356 / RELIABLE WORKPLACE SOLUTIONS									753188-2
SUPPLIES		10/13/2017	N	N			10/13/2017	10/13/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$17.51
36	18356 / RELIABLE WORKPLACE SOLUTIONS									AR56042
COPIER USG		10/16/2017	N	N			10/16/2017	10/16/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$2.65
37	18415 / RIVERSIDE CLEANING SYSTEMS, IN									395
CLEANING SVC		10/12/2017	N	N			10/12/2017	10/12/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$535.00
38	18434 / RIVERSIDE CNTY DEPT ENVRMNTL									20171010
PERMIT		10/10/2017	N	N			10/10/2017	10/10/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$1,586.00
39	19107 / SCAQMD									3175243
5245 34TH ICE		10/3/2017	N	N			10/3/2017	10/3/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$378.28
40	19107 / SCAQMD									3178894
5245 34TH FLAT FEE		10/3/2017	N	N			10/3/2017	10/3/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$127.46
41	21595 / UNITED RENTALS, INC									150827421-0201
TOOL		10/4/2017	N	N			10/4/2017	10/4/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$52.54
42	23350 / WEBB, ALBERT A. ASSOCIATES INC									173374
NO3 PLT CONSULT		7/29/2017	N	N			7/29/2017	7/29/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$4,965.20
43	23568 / WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTR									IN9229
AUG 17 BRINE		10/4/2017	N	N			10/4/2017	10/4/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$894.12
44	1687 / AMERICAN SAFETY PRODUCTS									71419
UNIFORMS - ULLOA		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$302.92
45	1863 / ASCE/MEMBERSHIP									20170905
DUES - APPEL		9/5/2017	N	N			9/5/2017	9/5/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$300.00
46	2004 / B.P.S. B's POOL SUPPLIES									90337
SODIUM HYPO		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$1,647.44
47	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									LAB FEES
BJ71213-0267		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$120.00
48	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71230-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$490.00
49	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71240-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$75.00
50	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71245-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$30.00
51	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71355-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$40.00

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Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSACT)

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PO Number		Inv Date	Paid Out	Immediate	Check #		Due Date	Discount Date	Bank Code	Discount
GL Date		Immediate GL Account			Credit Card	CC Reference #			Payment Date	Total Invoice
52	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71357-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$45.00
53	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71368-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$50.00
54	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71369-0267
WTR ANALYSES		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$275.00
55	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC									BJ71376-0267
LAB FEES		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$120.00
56	3735 / CHARTER SPECTRUM									0914404102617
INTERNET SVC		10/26/2017	N	N			10/26/2017	10/26/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$250.00
57	3921 / CROWN ACE HARDWARE									073225
WRENCH		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$18.31
58	4900 / DURNEY, DON									20171019
OCT GRDN SVC		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$135.00
59	8077 / HARRINGTON INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS									012I3801
BRINE SKID PRTS		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$934.52
60	9041 / ICE CARE COMPANY									1034
R&M MAIN OFC		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$320.64
61	9505 / CARQUEST AUTO PARTS									7456-363971
FUSES		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$7.84
62	9505 / CARQUEST AUTO PARTS									7456-364011
EPOXY		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$8.07
63	12120 / LE, DAVID									1050360003
RFND 3429 PACIFIC		10/20/2017	N	N			10/20/2017	10/20/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$11.70
64	13200 / MERIT OIL COMPANY									424166
GASOLINE		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$1,267.59
65	18003 / R&D MECHANICAL SUPPLY, INC									R&M NO3 PLNT
I1001701		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$941.78
66	18003 / R&D MECHANICAL SUPPLY, INC									BULLHORNS
I1001702		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$1,076.44
67	18003 / R&D MECHANICAL SUPPLY, INC									CURB/CORP STPS
I1001703		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$2,054.00
68	18003 / R&D MECHANICAL SUPPLY, INC									I1001704
TOOLS		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$396.89

AP Enter Bills Edit Report

Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSACT)

Tr. #	Vendor				Credit Card Vendor				Invoice #
PO Number		Inv Date	Paid Out	Immediate	Check #		Due Date	Discount Date	Bank Code	Discount
GL Date		Immediate GL Account			Credit Card	CC Reference #			Payment Date	Total Invoice
69	18075 / RAPID DATA, INC									10721
WEED ABATE		9/29/2017	N	N			9/29/2017	9/29/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$140.00
70	18356 / RELIABLE WORKPLACE SOLUTIONS									753446-0
SUPPLIES		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$52.58
71	19130 / SCE									17N2271820763
WTR PMP ENRGY		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$280.00
72	19130 / SCE									17N2323283572
SWR PMP ENRGY		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$274.33
73	19130 / SCE									17N2317748135
SWR PMP ENRGY		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$2,351.41
74	19130 / SCE									17N2036525988
SWR PMP ENRGY		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$703.58
75	19819 / STATEWIDE TRAFFIC SAFETY INC.									13002184
JACKETS/UNIFORMS		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$1,094.22
76	19885 / STREAMLINE									96035
OCT 17 WEBSITE		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$400.00
77	20410 / THERMAL-COOL, INC.									WO-0012222
R&M HVAC		10/12/2017	N	N			10/12/2017	10/12/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$382.00
78	21587 / UNITED PARCEL SERVICE									0000F908W2417
POSTAGE		10/14/2017	N	N			10/14/2017	10/14/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$20.33
79	16893 / PRUDENTIAL OVERALL SUPPLY CO									22503446
FLOOR MATS		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$98.75
80	1450 / AIRGAS USA, LLC									9068789327
C02 TANKS		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$82.27
81	1810 / AQUA METRIC SALES CO									0067350
3/4" METERS		10/20/2017	N	N			10/20/2017	10/20/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$11,475.38
82	2705 / BONILLA EQUIPMENT, INC									IVC0116967
BOOTS - J LOPEZ		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$161.99
83	2718 / BOOT BARN									IVC0116968
BOOTS - ULLOA		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$157.68
84	2718 / BOOT BARN									IVC0116969
BOOTS - VALDEZ		10/19/2017	N	N			10/19/2017	10/19/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$157.68
85	3921 / CROWN ACE HARDWARE									073232
HOSE NOZZLE		10/20/2017	N	N			10/20/2017	10/20/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$8.61

AP Enter Bills Edit Report

Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSACT)

Tr. #	Vendor				Credit Card Vendor				Invoice #
PO Number		Inv Date	Paid Out	Immediate	Check #		Due Date	Discount Date	Bank Code	Discount
GL Date		Immediate GL Account			Credit Card	CC Reference #			Payment Date	Total Invoice
86	3737 / CHASE CARD SERVICES									17N28638795.A
OFC SUPPLIES		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$218.71
87	3737 / CHASE CARD SERVICES									17N28638795.B
R&M TRK		10/17/2017	N	N			10/17/2017	10/17/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$270.89
88	3890 / COUGARMOUNTAIN									374780
GL SFTWR		9/20/2017	N	N			9/20/2017	9/20/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$478.56
89	5555 / ELECTRONICS WAREHOUSE									T-160076
PWR SUPPLY		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$32.35
90	10638 / QUINN CAT / MACHINERY									PCA00019888
BATTERY		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$726.89
91	10638 / QUINN CAT / MACHINERY									PRA00002109
CREDIT		10/18/2017	N	N			10/18/2017	10/18/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					($43.50)
92	11842 / KRIEGER & STEWART, INC.									40905
PRETREATMENT		9/1/2017	N	N			9/1/2017	9/1/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$7,516.70
93	11842 / KRIEGER & STEWART, INC.									40906
WTR CONSULT		9/1/2017	N	N			9/1/2017	9/1/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$1,772.50
94	11842 / KRIEGER & STEWART, INC.									40904
WASTEWTR CONSULT		9/1/2017	N	N			9/1/2017	9/1/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$170.00
95	18047 / RAMS									55855
PROG BILL		9/30/2017	N	N			9/30/2017	9/30/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$3,465.00
96	18386 / RICHARDS, WATSON, GERSHON ATTN									20171009
CITY RVSD LITGN		10/9/2017	N	N			10/9/2017	10/9/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$218,568.39
97	18409 / RIVERSIDE CITY									00239581.A
AUG 17 TRTMNT		10/5/2017	N	N			10/5/2017	10/5/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$135,283.29
98	18409 / RIVERSIDE CITY									00239581.B
AUG 17 SURCHG		10/5/2017	N	N			10/5/2017	10/5/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$37,403.90
99	19130 / SCE									17N2352968572
WTR PMP ENRGY		10/21/2017	N	N			10/21/2017	10/21/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$12,033.74
100	19130 / SCE									17N2024179475.A
WTR PMP ENRGY		10/24/2017	N	N			10/24/2017	10/24/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$20,570.17
101	19130 / SCE									17N2024179475.B
FIELD OFC UTLTY		10/24/2017	N	N			10/24/2017	10/24/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$207.53
102	19130 / SCE									17N2024179475.C
N03 PLNT PMP ENRGY		10/24/2017	N	N			10/24/2017	10/24/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017					N					$15,132.77

AP Enter Bills Edit Report

Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSACT)

10/25/2017 11:06:54 AM — Batch: AAAAAH —

Tr. # / PO Number / GL Date	Vendor / Inv Date / Immediate GL Account	Paid Out	Immediate	Credit Card Vendor / Check # / Credit Card	CC Reference #	Due Date / Payment Date	Discount Date	Bank Code	Invoice # / Discount / Total Invoice
103	23350 / WEBB, ALBERT A. ASSOCIATES INC								174538
CITY RVSD LITGN	9/30/2017	N	N			9/30/2017	9/30/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$21,054.46
104	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC								BJ71770-0267
WTR ANALYSES	10/24/2017	N	N			10/24/2017	10/24/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$80.00
105	2030 / BABCOCK, E S & SONS, INC								BJ71785-0267
WTR ANALYSES	10/24/2017	N	N			10/24/2017	10/24/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$490.00
106	11452 / KH METALS & SUPPLY								0410909
CLOTHING	10/24/2017	N	N			10/24/2017	10/24/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$35.85
107	13678 / MORTON SALT, INC.								5401419139
SALT	10/24/2017	N	N			10/24/2017	10/24/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$3,198.56
108	13678 / MORTON SALT, INC.								5401412845
CREDIT	10/11/2017	N	N			10/11/2017	10/11/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					($161.63)
109	16893 / PRUDENTIAL OVERALL SUPPLY CO								22506975
FLOOR MATS	10/25/2017	N	N			10/25/2017	10/25/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$98.75
110	18356 / RELIABLE WORKPLACE SOLUTIONS								AR56471
OCT 17 COPIER USG	10/23/2017	N	N			10/23/2017	10/23/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$139.46
111	20845 / TRI-CO DISPOSAL, INC								1011_102417.A
COMM TRSH10/11 10/24	10/25/2017	N	N			10/25/2017	10/25/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$63,535.61
112	20845 / TRI-CO DISPOSAL, INC								1011_102417.B
RES TRSH10/11 10/24	10/25/2017	N	N			10/25/2017	10/25/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					$63,398.89
113	20845 / TRI-CO DISPOSAL, INC								1011_102417.C
RCSD SHR COM	10/25/2017	N	N			10/25/2017	10/25/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					($6,354.39)
114	20845 / TRI-CO DISPOSAL, INC								1011_102417.D
RCSD SHR RES	10/25/2017	N	N			10/25/2017	10/25/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					($656.88)
115	20845 / TRI-CO DISPOSAL, INC								1011_102417.E
BILLING FEE	10/25/2017	N	N			10/25/2017	10/25/2017		$0.00
11/2/2017				N					($3,000.00)

Grand Totals

Total Direct Expense:	$664,989.55
Total Direct Expense Adj:	($10,216.40)
Total Non-Electronic Transactions:	$654,773.15
	240.00
	655,013.15

Report Summary

Report Selection Criteria

Report Type: Condensed

	Start	End
Transaction Number:	Start	End

AP Cash Requirements Report

Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSACT)

AP / Vendor Type / Reference	Date	Original	Current	Debits	Discounts	Cash Amount
12013 / LABORER'S INTNL LOCAL #777						
Invoice / PR0000000007	10/20/2017	240.00	240.00			
			240.00			
** Vendor Total **						
12013 / LABORER'S INTNL LOCAL #777						
			240.00			240.00
Last Payment: 10/20/2017 $240.00		Previous Amount Due:	$240.00			

	Current	Debits	Discounts	Cash Amount
Grand Totals:	240.00	0.00	0.00	240.00

Report Summary

Report Selection Criteria		
Report Type:	Detailed	
Transaction Date:	11/03/2017	
Use Discount Due Date:	No	
Sort by AP Code:	No	
	Start	End
Date Range:	Custom	
Due Date:	7/1/2017	10/25/2017
Vendor Number:	Start	End
AP Code:	Start	End

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS – MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC MAY ADDRESS THE BOARD AT THIS TIME ON ANY NON-AGENDA MATTER

7. CORRESPONDENCE AND RELATED INFORMATION

P/S copy Board Packet Thanks

DON'T MISS | Riverside-area teachers eligible for water education grants from Western Municipal Water District

Home > Conservation > In partnership with UC Davis, Moulton Niguel WD tests new ways to optimize energy, save money

In partnership with UC Davis, Moulton Niguel WD tests new ways to optimize energy, save money

By California Water News Daily on October 27, 2017

Laguna Niguel-based Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD) is partnering with University of California Davis' Center for Water and Energy Efficiency (CWEE) to investigate news ways to save money and reduce energy consumption while continuing to meet the water needs of its 170,000 customers. The three-and-a-half-year project will allow MNWD's staff to work with the University's world- renowned engineers and scientists for the pilot project which could become a statewide model for meeting California's ambitious greenhouse gas reduction goals.

