

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: MICHAEL S. LEBRUN *MSL*
GENERAL MANAGER
DATE: JANUARY 17, 2014

**AGENDA ITEM
F
JANUARY 22, 2014**

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

ITEM

Standing report to your Honorable Board -- *Period covered by this report is January 4, 2014 through January 17, 2014.*

DISTRICT BUSINESS

Administrative

- Drought continues throughout the State and region. The Nipomo Mesa Management Area groundwater basin levels are at their lowest recorded level in the forty-year record. District staff is working with other water purveyor managers in the Area to develop response actions should Severe water criterion be triggered this spring. Water use restrictions may be necessary next summer if winter rain fall levels remain low.
- The Board of Directors is scheduled to consider a set of drought stage triggers and response actions at its February 12, 2014 Regular Meeting.
- The District continues to encourage all customers to conserve water in its newsletters and advertising. Average customer water use has declined steadily since the District implemented an inclining tiered water rate structure in 2011. However, District well production in the Spring and Fall of 2013 was higher than the same period in 2012. This increase is attributed to the lack of rainfall and ongoing drought.
- San Luis Obispo County maintains two rain gauges in the area. One is located at the Southland Wastewater Plant (Nipomo South) and one at the Tefft Street water storage site (Nipomo East). No rain has been recorded in either gauge over the past two weeks. County rain gauges are reset on July 1 each year. At each gauge the cumulative rainfall for the season remains under 0.7 inches. Last rain year, Nipomo South gauge measured total rainfall for the year of 7 inches, 44% of the 16-inch annual average and the Nipomo East gauge measured 5.9 inches, 33% of the 18 inch annual average. Twitchell Reservoir is empty and Lopez Lake is at 57% of capacity with 28,000 acre feet of water in storage. The District does not have access either Twitchell or Lopez reservoirs. However, Twitchell Reservoir is fed by Cuyama River and is a major recharge source for the greater Santa Maria basin while Lopez is a major source of recharge to the Northern Cities Management Area portion of the Santa Maria Groundwater basin.

Safety Program

- On Sunday December 29, a vehicle travelling east on Willow Road near Via Concha Road lost a wheel. The wheel impacted District facilities at Blacklake Well #3, causing less than \$1,000 in damages to the security fence and support building. Staff secured site access and an insurance claim with the responsible party is processing.

Public Outreach

The following Public Outreach Program materials are provided:

- A summary of outreach and education activities
- Recent outreach materials;
 - January 10 Adobe, water conservation message
- Recent press releases and press release log
- District related news articles

Other Items and News of Interest (Attachments to this Report)

- CA-NEV American Water Works Association 2013 Rate Survey
- What Would a Drought Declaration (by Governor Brown) Mean?
- Solvang Begins Voluntary Drought Restrictions
- Encinitas Negotiating \$430,000 Regulatory Fine
- How to Avoid a National Water Crisis

Meetings

Meetings Attended (telephonically or in person):

- *January 8, Regular Board Meeting*
- *January 9, Management Coordination*
- *January 10, Special Board Meeting*
- *January 10, Rate Consultant*
- *January 13, Board Officer Coordination*
- *January 14, NMMA Technical Group*
- *January 14, Black Lake Home Owners*
- *January 16, Strategic Plan Workshop*
- *January 16, Nipomo Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting*
- *January 17, General Manager Los Osos CSD*

Meetings Scheduled:

- *January 21, County 4th District Supervisor Caren Ray*
- *January 21, SLO Superior Court, MCA Hearing*
- *January 22, Regular Board Meeting*
- *January 23, NMMA Managers*
- *January 23, Management Coordination*

RECOMMENDATION

Staff seeks direction and input from your Honorable Board

ATTACHMENTS

- A. NCSD Outreach Summary
- B. AWWA Rate Survey

- C. January 15, 2014 Capitol Television News, Drought Declaration
- D. January 16, 2014, Lompoc Record, Solvang Water Restrictions
- E. January 15, 2014, Encinitas Facing Regulatory Fine
- F. January 14, 2014, Minnesota Public Radio, National Water Crisis