Funded by a grant from the California Energy Commission, the $3.1 million project seeks to develop an energy management system that adapts to changing energy demands and differing energy rate structures for MNWD's potable and recycled water systems using real-time energy analytics. Although MNWD has a very sophisticated energy management system, the joint project with UC Davis is simple: the water district will pump more water when energy rates are lower and, conversely, when rates rise MNWD will cut back on its power utilization.

CWEE scientists and engineers will combine water system hydraulic modeling with a software platform to create a demand management system to reduce Moulton Niguel's energy consumption. The project anticipates receiving additional support from Helio Energy Solutions and Southern California Edison.

"At Moulton Niguel, we're constantly identifying new ways to save our ratepayers money and reduce our carbon footprint," explains Joone Lopez, general manager at Moulton Niguel Water District. "The energy experts at CWEE are brilliant at finding new ways to be more efficient. With their help, we hope to be the model for the entire state."

Last month, Governor Jerry Brown signed legislation requiring the state to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. Some 20 percent of the state's electricity and in excess of 30 percent of its natural gas goes to power the water system – from pumping it for delivery to disposition of wastewater. Water utilities could be a substantial contributor in reaching the state's emissions reduction goals.

"If adopted widely by urban water systems in California, the reduced strain on the grid during peak hours could be reduced significantly, leading to more reliable electricity at lower costs to consumers," said Frank Loge, faculty director of CWEE, professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering and principal investigator on the grant.

LATEST CALIFORNIA DROUGHT NEWS

POPULAR COMMENTS

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A Shasta County property owner has been assessed a...

October 30, 2017 0

Riverside-Area Teachers Eligible For Water Education Grants From Western Municipal Water District

Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) is encouraging all K-12...

October 25, 2017 0

California American Water And Related Charitable Foundation Donate To California Wildfire Relief Efforts

While the joint, pilot project is underway, MNWD remains committed that its customers' high-quality potable water needs are ensured. Currently, the district spends roughly $2 million annually to generate water for its South Orange County customers. If the pilot program is successful, it could aid in balancing the state's electrical grid's sporadic dissemination of renewable energy as well as providing considerable savings to ratepayers.

conservation featured

RELATED POSTS

Nestlé Waters Livermore And Sacramento Factories Earn Rigorous Water Stewardship Certification

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CDFA And DWR Award $4.6 Million To Bring Surface Water To San Joaquin Farms

Relief efforts for the victims and communities impacted by...

October 23, 2017 0

More ink, less water: News coverage of the drought prompted Californians to conserve, study suggests

In 2014, drought-related messages urging water conservation seemed to be everywhere, including along the 101 Freeway. (Richard Vogel / AP)

By **Karen Kaplan**

OCTOBER 27, 2017, 9:10 AM

What does it take to get Californians to save water during a massive drought? Apparently, a lot of ink and newsprint helps.

Extensive news coverage of the state's historic drought prompted residents to conserve water, new research out of Stanford University suggests. The more that major newspapers wrote about the drought, the more people in the Bay Area cut back on their personal water use, according to a report this week in the journal Science Advances.

Indeed, the overwhelming volume of news stories appears to have motivated Californians to conserve even before Gov. Jerry Brown ordered mandatory water restrictions on April 1, 2015.

The fact that people reduced their water use when they didn't absolutely have to caught the attention of Newsha Ajami, the director of urban water policy for Stanford's Water in the West initiative. Ajami wondered whether the media had anything to do with it.

To find out, she teamed up with Kimberly Quesnel, a graduate student in Stanford's department of civil and environmental engineering.

The pair searched the story archives of six California newspapers (the Los Angeles Times, San Diego Union-Tribune, San Francisco Chronicle, San Jose Mercury News, Sacramento Bee and Orange County Register) and three others (USA Today, the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal) to tally all of the drought-related stories that were published.

Their target period of July 2005 to June 2015 included not one but two droughts.

The first occurred from 2007 to 2009, brought about by a combination of "record low precipitation" and "increased demand from urban areas," the study authors explained. By February 2009, the drought had become so bad that then-Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger declared a statewide drought emergency.

The second drought began in 2011, kicking off the driest four-year stretch in California's recorded history. By 2014, "exceptional drought" conditions were widespread in the state.

Relief finally arrived with El Niño rains in 2016 and atmospheric river-fueled storms in 2017.

If only one of these droughts sounds familiar, that may be because only one of them rated as a big news story. (Hint: It wasn't the first one.)

Back in 2007, 2008 and 2009, the drought "received limited media attention," the study authors wrote. Newspapers published "a few" stories in the summer of 2008, after Schwarzenegger issued an emergency proclamation for certain counties in the Central Valley. When that emergency was extended to the entire state in 2009, the story count was even lower.

Ajami and Quesnel noted that at the time, newspapers — and their readers — were preoccupied with other big stories. Among them: the presidential election that put Barack Obama in the White House and the country's worst economic crisis since the Great Depression.

The situation was different by 2012, when newspapers began paying attention to another worsening drought. The number of stories on the subject began "rapidly increasing" in January 2014, when Brown declared a state of emergency.

Was anyone actually paying attention to all those stories? The answer, it seems, is yes.

Ajami and Quesnel turned to Google Trends to see how often people conducted internet searchers for the term "California drought" during the 10-year study period. They found a very high correlation between the number of Google searches and the number of newspaper stories — when one was low, the other was too. Ditto when both were high.

To see whether that had any effect on water usage, the researchers examined customer records in the areas served by the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency. The pair focused on water use by single family residences.

When they compared news coverage to water use, they found a distinct pattern: The more that newspapers wrote about the drought, the more people searched for it on Google and the more residential water use fell.

How much? For every 100-story increase in the number of drought-related newspaper stories published over a two-month period, residential water use fell by 11% to 18%, according to the study.

Other factors appeared to influence water use as well. For instance, when unemployment went up, water use went down, presumably because people were looking for ways to cut household expenses, the researchers wrote. Changes in the temperature also predicted changes in water use.

But the effect of newspaper articles was distinct.

"The 2011-2016 California drought was unprecedented not only hydrologically but also in terms of widespread political action and publicity," the study authors wrote. "Residential water use decreased at the fastest rate after media coverage of the drought ramped up."

karen.kaplan@latimes.com

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MORE IN SCIENCE

Stripes? Spots? Scientists have new way to see what dinosaurs looked like on the outside

8. MANAGER'S REPORT

9. **DEFERRED** - CONSIDERATION TO APPROVE RESOLUTION NO. 2017-838, A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING CALIFORNIA WATER FIX PROPOSAL: **DM 2017-50**

Water Resource Management | Refuse Collection | Street Lights | Fire / Emergency Services | Weed Abatement

DIRECTORS MEMORANDUM 2017-50 November 2, 2017

To: Rubidoux Community Services District
Board of Directors

Subject: **Deferred** - Adoption of Resolution 2017-838, Supporting CA WaterFix

BACKGROUND:

At the October 5, 2017, regular meeting of the Rubidoux Community Services District Staff presented, at the request of Don Galleano, Director Western Municipal Water District (WMD) attached resolution 2017-838 which establishes a Support position for the Rubidoux Community Services District on the proposal California WaterFix Project. The Resolution was a two (2) affirmative and two (2) negative and, consequently, this resolution is reintroduced for full Board consideration this afternoon. This is not a new position for the RCSD Board Members. In 2014, this Board approved Resolution No. 2014-814 (Attached hereto) supporting the Bay Delta Conservation Plan which now has evolved into the California WaterFix.

Presentation of Environmental and Fish Species Benefits

The payment for CA WaterFix will be assessed by the agencies benefiting from the project. Since the October 5 meeting Metropolitan Water District (October 10, 2017, -- 26% Capacity) and Kern County Water Agency (October 12, 2017, – 6.5% Capacity) support the project and committed financial resources.

Attached for the Board consideration this afternoon are the following:

- Draft Resolution 2017-838 supporting CA WaterFix Project

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the adoption of Draft Resolution No. 2017-838, supporting the CA WaterFix Project.

Respectfully,

David D. Lopez
Secretary Manager

Attachments: Res.No. 2017-838
Letter of Support
CA WaterFix Material
Res. No. 2014-814

RESOLUTION NO. 2017-838

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT IN SUPPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES CALIFORNIA WATERFIX PROJECT

WHEREAS, water supplies from Northern California move across the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta serve more than 25 million people, thousands of businesses and 3 (three) Million acres of farmland from the Bay Area to the California-Mexico border; and,

WHEREAS, of the 25 million people served, roughly 3 million are supplied this critical imported water source by local Metropolitan member water agencies serving Riverside County; and,

WHEREAS, California WaterFix will secure clean water supplies for millions of Californians, thousands of business and agricultural water to vital farmlands; and,

WHEREAS, the $17 Billion WaterFix project has addressed a comprehensive package of ecosystem and water system improvements to address both current issues in the Bay-Delta and long term threats to the State's water supplies; and,

WHEREAS, Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) and a large portion of Inland Empire water providers depend on reliable supplies of imported water from Northern California Bay Delta area; and,

WHEREAS, the potential benefits to the Inland Empire from the California WaterFix project include; preserving the quality of life and economic vitality of the region; protecting the region's largest water supply; surviving droughts; maintaining high-quality water; and capturing large storm run-off events.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Rubidoux Community Services District that it hereby supports the California WaterFix project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED this resolution was approved and adopted this 19th day of October, 2017, at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rubidoux Community Services District by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTENTIONS:

_____
Armando Muniz, President
Rubidoux Community Services District

(SEAL)

_____
Attest: David D. Lopez, Secretary to the Board

October 5, 2017

Randy A. Record
Chairman
MWD of Southern California
700 Alameda St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Jeffrey Kightlinger
General Manager
MWD of Southern California
700 Alameda St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: California WaterFix Project
Position: Support

Dear Chairman Record and Mr. Kightlinger,

On behalf of Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSD), I am writing to express strong support for the California WaterFix project, and encourage Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California to do the same in order to move the project forward swiftly.

Water is essential to our physical health and well-being. It's our lifeblood and a fundamental need. While Southern Californians have the right to expect a clean and reliable water supply, the delivery system moving water to our region is old, vulnerable and in desperate need of improvement. Today more than 60 percent of California's water supply comes from the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Melted snow from these mountains provides the backbone supply – along with good jobs and quality of life – for Southern Californians. With this supply at risk, we need the reliability that California WaterFix will provide. A modernized delivery system will ensure that high-quality water from the Sierra Nevada mountains will continue to be delivered to Southern California for generations to come.

We're not alone in our support. There is strong backing for California WaterFix in the region. Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of Southern California voters support the project, according to results released from a recent public opinion survey commissioned by Southern California Water Committee. It is now time for our decision-makers and stakeholders to listen to their constituents, pick up the torch, and take the necessary steps to help advance construction of this vital project.

We appreciate your consideration and leadership on this vital CA water supply reliability project.

Respectfully,

David D. Lopez
General Manager
Rubidoux Community Services District

cc: Director Don Galleano, WMWD (dgalleano@wmwd.com)
MWD of Southern California Board of Directors
Rosa Castro, MWD Office of the Board of Directors (rcastro@mwdh2o.com)
Michael Hadley, Western Municipal Water District (mhadley@wmwd.com)

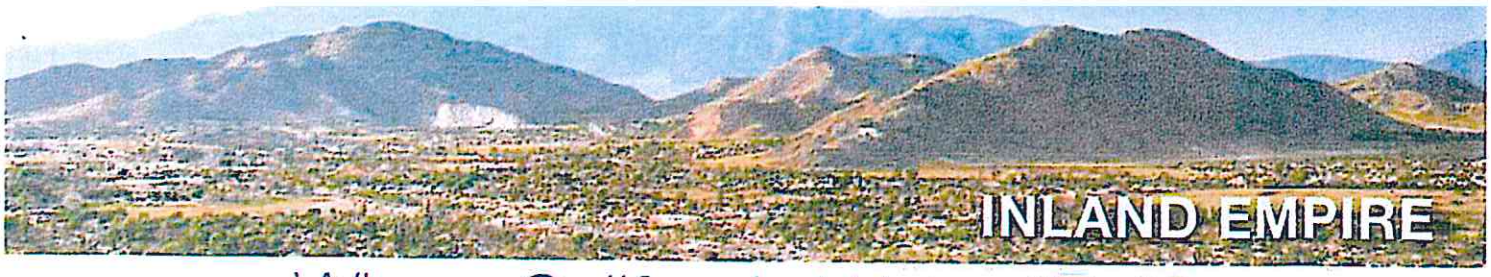
How California WaterFix is Part of Inland Empire's "All of the Above" Water Strategy

There is no single solution to Southern California's many water challenges. Climate change, population growth and various regulatory challenges will require actions on every front to ensure a reliable water future. Maintaining – not increasing – imported supplies is part of the Inland Empire's long-term water strategy. Here is how California WaterFix fits into the broader plan.

emwd EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
emwd.org

Inland Empire Utilites Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
ieua.org

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
wmwd.com



Why a California Water "Fix"?

Five Benefits for the Inland Empire

The Inland Empire region depends on reliable supplies of imported water from Northern California and the Colorado River as new local supplies and more conservation help meet the needs of growth. The reliability of the Northern California supply for the Inland Empire and all of Southern California is at risk due to pumping restrictions, deteriorating environmental conditions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and an aging water system that was not designed to meet today's challenges. State and federal agencies want to modernize this system through a project known as the California WaterFix that has both water delivery and ecosystem benefits. Here are five potential benefits to the Inland Empire from the project:

Preserving Quality of Life

The majority of our imported supplies come solely from Northern California. Whether it's excellent schools, thriving businesses, or regional parks and recreation programs, it all starts with a supply of safe, reliable, high-quality water.

Protecting our Region's Largest Water Supply

Inland Empire water agencies have diversified their portfolios of imported and local water supplies. California WaterFix maintains access to the available Northern California supply, which is less than the cost of developing new local supplies and which the Metropolitan Water District has a permanent right to via a renewable state contract.

Surviving Droughts

The water stored in the Inland Empire for drought and emergency needs comes either from Northern California or the Colorado River.

Maintaining High Quality Water

A buildup of salt in the Inland Empire's groundwater basins requires the discharge of 90,000 tons of salt every year in a brine line to the Pacific Ocean. Importing low-salt water from Northern California maintains drinking water quality and keeps groundwater quality in balance.

Capturing Big Storms

California WaterFix seeks to improve the ability to reliably capture some of the state's major storm events and store it in local reservoirs and groundwater basins for the Inland Empire in years of drought.

CALIFORNIA WATERFIX: A HEALTHIER DELTA

After 10 years of analysis, dialogue and scientific inquiry, the California WaterFix remains the most feasible approach to not only securing water supplies but also protecting native fish in the Delta. For fish, this means lessening the impact of pumping water solely from the southern part of the Delta estuary and restoring more natural flow conditions.

FISH PROTECTION

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries have affirmed that the construction and operation of WaterFix would not jeopardize the continued existence of species protected by the Endangered Species Act or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat for those species. WaterFix will also contribute to implementation of both the Delta Smelt Resiliency Strategy and Sacramento Valley Salmon Resiliency Strategy.

COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) have finalized extensive environmental analyses that describe actions to avoid, minimize and mitigate potential impacts to local Delta communities and the environment.

REAL-TIME OPERATIONS

Water managers at DWR and the Bureau can operate the new water delivery system in response to real-time conditions. This makes the project more immediately responsive to fish, water quality, and water supply needs, and smarter and more efficient in the long run.

WATER QUALITY AND MONITORING NETWORK

In addition to many specific water quality mitigation measures, the project includes multiple locations where water quality will be measured regularly to ensure water quality standards are met. This protects fish species as well as downstream Delta residents and communities.

ADJUSTING TO SEASONAL CONDITIONS

Based on actual hydrology, the project will have the ability to export during high flow events—take a big gulp of water—when fish agencies perceive there is no harm to fish. It will also have specific criteria, including spring outflow targets to improve conditions for fish as they migrate through the estuary.

MULTI-AGENCY ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

WaterFix complements the California EcoRestore program to restore 30,000 acres in the Delta. Both will employ rigorous adaptive management approaches so that restoration and project operations are based on the best available science. There is significant detail and a specific funding commitment for a multi-agency adaptive management program that will use research, monitoring and real-time tracking of fish to guide operations. This program will be launched well before construction begins.

A MULTI-PRONGED, COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION FOR FISH PROTECTION

The new Delta water conveyance system under California WaterFix will improve fish habitat in four major ways.

1 PROVIDE SPRING OUTFLOW

New criteria to provide spring outlfow to San Francisco Bay

2 PROVIDE DIVERSION FLEXIBILITY

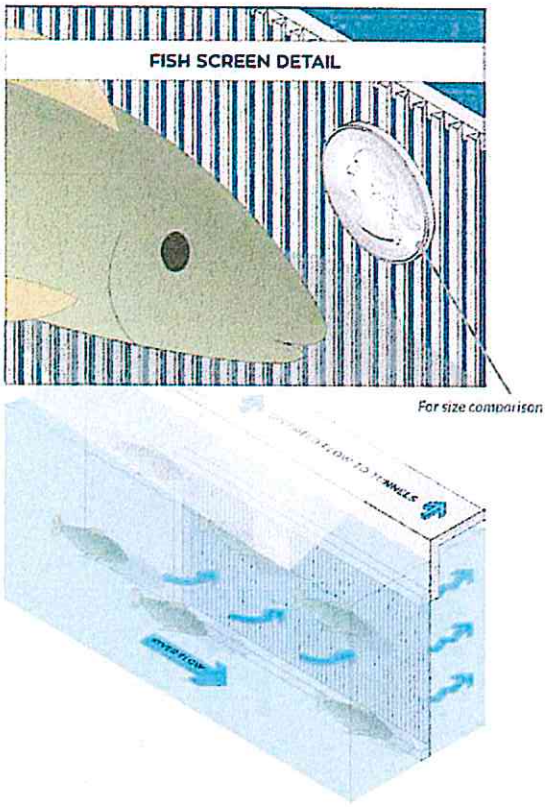
Provide flexibility to avoid water diversions at locations that harm fish

3 IMPROVE NATURAL FLOWS

Allow for more natural south Delta flow patterns.

4 NEW FISH SCREENS

Protect fish with state-of-the-art fish screens.

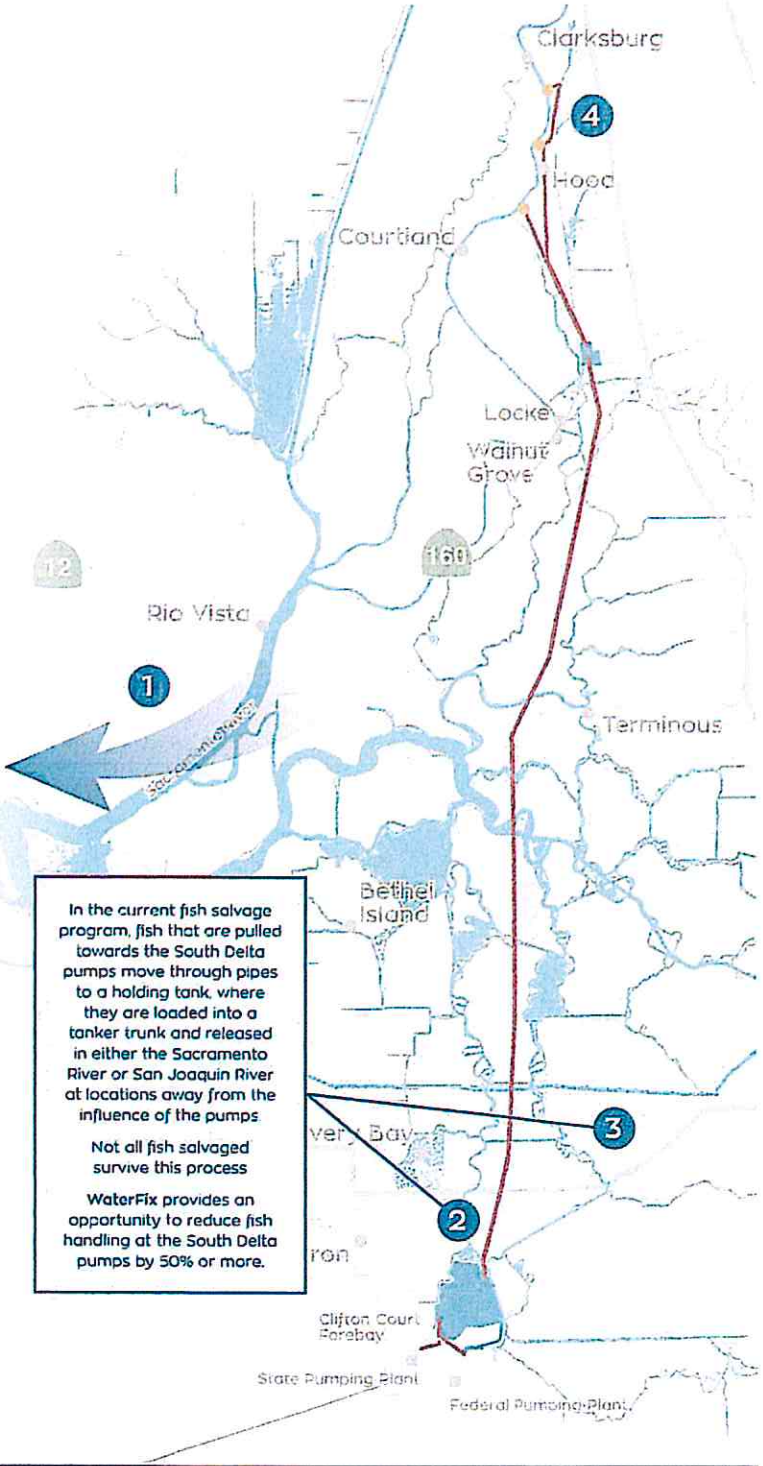


PROPOSED WATERFIX INTAKES

The new northern intakes will be optimized for flow velocities to guide fish past the screens. The intakes will be constructed with state-of-the-art fish screens that minimize impacts to fish, such as salmon, during passage from the Delta to the ocean and their return to upstream tributaries.

Bypass flows will be set to ensure enough water flows past the intakes to create safe passage for fish.

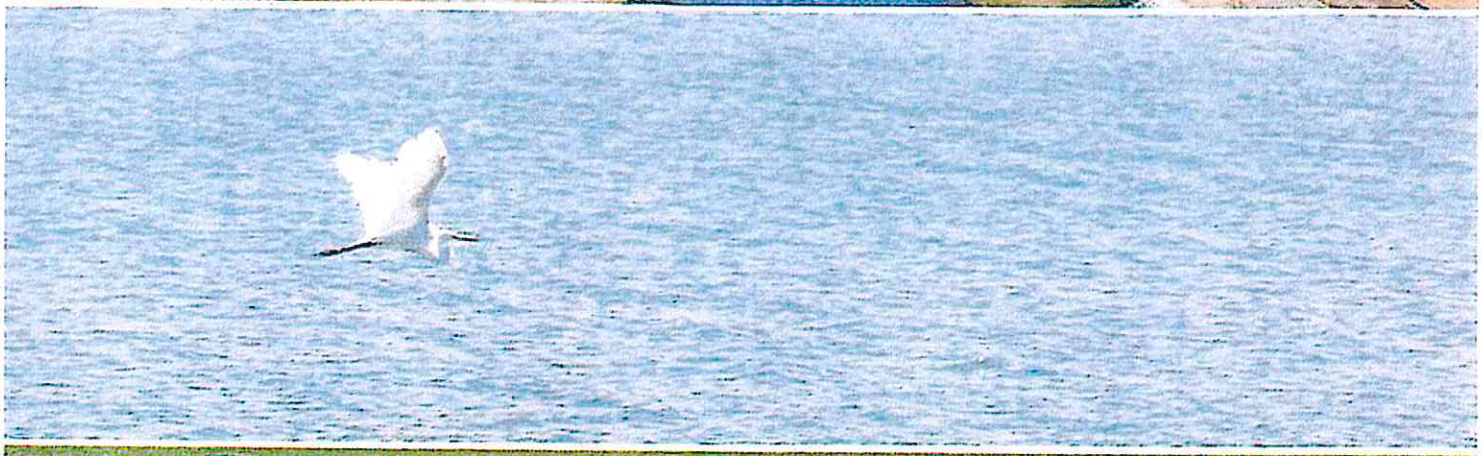
The addition of three intakes and modern screens will result in less fatigue and provide young fish the greatest protection during diversions.