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JANUARY 22, 2014

ITEM F

ATTACHMENT A

**NCS D Outreach Summary
January 2014**

Date Started	Outreach	Description	Status	Date Completed
10/16/2013	Website Upgrade	"Design Phase" with website consultant	In Progress	
11/25/2013	Report	Design/Update of SWP Narrative Report	In Progress	
12/10/2013	District Newsletter	Distribution of newsletters in the community	Complete	12/10/2013
12/11/2013	Press Release	Nipomo CSD Board of Directors Receive Groundwater Index Presentation	Complete	12/16/2013
12/11/2013	Press Release	Nipomo CSD Board of Directors Hear Technical Group's Draft Water Resources Policy Statement	Complete	12/16/2013
12/11/2013	Press Release	Nipomo CSD Files Financial Audit Report for Fiscal Year 2012-2013	Complete	12/16/2013
12/11/2013	Press Release	Nipomo CSD Board of Directors Award Contract and Issue Task Order for Standpipe Tank Modification and Rehabilitation Project	Complete	12/16/2013
12/11/2013	Press Release	Nipomo CSD Board of Directors Elects 2014 Board President and Vice President	Complete	12/16/2013
12/16/2013	Ad	Winter planting 1/4 page ad in Adobe, pub date 12/20	Complete	12/17/2013
12/19/2013	Manager's Column	Article 10 for Manager's Column in Adobe Press, pub date 12/27	Complete	12/20/2013
12/30/2013	Operations Photos	Photos of Operations staff in the field for use in District publications and on website	Complete	12/30/2013
12/16/2013	Website Updates	Press Releases, Manager's Column; links	Complete; Ongoing	1/2/2014
1/2/2014	Bulletin Board	Update of lobby and Board room bulletin boards	Complete; Ongoing	1/2/2014
8/19/2013	Brochure	Update of "Reading Your Water Meter" and "Detecting Leaks" brochures	2nd Draft in Review	
1/6/2014	Ad	New Year conservation 1/4 page ad in Adobe, pub date 1/10	Complete	1/7/2014

**NCS D Outreach Summary
January 2014**

Date Started	Outreach	Description	Status	Date Completed
1/6/2014	Conservation Education	Poster contest rules for conservation education program in schools during 2013-2014 school year	Complete	1/10/2014
10/16/2013	Website Upgrade	Reviewed design concept for upgrade of District website	Complete	1/10/2014
1/14/2014	Bulletin Board	Update of lobby and Board room bulletin boards	Complete; Ongoing	1/14/2014
1/10/2014	Conservation Education	Water bottle incentives for conservation education program in schools during 2013-2014 school year	Complete	1/16/2014
1/9/2014	District Newsletter	2014 1st quarter newsletter for February distribution	In Progress	

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

A wee bit o' Ireland coming to South County

• Celtic Nights filled with traditional music, step dancing

Annex Stage
 Soaring vocalists to traditional Irish music accompanied by rhythmic step dancing will come directly from Ireland to the Clark Center for the Performing Arts next month.

Celtic Nights - Emigrants Bridge is set for one performance only at 7 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 6. "Celtic Nights is a unique show featuring the finest voices of the Celtic world showcased against a thundering backdrop of expert step dancing and musicianship," a Clark Center spokeswoman said.

Drawn from the history and folklore of Ireland and her Celtic cousins, Celtic Nights will take the audience on a musical journey of the emigrating Irish people.

The group's performance showcases the rich heritage of the island and its culture by capturing the essence of the Irish spirit through music, song, dance and storytelling.

In so doing, Celtic Nights will show the distinct and direct lineage of certain American musical styles to that of Ireland.

The show features many old favorites, including "Daddy Day" "Isle of Hope" and "Whiskey in the Jar." It also includes such American-influenced songs as "My Love is in America" and "May We Never Have to Say Goodbye."

But the audience also will hear other bluegrass, Appalachian and Western songs and ballads reminiscent of the music of the old country.



Irish group Celtic Nights will perform at 7 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 6, at the Clark Center for the Performing Arts in Arroyo Grande.

The atmospheric show is enhanced by dramatic lighting, costumes that range from classic and elegant to simple and traditional. A thunder and click of feet dancing in hypnotic fury create an experience unlike any other.

Tickets ranging from \$35 to \$46 are available at the Clark Center box office, 487 Fair Oaks Ave., Arroyo Grande, from noon to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday and noon to 4 p.m. Saturday.

On the Web:
www.gipomocenter.com/celticnights.php

Tickets also are available by calling 480-9444 or visiting www.clarkcenter.org.

Bits:

Continued from B1

homespun and not part of a commercial chain.

Every town needs a place like that, and I would heartily encourage locals to get their coffee and light food at that location and give it a chance to survive and thrive.

I have also learned that Nipomo Oaks, a longstanding project, is finally moving forward on North Mary Avenue.

The proposal to construct a senior living facility is moving through the county planning process after years of delay due to the economy.

Currently, there are no such housing projects of this scale in the South County area, and there is a growing need for a nice residential facility designed for an aging population.

The location is a good one, in that it is adjacent to the Mens and CVS centers that provide goods and services of interest to the people who will live there.