In the current fish salvage program, fish that are pulled towards the South Delta pumps move through pipes to a holding tank, where they are loaded into a tanker trunk and released in either the Sacramento River or San Joaquin River at locations away from the influence of the pumps.

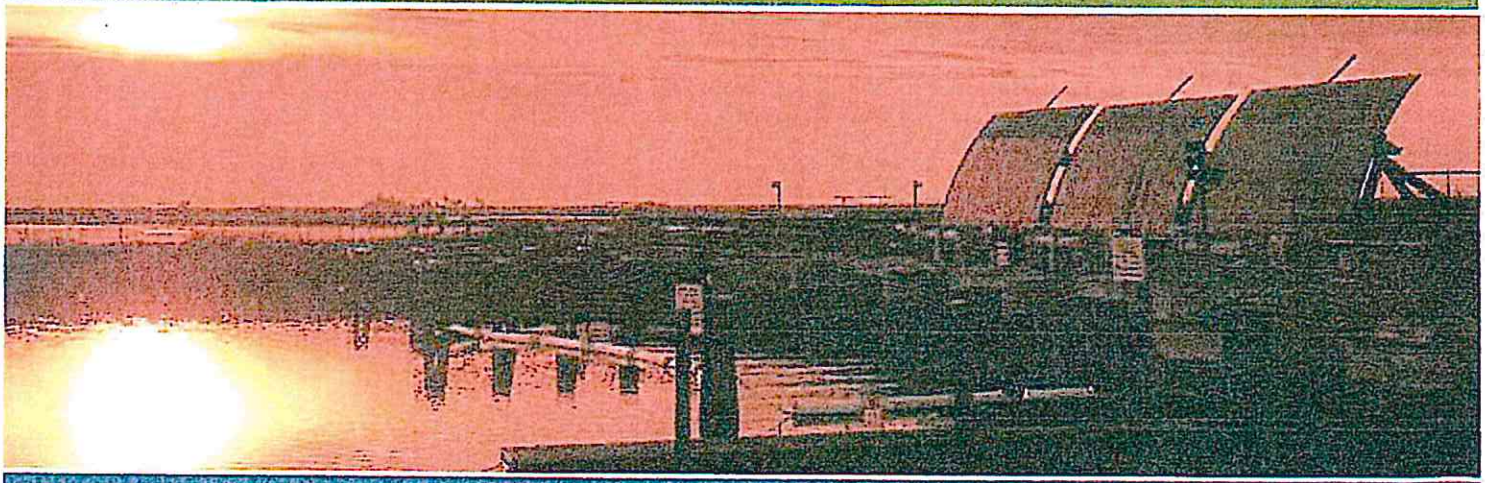
Not all fish salvaged survive this process.

WaterFix provides an opportunity to reduce fish handling at the South Delta pumps by 50% or more.



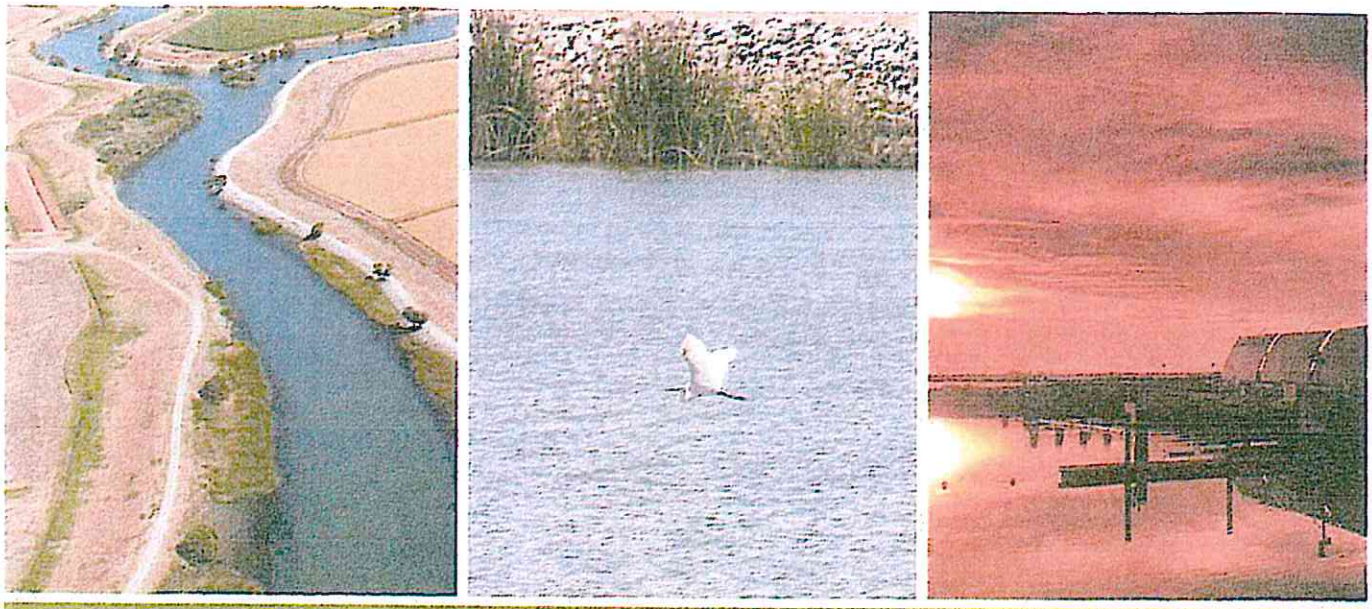
MODERNIZING THE SYSTEM: CALIFORNIA WATERFIX

INFRASTRUCTURE . OPERATIONS . FINANCE AND COST ALLOCATION



A California WaterFix Dialogue: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SEPTEMBER 2017



MODERNIZING THE SYSTEM: CALIFORNIA WATERFIX

INFRASTRUCTURE . OPERATIONS . FINANCE AND COST ALLOCATION

A California WaterFix Dialogue:
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CALIFORNIA WATER FIX

RELIABLE. CLEAN. WATER

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

INTRODUCTION

For more than a decade, Metropolitan and other public water agencies throughout California have been working toward a solution to address problems in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta that are reducing the reliability of water deliveries and contributing to a declining ecosystem. About one-third of the water that flows out of taps in Southern California comes from Northern California watersheds. Reliance on these supplies will continue even as our region makes advances in conservation and build new local supplies.

California WaterFix is the product of rigorous review, planning, scientific and environmental analysis and unprecedented public comment, including:

- Significant planning work for the design and construction of the project to address public comment about impacts to Delta communities and providing appropriate risk management strategies.
- Extensive analysis by water and wildlife agencies for conveyance system improvements and an operations framework that will improve water supply reliability, enhance fishery habitat and address climate change impacts.
- Development of project costs, cost allocation information and financing approaches.

Over the past several months, Metropolitan staff has provided detailed information on these and other issues in a series of policy white papers and other outreach materials, and made more than 100 presentations to elected officials, community leaders, businesses, water agencies and other organizations who have an important voice in the water policies and decisions that affect them. That essential public dialogue has included significant discussion, questions and responses about California WaterFix, its operations, construction, benefits and costs.

This document includes many of the most commonly asked questions about the project with responses from Metropolitan staff who are subject matter experts on a wide range of water management and planning, system operations, Delta science, construction, financing, and other related issues. These questions are organized into the following sections:

- Benefit Analysis and Assumptions
- Cost/Cost-Effectiveness
- Environmental Stewardship/Sustainability
- Equity
- Governance/Implementation
- Investment in Local Resources
- Uncertainties
- Other
- Comparison of Economic Studies

What are the benefits of the California WaterFix?

Recognizing the significance of the State Water Project (SWP) supply, and the need to modernize the state's conveyance system, Metropolitan's Board of Directors adopted the Delta Action Plan and Delta Conveyance Criteria in June 2007 and September 2007, respectively. As explained in the second White Paper, "Modernizing the System: California WaterFix Operations," the operational aspects of California WaterFix meet the board's adopted Delta Conveyance Criteria by providing water supply reliability and improved water quality in an environmentally responsible manner.

Table 5 of White Paper 2 summarizes the benefits to Metropolitan:

TABLE 5: DELTA CONVEYANCE CRITERIA

Board-Adopted Delta Conveyance Criteria	California WaterFix
Enhance Ecosystem Fishery Habitat Throughout Delta	• Provides extensive restoration of tidal marshes and channel margin habitat.
Allow Flexible Pumping Operations in a Dynamic Fishery Environment	• Three new intakes in the northern Delta, along with the existing State Water Project intake in southern Delta, create the necessary flexibility to avoid conflicts between different fishery needs. • The ability to manage the system using north and south Delta diversion locations, allow for improved flow patterns in the Delta to benefit fish during fish sensitive times.
Provide Water Supply Reliability	• The California WaterFix proposal is consistent with Metropolitan's IRP.
Improve Export Water Quality	• Water quality from new northern Delta intakes is improved; salinity, for example, is improved approximately 20 percent.
Reduce Seismic Risks	• Twin tunnels to convey water from northern Delta would protect future critical supply needs from natural disasters.
Reduce Climate Change Risks	• Intakes in northern Delta are upstream of predicted long-term salinity intrusion due to climate change.

Do costs follow benefits and "beneficiary pays" principle? What is the basis for the 45/55 CVP/SWP cost split?

As explained in the third White Paper, "Modernizing the System: California WaterFix Finance and Cost Allocation," the costs of California WaterFix follow water supply benefits and the beneficiary pays principle. For the SWP 55 percent share of costs, California WaterFix would be treated like any other major improvement to the SWP system. Under the California Water Code, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the SWP and for securing funding for related costs. The SWP share of California WaterFix costs would be paid by the SWP contractors in accordance with the long-term DWR State Water contracts.

SWP contractors must make fixed cost payments regardless of the amount of SWP water actually received. The State Water Contracts require payments to DWR in return for participation in the SWP storage and conveyance system. All SWP contractors must make payments according to their respective Table A contract amounts and for the portion of the SWP conveyance system needed to deliver their contracted water. The cost of power to deliver water varies with the amount of water delivered.

Therefore, each SWP contractor's share of the costs of the SWP, including California WaterFix, are in proportion to their respective participation rights, the beneficiaries pay for their proportionate share of the new infrastructure.

With respect to the Central Valley Project (CVP) 45 percent share of costs, CVP contractors who commit to paying their respective shares of the cost will receive proportionate benefits, consistent with the beneficiary pays principle.

The CVP/SWP split is based on the historic water split in deliveries between the two projects, which in general has been approximately 45 percent CVP and 55 percent SWP. San Luis Reservoir is also split 45 percent CVP and 55 percent SWP.

What is the basis for Metropolitan's estimate of water supply benefits of California WaterFix? Why don't Metropolitan and other public agencies use the CEQA water yield baseline to estimate water supply benefits of California WaterFix?

In order to reasonably estimate what future water yields with and without California Water Fix would be, Metropolitan started with DWR's modeling of future conditions and regulations with California WaterFix as modeled for the EIR/EIS. It then compared future water yield with modeling of the identical set of conditions but without California WaterFix. This is an appropriate comparison because it assumes consistent future conditions with and without California WaterFix. This modeling was also published by DWR in its 2015 Delivery Capability Report. It is reasonable to use the same modeling of anticipated future SWP reliability that DWR published in its 2015 Delivery Capability Report, which are the same modeled future conditions Metropolitan relied on in its 2015 Update to the IRP.

Consistent with the state's CEQA Guidelines, DWR as the lead agency evaluated the potentially significant environmental impacts of California WaterFix with reference to the existing conditions baseline, which includes regulations that were in place at the time it issued the Notice of Preparation for the Environmental Impact Report in February 2009, along with regulations in the NMFS biological opinion that became operative shortly thereafter. This makes the CEQA existing conditions environmental baseline an inappropriate basis of comparison with regard to comparing future SWP water supplies with and without California WaterFix because the underlying conditions and regulations do not allow for an apples-to-apples comparison of future SWP water supplies with and without California WaterFix.

What percentage of export water flow is diverted at the northern intake? Will that reduce the amount of water flowing out of the Delta? Will this result in greater salinity intrusion into the Delta?

Operating criteria for California WaterFix will define the amount of water that can be diverted from the northern intakes based on a number of different conditions. Chief among these are what is known as by-pass flow criteria, which restrict diversions at lower Sacramento River flows but allow for greater diversions as river flows increase. Thus, during low river flow conditions, the percentage of export water diverted from the northern intakes will generally be lower than from the south, and during high river flows, the percentage from the north will generally be higher than from the south. On a long-term average basis, the split between north and south diversions is expected to be roughly 50/50. For the average of wet years, the amount from the northern intakes will be closer to 60 percent. For dry and critical years the average from the northern intakes will be closer to 30 percent.

Water diverted from the northern intakes will obviously reduce water flowing in the Sacramento River, but it will not necessarily reduce the amount of water flowing out of the Delta, and thus will not have an appreciable effect on seawater salinity intrusion. The total water flowing through the Delta will meet all applicable existing and new regulatory requirements to protect beneficial uses, including fish and wildlife, Delta agriculture, and in-Delta municipal and industrial uses. Compliance with D-1641 salinity standards is a requirement of the SWP and CVP water rights permits.

Does the project require new storage to be effective?

The modeling analysis shows that California WaterFix is effective in improving the operations and yield of the SWP without assuming any new storage. With California WaterFix, Metropolitan will be able to better utilize its historic investment in its groundwater and surface storage. Additional system storage elsewhere in the state, e.g., Sites Reservoir, would further increase the benefit of California WaterFix.

Do the final biological opinions make a difference to the analysis of the potential water yield?

No. The "Modernizing the System: California WaterFix Operations" White Paper was informed by the Recirculated and Final EIR/S, revised biological assessment, and biological opinions. The biological assessment was amended earlier this year but those edits did not change the modeling approach or water supply results reported in the Final EIR/S. The biological opinions analyzed the project described in the amended biological assessment and did not change the proposed initial California WaterFix operation

Can the SWP Contractors opt out of their shares? If Metropolitan will pick up transferred shares from others, how will those be paid? Will Metropolitan have to guarantee to accept transfer or purchase of unwanted allocations in order to finance the project?

While all SWP contractors south of the Delta would participate in California WaterFix, some contractors may wish to balance the increased reliability of the project against its increased costs. This would be accomplished by adjusting their contractual rights to Table A water through voluntary agreements with other SWP contractors, consistent with the tools and flexibility available under the existing SWP long-term contracts. The mechanisms being explored include permanent Table A transfers, multi-year transfers, and water banking. Payment would be on terms as negotiated by the SWP contractor parties. While staff has been engaged in constructive discussions with other SWP Contractors to explore such options, no authorization to enter into a transfer or banking agreement is being requested at this time. Metropolitan's Board is being asked only to consider its action consistent with Metropolitan's 25.9 percent share of overall project costs.

Why are the California WaterFix benefits different in the 2015 IRP and the 2015 UWMP?

The long term projected deliveries from the SWP with the California WaterFix are identical in both the IRP and the UWMP, 1.213 million- acre-feet on average.

The difference in the reports comes from what is reported as additional water supply due to California WaterFix. In the 2015 IRP it was assumed that, with no action to address long-term flow and fisheries issues through a long-term commitment to California WaterFix, more stringent flow regulations would be established for fishery protection resulting in SWP supplies of 837,000 acre-feet on average between 2020 and 2030. In 2030, the difference between this condition and with California WaterFix was shown as 376,000 acre-feet. In the 2015 UWMP, it was assumed that adaptive management and collaborative science actions would be established prior to the implementation of California WaterFix resulting in less stringent flow regulations resulting in SWP supplies of 984,000 acre-feet on average. In 2030, the difference between this condition and with California WaterFix is 229,000 acre-feet. The 2015 UWMP shows a total of 248,000 acre-feet of Delta Improvements in 2030, this number includes 19,000 acre-feet of improvement in Desert Water Agency and Coachella Valley Water District supplies in addition to the 229,000 acre-feet described above.

What assumptions are being made by Metropolitan in calculating the cost impacts to member agencies?

Cost analysis on California WaterFix has been provided with all costs (capital, O&M, and mitigation). In the analysis, costs are assumed to be recovered through the volumetric water rate with a total sales assumption of 1.7 MAF. None of the costs were estimated as being recovered through fixed charges like property taxes. Member agency impacts from the cost of California WaterFix are thus dependent on their total consumption of Metropolitan services. Household impacts shown by Metropolitan were estimated by spreading the residential proportion of the total cost over the current number of households in the service area. Actual household impacts will be a function of the particular household's water use and the proportion of services that their retail water purveyors purchase from Metropolitan.

Note that the Department of Water Resources has not yet determined what proportion of the facilities will be classified as Conservation and Transportation within the SWP system.

On slide 30 of "Modernizing the System: California Water Fix Operations" White Paper, in estimating the water supply benefit, does the analysis assume that the north Delta diversions are always operated at full capacity of 9,000 cfs?

No. The modeling analysis is based on a range of hydrologic conditions that includes river flows. In turn, the river flows dictate the amount that would be diverted from the north Delta intakes, ranging from 0 to 9,000 cfs. Thus, there is no explicit assumption that river flows and operations operate at the upper end of its range in order to generate the modeled results that have been shown.

Are the assumed operations modeled out to 2040 to correspond with the IRP?

The IRP modeling projections through year 2040 use DWR modeling of SWP supplies that incorporate future climate change, population, and land use conditions. For the California WaterFix Biological Assessment, DWR developed modeling studies that reflect 2030 conditions. These studies are used to represent future conditions in the early long-term time period.

Can we meet the water quality goal of 500 TDS without a reliable SWP supply?

Metropolitan currently meets its regional water quality salinity goal of 500 total dissolved solids (TDS) by blending lower salinity State Water Project supplies with the higher salinity Colorado River Aqueduct supplies. To meet these blending goals, on average Metropolitan needs about 950,000 acre-feet of SWP supplies. Without the water supply reliability improvements provided by the California WaterFix, Metropolitan will be less likely to meet this salinity goal.

Why are there so many different cost estimates? Which one is right?

The cost estimates for the project were developed by industry professionals after a rigorous review process. DWR used the most conservative estimate for project planning purposes (i.e., the highest cost estimate). This amount was adopted in 2014 by DWR and was later updated to 2017 dollars for ease of consideration. These estimates were summarized in the Modernizing the System: California WaterFix Finance and Cost Allocation white paper as follows:

Capital	State's Estimate (2014 $)	2017 $
Conveyance Facility	$14.9B	$16.3B
Mitigation	$.4B	$.4B
Total Capital	$15.3B	$16.7B

O & M	2014 $	2017 $
Conveyance Facility[2]	$40.3M	$44.1M
Mitigation	$18.6M	$20.3M
Total O&M (Annual)	$58.9 M/YR	$64.4 M/YR

1. Based on annual escalation rate of 3 percent
2. When project is fully operational

What changed from the 2013 estimated household impact of $5 per month to current estimates?

The 2013 estimated impact of the California WaterFix was based on similar capital and O&M costs but was based on a capital financing rate of 6.135%, a Metropolitan project share of between 25 percent and 30 percent and household water use of 20 hundred cubic feet. This resulted in an average household impact from $3 to $4 per month which was rounded up to $5, as a conservative estimate.

The current estimate assumes capital financing rates of between 4 percent and 8 percent and a Metropolitan project share of 25.9 percent. Also the average household water use of 20 hundred cubic feet was a high assumption for household consumption. As such, the average household impact calculation has been revised and is now based on the number of households in the service area (see details on page 14 of California WaterFix "Modernizing the System: Financing/Cost Allocation" White Paper). The current estimated average household impact for the California WaterFix is $2 to $3 per month.

Do the water user and household costs include the financing costs, interest rates and potential cost overruns?

Yes. The cost estimates include all financing costs (principle and interest) and include contingencies to cover cost adjustments (36 percent on the water facility, 20 percent on land acquisition and 35 percent on the cost of environmental mitigation).

I'm hearing different estimates of project costs in the media and the internet. What's the cost of California WaterFix?

The overall costs for California WaterFix's proposed infrastructure improvements and environmental mitigation are described in the "Modernizing the System: California WaterFix Infrastructure" White Paper. These materials are drawn from cost estimates developed by DWR and rigorously analyzed by industry professionals.

These cost estimates reflect a significant engineering analysis that formulates and defines the design criteria for each major component of California WaterFix, resulting in the optimal alignment and other features. Based on these estimates, California WaterFix's capital costs are estimated to total $14.9 billion in 2014 dollars. For White Paper 3, the cost estimates have been converted to 2017 dollars based on an annual escalation rate of 3 percent. In 2017 dollars, the capital cost for California WaterFix is estimated to be $16.3 billion, excluding mitigation costs.

Will funding California WaterFix preclude Metropolitan and its member agencies from investing in the kinds of local water supply actions identified in the IRP and Metropolitan's and its member agencies' UWMPs?

The IRP has been and will continue to be a diversified and comprehensive approach to developing regional water supply reliability. Metropolitan, its member agencies and local agencies have made historic regional investments in conservation and local resources developments since the inaugural IRP in 1996, all while making multi-billion dollar regional investments in Metropolitan's storage portfolio, treatment and distribution system. California WaterFix is part of the overall regional strategy of stabilizing imported supplies and building increased water use efficiency and local supplies, and investments will continue to be pursued in each of the specified areas.

When do the costs for California WaterFix start showing up in the water bill?

If California WaterFix is approved by Metropolitan's Board and other public water agencies and the project starts in 2019, the costs for the California WaterFix will be incorporated in Metropolitan's rates and charges as soon as 2019. The initial impact will be very small and the full impact of the project will ramp up slowly and peak around 2033, when the project is completed and fully operational.

California WaterFix costs make up what percent of Metropolitan's 4.5 percent projected annual expected rate increase?

Metropolitan's Ten-Year Financial Forecast, produced as part of the fiscal year 2016/17 and 2017/18 Biennial Budget, estimated annual rate increases of 4.5 percent for 2019 through 2026, which included cost estimates for California WaterFix. The California WaterFix makes up 1 percent to 2 percent of the annual increases.

Where did the $67 billion figure come from?

The San Jose Mercury News reported in December 2013 that a staff member of the Westlands Water District and a Citigroup bond consultant told the Westlands board that including long-term financing, the project would cost between $51 billion and $67 billion. The Westlands presentation looked at three scenarios. Each considered bonds issued for 30 years at 5 percent interest. They pegged the cost to build the tunnels at $18 billion, and overall cost with financing at $42 billion to $58 billion. With the $9 billion more in wetlands restoration, monitoring, and other costs included, the grand total is $51 billion to $67 billion.

These high cost scenarios are the result of using a costly financing technique called capitalized interest. When interest is capitalized, no interest payments are made but instead the interest charges are added to the principal balance of the loan. Due to the very long fifteen year construction period of California WaterFix capitalizing interest can substantially increase the cost of the project. As such, Metropolitan does not support capitalizing interest. Metropolitan's estimates for California WaterFix are based on financing with traditional, level annual debt service with no interest or principal deferment during construction.

What are the impacts when financing capital with 30-year term bonds?

Metropolitan's base case estimate for California WaterFix is based on financing with 40-year fixed rate bonds at an interest rate of 4 percent. When the project is fully operational this results in a Metropolitan cost impact of 13 percent and an average household impact within Metropolitan's service area of $1.90 per month. See White Paper #3 for full details.

If however the project was financed with 30-year fixed rate bonds at an interest rate of 4 percent, Metropolitan's cost impact would increase to 15 percent and the average household impact would increase to $2.20 per month.

What is included in the capital cost estimate? Do DWR's California WaterFix cost estimates include the cost of CCWD settlement or additional tidal marsh required in the biological opinions?

The capital cost estimate includes facility construction; program management, construction management and engineering; land acquisition; mitigation; and contingencies. Contingency as a percent of construction was established at 36 percent, which is appropriate for the level of design completed for the California WaterFix to date. Contingency as a percent of environmental mitigation was established at 35 percent. The cost of the CCWD settlement, as well as other future settlements or such things as additional, unanticipated costs of tidal marsh habitat or other additional mitigation requirements are covered within the overall contingencies contingency.

Is investment in local resources more cost effective than California WaterFix?

Developing new local supplies is an essential part of Metropolitan's IRP and local supplies benefit by the lower salinity water that the SWP provides as compared to imported Colorado River supplies.

New local supplies are expected to be much more costly to develop than California WaterFix. There is no savings if Metropolitan does not invest in California WaterFix. Instead, to meet the region's reliability goals, the region would need to spend two to three times more, based on our analysis of existing local supply projects and those that have been evaluated to date.

In addition, local water supplies are not immune from future risks and uncertainty, including changing hydrology and regulatory and permitting constraints.

The Operations White Paper and the Finance and Cost Allocation White Paper collectively showed the range of costs for an approximate 25.9 percent share of the costs and total water supply from a system with California WaterFix. Surveyed information from the 2015 IRP Update from the member agencies showed that the ranges of cost to develop specifically identified future projects in distributed storm water capture, recycled water and seawater desalination are two or more times the cost of California WaterFix (annual and per household). In addition, the investment in California WaterFix will make continued investment in local supplies more viable. The State Water Project with California WaterFix will play a role in sustaining the groundwater supplies of southern California through the replenishment and recharge of higher quality and more reliable water supply. The higher quality imported water also enables blending with Colorado River supplies to enable more efficient reuse of water through recycled water projects as it is easier to treat and allows for multiple treatments than more highly saline supplies.

Will the project disproportionately impact fixed-income and low-income households?

No. California WaterFix is favorable for fixed- and low-income households.

First, California WaterFix is more cost-effective than other local supply alternatives. A comparison of household impacts showed that California WaterFix would add $2 to $3 per household per month in the service area. Providing a similar level of water supply reliability with recycled water or seawater desalination would add $5 to $7 per month to those same households, thus California WaterFix will result in a savings of $3 to $5 per household per month.

Second, California WaterFix will help sustain the agricultural industry in California, resulting in more stable food prices in the future.

Third, California WaterFix will help to sustain and grow California's economic base. A reliable water supply is tied to a thriving economy and a thriving economy provides jobs and economic welfare to the state.

Instead of building a twin-tunnel California WaterFix project, would it be better to engage in a scaled-down project?

The California WaterFix is already a scaled-down project relative to the original design, and has been sized in a manner intended to meet regulatory requirements, including the ESA and CESA. The EIR/EIS evaluated even smaller-scale conveyance alternatives consisting of only one 3,000 cfs intake. Under this alternative, the limited ability to divert water in the north Delta would be greatly reduced and approximately 75 percent of Delta exports on a long-term average basis would continue to be diverted from the south Delta intakes. This level of dependence on south Delta intakes would greatly reduce operational flexibility and reliability, and reduce the ecological benefits of the project. Continued heavy reliance on the south Delta pumps would also leave the SWP more vulnerable in the event of levee failures from a seismic event, and less able to adapt to the effects of climate change.

How will environmental mitigation be funded and implemented?

Environmental mitigation required for California WaterFix will be funded by the public water agencies along with all other capital, operations and maintenance project costs, and is already included in the cost estimate. The cost estimate for environmental mitigation includes a 35 percent contingency.

Environmental mitigation for temporary and permanent impacts of construction impacts will be implemented in step with construction impacts, consistent with DWR's mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) and the requirements of the biological opinions and California Endangered Species Act incidental take permit. While DWR is ultimately responsible for ensuring implementation of the MMRP, the Delta Conveyance Design and Construction Joint Powers Authority (DCA) will be responsible for planning, land and conservation easement acquisition, and implementation, monitoring and reporting of mitigation measures during construction. After the DCA sunsets after construction and commissioning is completed, DWR, as the owner/operator, will be responsible for ensuring that any remaining monitoring and reporting requirements are met.

How does California WaterFix fit in with California EcoRestore?

California WaterFix and California EcoRestore are parallel state efforts intended to complement one another, and together advance the state's coequal goals for the Delta of reliable water supplies and restoration, enhancement and protection of the Delta ecosystem. Governor Brown has affirmed the state's commitment to furthering large-scale habitat restoration in the Delta in a separate program called California EcoRestore. While DWR is responsible for implementing California WaterFix, and that project includes habitat restoration as mitigation for construction and operational impacts, California Natural Resources Agency is tasked with implementing California EcoRestore in coordination with state and federal agencies to advance the restoration of at least 30,000 acres of habitat by 2020, including specific goals for restoration or enhancement of tidal wetlands, floodplain, upland, riparian, and fish passage improvements to benefit native species that spend all or part of their life cycles in the Delta.

More details on the relationship between California WaterFix, California EcoRestore, and other programs to advance environmental restoration in the Delta watershed is available at pages 19-21 of the "Modernizing the System: California WaterFix Operations" White Paper.

Why aren't the California WaterFix northern intake diversion criteria linear with respect to diversion amounts and Sacramento flow?

The bypass flow criteria controlling the operation of the North Delta Diversion ensure that Sacramento River flows remain at levels that are protective of the fisheries. The criteria vary by time of year and the status of the river flows with regard to monitored "pulse" flows. The bypass flow criteria are designed to be appropriately protective of the fishery needs and thus are not linear with regard to Sacramento River flow.

How will the project impact Greenhouse Gas emissions?

Construction-related GHG emissions will be net zero, meaning emissions will be reduced to the maximum extent feasible and any remaining emissions from the project will be offset elsewhere by emissions reductions of equal amount. This is an enforceable commitment and is included in DWR's adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and will be achieved in consultation with the relevant regional air quality districts, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the California Energy Commission.

While operations would increase GHG emissions from the SWP, the Final EIR determined that operational GHG impacts will be less than significant. DWR has adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP), which calls for a reduction of GHG emissions to 50 percent of 1990 levels by 2020 and to 80 percent of 1990 levels by 2050. The implementation of California WaterFix would not affect achievement of these goals.

What is the real purpose of Metropolitan's purchase of the Delta islands? Is it to be used on EcoRestore? If so, will the dollars spent on the purchase of the islands counts towards the Metropolitan contribution on the California WaterFix? Who else is paying for EcoRestore?

Metropolitan's Board approved the purchase agreement for these lands to assist in improving Metropolitan's SWP supply reliability, ensure continued high quality supplies, and enhance long-term ecosystem stability in the Delta.

These values are consistent with the state's co-equal goals of an enhance Delta ecosystem and reliable water supply for California.

These lands could also provide future opportunities to reduce subsidence through carbon sequestration, develop food and shelter (i.e., tidal wetlands) for migrating salmon and delta smelt, strengthen levees against flooding and earthquakes along the fresh water corridor, and support state efforts in the proposed California WaterFix.

Metropolitan would be compensated for lands that are needed for the project, including lands for temporary construction areas or permanent facility sites or for mitigation areas.

Funding for habitat enhancements unassociated with California WaterFix mitigation will come primarily from Propositions 1 and 1E, AB 32 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, and local, federal, and private investment. Funding used for developing projects to meet regulatory compliance responsibilities for California WaterFix and for the SWP/CVP in general, will come from state and federal water users.

How will the project benefit listed fish species?

As explained in the second White Paper, "Modernizing the System: California WaterFix Operations," the environmental benefits of California WaterFix for listed fish species include reduced south Delta pumping, providing a more natural upstream-to-downstream flow pattern during periods important for fishery protection and less direct fish entrainment in the south Delta diversion facilities.

The California WaterFix biological opinions and the EIR/EIS incorporate a variety of measures designed to mitigate potential construction and operation impacts, and to enhance environmental conditions in the Delta, including habitat restoration, protection, enhancement, and management activities.

Are there any adverse impacts to listed fish species?

There are localized impacts on listed species, but overall, the project will have less than significant impacts on all listed fish species, and the fish agencies have concluded that the project will not jeopardize listed species and will meet the fully mitigated requirements of the California Endangered Species Act.

Would the tunnels increase the amount of energy used to transport water?

The tunnels can operate up to half capacity under certain river conditions with full gravity flow, requiring no additional energy. When there is a need for the tunnels to divert higher flows at the north intakes, there will be some increase in energy needed to convey the water south to the pump facilities.

Will urban and municipal water districts end up subsidizing the costs of agricultural users in the California WaterFix project?

No. The option being presented for board action assumes the SWP/CVP cost share of 55/45 percent, with Metropolitan's share of total costs at 25.9 percent. Metropolitan would not be committed to paying any more than its 25.9 percent share, and would not subsidize any other water contractor's share of project costs.

Can California WaterFix be funded? What if the federal water contractors don't fully participate? How many SWP/CVP agencies/members are needed to make the California WaterFix financially work?

California WaterFix funding was addressed in "Modernizing the System: California WaterFix Finance and Cost Allocation" White Paper. Metropolitan's share of funding is 25.9 percent share of overall project costs based on the assumption that the other public water agencies also decide to participate in the project. With respect to participation by the CVP contractors, or other SWP contractors, it is important to note that Metropolitan's Board will be asked only to consider its action consistent with Metropolitan's 25.9 percent share of overall project costs. In other words, Metropolitan's decision will not result in Metropolitan being required to fund more than its 25.9 percent share, nor will it authorize the general manager to commit Metropolitan to funding continued design and other pre-construction work. If other public water agencies decide not to participate in the project, staff will come back to the board with options for consideration.

Staff's analysis is on the current allocation of costs between CVP/SWP, and Metropolitan assuming a total of 25.9% of costs and benefits.

What is a joint exercise of powers authority and why is one being used to construct the California WaterFix?

A joint powers authority (JPA) enables two or more public agencies to enter a contract to jointly exercise any powers common to the individual agencies to achieve a specified purpose. While the JPA agreement need not establish a new public entity separate from its members, such agreements often do. As public agencies, JPAs are subject to California's open meeting laws and Public Records Act requirements, and they must meet strict financial accountability requirements and provide for regular audits, among other things, in compliance with the California Joint Exercise of Powers Act. JPAs are often formed to carry out a variety of public functions, including construction and operation of regional airports, transit (e.g., highways, commuter rail service, subways, etc.), parks and open space, water supply, and fire protection, to name a few.

Forming a Delta Conveyance Design and Construction JPA (DCA) that will contract with DWR for the design and construction of California WaterFix provides a means for the beneficiaries of the project who will ultimately fund it, including Metropolitan, to pool expertise and resources to safely design, construct and deliver the project on time, on budget and in accordance with approved specifications, while managing risk prudently. A single-purpose entity is also more efficient as it can hire the exact expertise required and will have a mission solely focused on completing California WaterFix on time and within budget.

Is it appropriate that a JPA will buy DWR's bonds and issue bonds of its own?

DWR has filed a validation action seeking a judicial confirmation of DWR's authority to issue revenue bonds for State Water Project facilities, including California WaterFix. Validation actions are common in agency financing matters. During the pendency of the validation action, the marketability of California WaterFix Revenue Bonds to private investors may be affected. Therefore, DWR proposes the direct placement sales of bonds to a Finance JPA until resolution of the validation action. This approach is appropriate to allow financing to move forward and as a means of controlling financing costs.

Has staff considered the possibility of extending the DCA's duties to include operations of the WaterFix?

No. Under current law, DWR is charged with operating and maintaining the State Water Project, including California WaterFix. Delta Conveyance Design and Construction Joint Powers Authority (DCA) will be a single-purpose entity formed to complete design and oversee project construction, which is more efficient than DWR hiring additional staff, then downsizing at the end of construction. Operations would require different staff with different skill sets. The DCA sunsets when project construction and commissioning and any necessary follow-up actions are completed.

How will the Adaptive Management Program work? How will Metropolitan be represented in that process? Is the Interagency Implementation and Coordination Group going to be a voting body?

The Adaptive Management Program (AMP) will enhance application of science to support decision making related to SWP/CVP operations of SWP/CVP Delta facilities and construction and operations of the California WaterFix. A key aspect of the AMP is the creation of an Interagency Implementation and Coordination Group (IICG) that will be responsible for coordinating and implementing the program. The IICG will have a designated representative from DWR, Reclamation, USFWS, NMFS, CDFW, a SWP contractor, and a CVP contractor. Adaptive management recommendations by the IICG shall be by consensus of the representatives. In the event of a dispute within the IICG, a representative may invoke a non-binding review panel process. In this event, a final decision will be by the entity with decision-making authority over the matter, after considering the panel opinions.

Is seawater desalination a feasible alternative to the California WaterFix?

Although Metropolitan and its member agencies are pursuing seawater desalination projects as part of its regional integrated resources program, the size and cost of replacing 300,000 to 400,000 AF of SWP supplies with seawater desalination makes desalination infeasible.

The current cost of desalination projects are around three times more expensive than California WaterFix. In addition, desalination projects have significant environmental, project siting, and product reliability hurdles to overcome as well.

Further, Metropolitan has made significant investments (including Diamond Valley Lake reservoir, Inland Feeder, etc.) over the last few decades to ensure a reliable, high quality SWP supply. Moving away from this strategy would strand all or a portion of these significant investments.

California WaterFix provides seismic reliability, adaptation to climate change, and water quality benefits for the SWP as a whole, which seawater desalination does not address.

How did staff calculate costs of alternative water supplies?

As part of the technical process of the 2015 IRP Update, staff surveyed its member agencies to identify potential local projects with their development status and estimated costs of construction and production. These costs, specific to each project identified by the member agencies, were used to develop the range of costs of alternatives, by type. For the comparisons to recycled water and seawater desalination, staff used the cost of a specific project as representative of the cost. For recycled water, the Regional Recycled Water Project was selected because cost information on that project was recently assessed and documented in the Feasibility Study finalized this year by Metropolitan. For seawater desalination, the Carlsbad Desalination facility was selected because it represented a recent and in-service larger scale project in the service area. The costs of both selected projects fell near or within the range of the surveyed costs of projects from the member agencies. The alternative costs are likely on the low side, given that the costs of future projects will likely increase as the required yield increases.

What happens if a state or federal regulatory agency puts more restrictions on imported water supplies?

The primary purpose and water supply reliability benefit of California WaterFix is that the dual conveyance from the addition of the north Delta diversions, isolated tunnels and modernized fishery protections provide flexibility that allows the SWP/CVP to operate more effectively in the face of current and anticipated future regulations. Future regulations will affect the overall reliability of water supplies from the Delta, but the flexibility and redundancy from the dual-conveyance intake system will provide higher water supply reliability than the current system with only the south Delta intakes. In an uncertain future, whether that uncertainty arises from potential new regulations, climate change or potential seismic threats, the flexibility provided by California WaterFix will be more resilient and reliable than the current system. It should also be noted that other alternatives to California WaterFix are not immune to future regulatory challenges. Large-scale storm water capture, recycled water and seawater desalination are all subject to water quality and contaminant regulations that can and have affected their operations and projected yields and are susceptible to climate change effects.

What is the timing and potential impact of the litigation in which the Delta Plan was held to be invalid? If the Delta Plan is amended to comply with the trial court order, how might that affect water supply benefits, implementation schedule, and cost of California WaterFix?

The seven coordinated Delta Stewardship Council Cases are on appeal. The trial court has yet to file the record with the Court of Appeal, but is anticipated to do so soon. Once filed, that triggers a one-year briefing schedule, after which the Court of Appeal must set and hold a hearing, after which it will have 90 days to issues its opinion. Absent an order of the court, the appeals automatically stay the trial court's order, so the Delta Plan remains in effect. DWR is expected to file its Certification of Consistency in the coming months, prior to start of construction, which will precede the Court of Appeal's opinion.

If the Delta Stewardship Council were to amend the Delta Plan to comply with the trial court's order, it is unknown what targets it would adopt for achieving reduced reliance on water from the Delta, reduced environmental harm from invasive species, restoring more natural flows in the Delta, and increased water supply reliability, or what regulatory policy it may adopt to promote options for new conveyance, storage, and the operations of both to achieve the coequal goals. If those amendments occur after DWR certifies consistency, they would not apply retroactively.

Does the modeling take climate change into account, including Sea Level Rise, salt water intrusion, change in amount, type and timing of precipitation in the watershed?

Yes. The modeling of California WaterFix supporting the EIR/EIS incorporated anticipated impacts of climate change, and thus is incorporated in the estimated total project yields. California WaterFix is designed to be resilient to long-term estimates of sea-level rise (up to 55 inches) and provide higher water quality in the face of future salinity intrusion in the delta. The addition of the north Delta diversions and the isolated tunnel conveyance provide flexibility and capacity to adapt to changes in the amount, type and timing of precipitation because it increases the diversion capacity that can operate in conditions of periodic higher river flows that will result from warmer and more intense rain-driven storms as well as earlier snowmelt runoff periods

Has DWR performed sufficient engineering and collected adequate geotechnical data for the WaterFix alignment?

Yes, the amount of information collected to date is appropriate for this stage of the planning/decision process and corresponding level of design that has been completed to date. As the project moves toward construction, DWR or the DCA will obtain more information, and this information will be used to design the specific components of the system (tunnels, shafts, intakes and forebays).

The geotechnical program planned for the California WaterFix consists of multiple technologies to collect data. The total number of samples to be collected could be a maximum of 2,000, but if initial data shows good uniformity and consistency, then the number of samples collected could be less.

What are the costs estimates for the 50 percent confidence level and 100 percent confidence level?

As displayed in Figure 11 of White Paper 1, the Base plus Risk (with mitigation) shows the cost estimate at approximately $10.4 billion for the 50 percent confidence interval and approximately $12.7 billion for the 100 percent confidence interval (in 2014 dollars). In 2017 dollars, this is $11.4 billion for the 50 percent confidence interval and $13.9 billion for the 100 percent confidence interval.

What was the makeup of the risk assessment cost estimate focus group? Was it contractors, owners, or a mix of the two?

The group included owners' experts from both Metropolitan and DWR, and consultants with knowledge of the program and experience in heavy construction, cost estimating, tunnel contracting and TBM procurement.

Can California WaterFix be constructed on time and under budget?

Staff is confident that with the proposed structure of the DCA, and Metropolitan's continued involvement in the implementation of the project, California WaterFix will be constructed on time and on budget.

Experts who have reviewed the project implementation plans have determined that budget and schedule for California WaterFix can be properly managed with planning and the use of risk management strategies. For example, the cost estimates for the project have been scrutinized through extensive review and include sizeable contingencies. The Design and Construction JPA will consist of a program team of owners' representatives as well as consultants that are proven experts not only in technical subjects, but also in project/program management-related work dedicated to risk management in order to ensure effective management of schedule and budget. The program team will be continuously looking ahead to anticipate the potential for specific issues to arise and developing a plan to ensure that all risks are cost-effectively managed throughout the project.

Has the risk that some kind of invasive shelled aquatic species fouling up the intakes been considered?

Yes. Specifically the new fish screens will be continually cleaned with an automated screen-cleaning system that is monitored to ensure debris and aquatic build up is kept to a minimum. Those will be a different approach from what Metropolitan uses on the Colorado River Aqueduct Intake Pump Plant screens which are periodically taken out of service for massive cleaning operations. The automated system for California WaterFix will scrub the screens on a regular basis to remove invasive species. Also, the intakes are designed to be isolated in a modular form so that portions of the intake conduits can be taken out of service for cleaning while the rest of the structure remains in service, however, there should be very few occasions where the entire intake is removed from service for invasive species cleaning.

If Metropolitan moves forward with supporting the California WaterFix, what might cause Southern California to not receive the anticipated water supply benefits?

Even with California WaterFix, the SWP would continue to be regulated in the future. California WaterFix provides north intakes, which are critical for improved operational capability to manage for environmental and regulatory needs, while at the same time providing a reliable water supply. That improved capability along with a robust adaptive management plan that includes public water agency participation would contribute towards identifying management and regulatory actions that protect the fisheries needs as well as water supply reliability.

What are the top three reasons cited by opponents as to why Metropolitan should not participate in California WaterFix?

The top three reasons opponents cite are that California WaterFix is too costly, is a water grab that is bad for the Delta environment, and will not result in any new water supply. Each of these assertions is addressed in the White Papers. The third White Paper explains in detail how and why California WaterFix is an affordable, cost-effective project. In addition, the LADWP Ratepayer Advocate recently confirmed that the project would be affordable to households in Los Angeles. And while the project will have some significant and unavoidable impacts disclosed and analyzed in the Final EIR/EIS, the majority of impacts, including impacts to Delta water quality and sensitive environmental resources, including native fish species in the Delta and Delta watershed. will be less than significant, and the state and federal fishery agencies have determined that the project will not jeopardize listed fish species. And while some have claimed that California WaterFix will not result in "new" water supplies relative to current average SWP supplies, reasonable and reliable modeling indicates that SWP supplies will become less reliable without California WaterFix and that the project is a cost-effective means of restoring and protecting current average water supplies.

What happens if Metropolitan's Board does not approve the project?

The state of California has indicated that without sufficient support from the public water agencies like Metropolitan, it would not proceed with the project.

Would both tunnels operate at the same time?

Except in the case of maintenance or repair outage, both tunnels would be operated at the same time.

If farmers use less water, is there more for urban areas?

In general, if farmers use less water for direct agricultural purposes, they have the ability nonetheless to transfer water to third parties through agreements and recharge their groundwater systems. If farmers do not divert the water and the water stays in the system, that additional water would follow water rights and contractual procedures to benefit other users.

How does the proposed project relate to the Delta Plan?

The Delta Reform Act established the coequal goals for the Delta and required the adoption of the Delta Plan to achieve those goals. It also expressly recognizes the need for new and improved conveyance infrastructure in the Delta to achieve the coequal goals. If DWR had adopted the BDCP, as originally proposed, and it met certain criteria in the Delta Reform Act, the BDCP would have been incorporated into the Delta Plan. As explained in the second White Paper, Modernizing the System: California WaterFix Operations, California WaterFix will further the coequal goals, consistent with the Delta Reform Act and the Delta Plan, but the project is now considered a covered action, which means DWR must certify consistency with applicable Delta Plan policies including the coequal goals before it can begin construction. DWR is expected to submit its certification in the coming months.

How is the project the same/different from the canals proposed in the 1980s?

The approach to Delta conveyance has changed since the Peripheral Canal was proposed. The proposed project is similar in that it proposes conveying water from a diversion point located in the north Delta to the existing CVP and SWP pumps located in the south Delta. Although similar in concept, the scope, goals and regulatory compliance of the proposed project are vastly different from the Peripheral Canal proposal. Key differences between the Peripheral Canal (1982) and California WaterFix include:

	Peripheral Canal (1982)	California WaterFix
Capacity	21,800 cfs	9,00 cfs
Type	43 miles of above ground, open channels with 1,000 foot right-of-way	35 miles of gravity-based underground tunnels
Conveyance	Fully isolated with no through Delta operations	Dual conveyance, allowing for through-Delta operations and more flexibility to maintain in-Delta water quality

The proposed CWF project considers threats to the Delta that were previously unknown or not well understood, changed circumstances, new scientific information, and a regulatory framework intended to better protect the environment. Water managers in decades past had limited information about climate change, sea level rise, subsidence and seismic risks to water supplies in the Delta. Today, new information is available and has been incorporated into the proposed project.

Are the seismic risks to Delta levees being overstated? What studies support the two in three chance of a major earthquake? Are the studies that support the two in three chance of a major earthquake outdated by more recent USGS or other studies?

US Geological Survey scientific earthquake probability reports published in 2003 and 2014 calculated a high probability for one or more large-scale earthquakes to occur in the San Francisco Bay Region (including the Delta) in 30 years. Participants in the USGS studies included scientific experts from federal and state governments, private industry, consulting firms, and academia.

The USGS and URS have also looked at individual faults in the region to assess specific ground movement and liquefaction.

In 2013, URS analyzed the Southern Midland fault near the west Delta and the West Tracy fault near the southwest Delta and found that they are capable of causing severe earthquakes and significant damage to Delta levees.

In 2015-16, USGS and URS analyzed the West Napa fault and found that although observed ground motions in the Delta were less than model predictions, the difference between predicted and observed ground motions would not significantly change calculated deformation to Delta levees.

Report:
Dr. Jeffrey Michael
Center for Business and Policy Research
Benefit-Cost Analysis of the California WaterFix
August 2016

Synopsis

The benefit-cost analysis presented in this report asserts that California WaterFix costs are four times larger than its benefits and that the project is thus not economically justified.

Key Findings

- The analysis is based on a project yield improvement of 225 TAF arrived from the biological opinion. This assumes that existing conditions continue, and this is not an appropriate assumption as it does not take into account the future degradation in water supply that is expected if nothing is done. The supply benefit should be based on the difference between the future yield of the project with and without California WaterFix. As such, the appropriate project yield is 1.3 MAF.

- When estimating the unit value of agricultural water, the report uses historic figures to arrive at $150 per AF. While this might represent historic costs, it does not represent the value of water or the cost of alternatives.

- The report also uses a value of $800 per AF for the value of alternative urban water supplies. This value is too low. Metropolitan's estimate of alternative supplies from recycling and desalination range from $1,658 to $2,412 per AF.

- While it is common for benefit-cost analysis to use discount rates above inflation (i.e., a real discount rate) to reflect a rate of return, this assumption might not provide a useful result for long-term water projects such as this. This is because discounting costs above inflation will underestimate the cost impact felt by future rate payers, and discounting the value of water above inflation implies a diminishing value of water in the future. In the report, the capital costs occur over the first 15 years and the supply benefits occur over the next 100 years. Since the supply benefits occur much later in time the report heavily discounted the supply benefits resulting in a low benefit-cost ratio. Lastly, the costs of alternative supplies were evaluated in simple unit cost terms with no discounting resulting in an apples-to-oranges comparison.

Report:
City of Los Angeles Office of Public Accountability/Ratepayer Advocate
California WaterFix Cost to City Ratepayers
August 2017

Synopsis

The report finds that California WaterFix is affordable to the city of Los Angeles households under a wide array of cost and water demand scenarios. The estimated impact to the medium single family resident household bill is $1.73 per month.

Key Finding

- The report's cost impacts are within the range of Metropolitan's estimates.

Report (presentation):
Christopher Thornberg
Beacon Economics
The Bay Delta Conservation Plan: Should we DIG the tunnels?
November 2013

Synopsis

The report finds that without California WaterFix, water supplies are likely to be reduced from current levels. Based on a replacement cost analysis, the cost of California WaterFix are on average $1000 per AF cheaper than alternative sources. And based on an economic cost-benefit analyses, "We think it is clear that the Tunnels' NPV is >0."

Key Finding

- The report's findings are consistent with Metropolitan's findings.

Report:
Blue Sky Consulting Group
The California State Treasurer's Office
The Bay Delta Conveyance Facility: Affordability and Financing Considerations
2014

Synopsis

The study finds that the cost of the Delta conveyance facility is within the range of urban and agricultural users' capacity to pay. On average the supply cost of California WaterFix is competitive when compared to alternative supplies. The report also found that the dry year cost per acre-feet is high. For agriculture, the project is affordable for high value crops but the Central Valley Project contractors will need to develop a financing mechanism to fund their share of the water facility.

Key Finding

- Urban impacts are similar to Metropolitan's estimates when displayed on same basis.

Report:
David Sunding
The Brattle Group
Statewide Economic Impacts
August 2013[1]

Synopsis

This report studied the overall statewide benefits from the Bay Delta Conservation Plan, the predecessor of the California WaterFix and EcoRestore. As such, the report included environmental and other benefits that would not apply to a benefit cost analysis of California WaterFix alone.

Key Findings

The findings associated with the cost of the conveyance facility and the reliability and overall welfare benefits to the water contractors are consistent with WaterFix. The study found that the water supply reliability provided by the conveyance facility would result in a net improvement in the economic welfare of California residents of between $4.8 billion and $5.4 billion over the costs of the program. In addition to the net improvement in economic welfare, the report also identified job creation benefits and increases in statewide economic activity, much of which was due to the construction and water supply reliability provided by the conveyance facility.

[1] Study based on cost estimate in 2012 dollars.

Report:
David Sunding
The Brattle Group
DRAFT: CalWater Fix Economic Analysis
November 15, 2015

Synopsis

This report is an incomplete draft prepared for the California Natural Resources Agency.

Key Finding

Draft finding shows that the quantified net direct benefits for urban users were positive and slightly negative for agricultural users. The report did not finish quantifying indirect benefits.

California WaterFix:

WHAT IS METROPOLITAN'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS DECIDING?

Following a series of committee meetings at which the major policy issues associated with California WaterFix have been presented, Metropolitan's Board will vote this fall on whether to support funding for 26% of the proposed project's capital costs of $16.7 billion.

CA WaterFix
TOTAL COST

- **Central Valley Project** 45%
- **State Water Project** 55%
  - **Other State Water Project Contractors** 53%
  - **MWD** 47% (26% of total cost)

MET'S SHARE
26%
Approx. $4.3 billion

BOARD'S DECISION WILL BE ON FUNDING 26% OF THE PROJECT

APPROXIMATE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD COST OF CALIFORNIA WATERFIX WITHIN THE MWD SERVICE AREA

$2-3 PER MONTH

BASED ON 6.2 MILLION HOUSEHOLDS AND RESIDENTIAL SECTOR PAYING 70 PERCENT OF COSTS

If other State Water Project or Central Valley Project contractors decide not to pay their fair shares, future decisions will have to be made about who might be willing to purchase those shares in exchange for additional water. But the decision now is only about Metropolitan paying its portion.

CALIFORNIA WATER FIX
RELIABLE. CLEAN. WATER.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-814

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT IN SUPPORT OF THE BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN, RELIABLE WATER SUPPLIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

WHEREAS, water supplies from Northern California that move across the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta serve more than 25 million people from the Bay Area to the California-Mexico border; and,

WHEREAS, of the 25 million people, roughly three million are supplied this critical imported water source by local Metropolitan member water agencies serving Riverside County; and,

WHEREAS, the Bay-Delta is a 550,000 acre estuary where the rivers of the Sierra Nevada merge before heading west to the San Francisco Bay; and,

WHEREAS, the Bay-Delta is vital to the California economy and California's agricultural belt in the Central Valley; and,

WHEREAS, the Bay-Delta is in a state of environmental stress due to the loss of wetlands habitat, invasive species, pesticide runoff, a depletion of native food supplies, pumping operations and other factors; and,

WHEREAS, the decline of the Bay-Delta's health threatens this unique environment and water supplies that are key to the California economy; and,

WHEREAS, the Bay-Delta's levees are not engineered to protect the state's water supply distribution system from a major earthquake, and multiple levee failures could disrupt water deliveries and the state economy for several years; and,

WHEREAS, state and federal agencies, via the Bay Delta Conservation Plan process have worked for seven years toward developing a comprehensive package of ecosystem and water system improvements to address both current issues in the Bay-Delta and long-term threats to the state's water supplies; and,

WHEREAS, the Bay Delta Conservation Plan represents an effort to comply with state and federal environmental laws for 50 years through a cooperative effort to reverse the Bay-Delta's decline; and,

WHEREAS, the failure to take decisive actions would be an unacceptable risk to the environment of the Bay-Delta and the economy of California; and,

WHEREAS, Governor Jerry Brown and Interior Secretary Sally Jewell have agreed to a comprehensive set of actions outlined in the Administrative Draft of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan that includes Bay-Delta water conveyance improvements to protect public water supplies, habitat restoration and enhanced conservation efforts; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of Rubidoux Community Services District supports the current Bay Delta Conservation Plan process and the concepts in the plan advanced by Governor Brown and Interior Secretary Jewell and urges the state and federal agencies to continue progress on releasing a public drafts of the plan for review and comment, to ensure that the final Bay Delta Conservation Plan meets the co-equal goals of the ecosystem restoration for the Bay-Delta and reliable water supplies for California.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED this resolution was approved and adopted this 5th day of June, 2014, at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rubidoux Community Services District by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Wilson, Skerbelis, Muniz

NOES: None

ABSENT: Director Trowbridge

ABSTENTIONS: None

Ruth Anderson Wilson

Ruth Anderson Wilson, President
Rubidoux Community Services District

(Seal)

10. CONSIDERATION TO AUTHORIZE THE SOLICITATION OF BIDS FOR THE 36TH STREET WATER REPLACEMENT PROJECT: **DM 2017-54**

Rubidoux Community Services District

Water Resource Management | Refuse Collection | Street Lights | Fire / Emergency Services | Weed Abatement

DIRECTORS MEMORANDUM 2017-54

November 2, 2017

To: Rubidoux Community Services District
Board of Directors

Subject: Consideration to Authorize the Solicitation of Construction Bids for the 36th Street Water Replacement Project (from Crestmore to Daly)

BACKGROUND:

In February 2017, design began on the 36th Street water replacement project from Crestmore to Daly. The project consists of the replacement of approximately 850 feet of 4" pipe with 8" pipe as shown on the attached Exhibit "A" map.

There is a two-fold reason for moving forward with the construction of this waterline:

- **First**, the City of Jurupa Valley deferred the repaving of 36th Street in order to allow the District time to design and construct the replacement pipeline avoiding the City's three-year moratorium on construction in streets that have been recently repaved.
- **Second**, the project will allow the District to replace an existing 4" waterline with an 8" waterline. This replacement will not only eliminate maintenance issues, but enhance fire flow protection to the 25 homes on the affected street.

District Staff estimates the project will cost approximately $350,000.00 to construct, including construction management and inspection, as well as geotechnical testing. Funding for the project will come from the Water Replacement Fund which has a current balance of approximately $680,000.00.

Project plans and specifications are complete, and Staff is requesting authorization to solicit construction bids. Once bids are received and evaluated, a recommendation to award the contract will be brought back to the Board for consideration at a regular RCSD Board meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff requests Board authorization to solicit construction bids for the 36th Street Water Replacement Project.

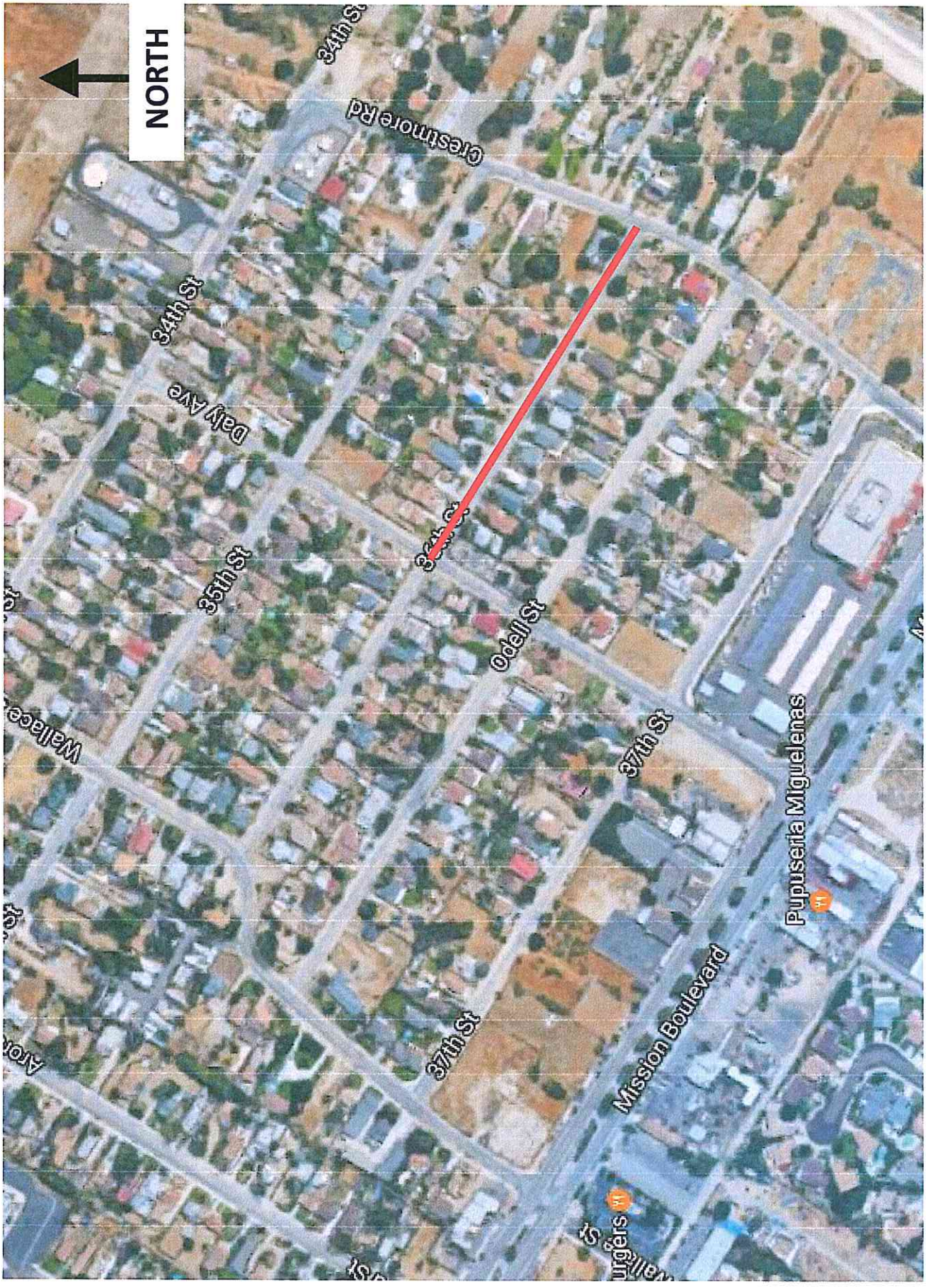
Respectfully,

Steven W. Appel

STEVEN W. APPEL, P.E.
Assistant General Manager/
District Engineer

c: Exhibit "A" - Project Area Map

EXHIBIT "A"


NORTH
34th St
Crestmore Rd
34th St
Daly Ave
35th St
Odell St
37th St
Wallace
37th St
Mission Boulevard
Pupuseria Miguelenas

11. DIRECTORS COMMENTS – NON-ACTION

12. ADJOURNMENT