I like to think of change as good; at least it is an opportunity for moving forward.

Like any town, the businesses need the support of the residents to be successful, and I hope when you need goods and services you look to your local community first.

Jacqueline Frederick is a lawyer, real estate broker and former in Nipomo and can be reached at jff@jff.net or 929-1170.

Mark W. Lannon
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929-8055

Brian Beres D.D.S.

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 Nipomo

Happy New Year!

Need some extra cash to pay down those Holiday bills?

Consider shutting off your outdoor irrigation system for the next few months and realize some significant savings on your water bill. With the wet, cool winter weather few, if any, of your landscape areas need supplemental irrigation this time of year.

For more information, please contact the Nipomo Community Services District at 929-1133

The District's website (ncsd.ca.gov) has many helpful tips on how to save water inside and outside the home.

Nipomo Community Services District
 148 S. Wilson St., Nipomo 93444
 (805) 929-1133 • www.ncsd.ca.gov

CHC
 Community Health Centers
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CHC Nipomo Expands Services
 Your new home for Women's Health

CHC is pleased to welcome Sarah Cole, NP, to the team at our new state of the art CHC Nipomo health center!

Sarah Cole, NP
 • Hours: Mon.-Fri. 8 am to 5 pm
 • Graduate, Women's Health Nurse Practitioner Program, Vanderbilt University

Bioidentical Hormone Replacement Therapy For Men and Women

Research has shown that maintaining our hormone levels in a youthful state can prevent the debility and illness that accompany the aging process. Obviously this will lead to increased longevity by preventing illness that usually lead to our demise. Most importantly is the fact that our quality of life in our later years will be significantly enhanced.

Now accepting new patients.

Also new at CHC Nipomo - Pediatrics and Optometry!
 For more information or to make an appointment:

CHC Nipomo
 150 Teft Place, Nipomo
 Main Phone: (805) 929-3211
 Se habla español.

www.communityhealthcenters.org
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**Press Release Log
2013**

Date of PR	Title	Date Sent to Media	Date Placed On Website	Media Pub	Date PR Published	Media Published	Date PR Published	Media Published	Date PR Published	Media Published	Date PR Published
11/13/2013	Board Honors District's Founding Board of Directors	11/14/2013	11/15/2013	Adobe	11/22/2013						
12/11/2013	Nipomo CSD Board of Directors Receive Groundwater Index Presentation	12/16/2013	12/16/2013	Adobe	12/20/2013	SM Times	12/26/2013				
12/11/2013	Nipomo CSD Board of Directors Hear Technical Group's Draft Water Resources Policy Statement	12/16/2013	12/16/2013	Adobe	12/20/2013						
12/11/2013	Nipomo CSD Files Financial Audit Report for Fiscal Year 2012-2013	12/16/2013	12/16/2013	Adobe	1/2/2014	SM Times	1/2/2014				
12/11/2013	Nipomo CSD Board of Directors Award Contract and Issue Task Order for Standpipe Tank Modification and Rehabilitation Project	12/16/2013	12/16/2013	Adobe	12/20/2013	SM Times	12/29/2013				
12/11/2013	Nipomo CSD Board of Directors Elects 2014 Board President and Vice President	12/16/2013	12/16/2013	Adobe	12/20/2013						

NIPOMO

Firm plans assisted living facility, apartments

JANUARY 08, 2014 12:00 AM • [APRIL CHARLTON / ACHARLTON@SANTAMARIATIMES.COM](mailto:ACHARLTON@SANTAMARIATIMES.COM)

A Northern California investment company has big plans for two vacant parcels behind Vons on Tefft Street in Nipomo.

Private Capital Investments, based in Alamo, is seeking a lot line adjustment and conditional use permit to construct an assisted living facility and separate

36-unit senior apartment complex in the 500 block of Juniper Street.

"It's fairly straightforward," San Luis Obispo County Planner Brian Pedrotti said about the project that's expected to employ at least 100 people in a mix of full-time and part-time positions.

The project isn't expected to generate a large amount of traffic and has received an intent to serve letter for water and sewer services from the Nipomo Community Services District, Pedrotti said.

The proposed development is scheduled to be heard Monday, Feb. 3, by the County Subdivision Review Board. If the project is approved by the board, it would only be heard by the Planning Commission if the approval is appealed, Pedrotti said.

As planned, the assisted living facility would have 96 beds with a varying level of care.

Fifteen beds would be for transitional or light memory care individuals, while 22 beds would be dedicated to persons requiring memory care — those individuals suffering from memory loss due to Alzheimer's or dementia-related diseases.

Additionally, 59 of the planned 96 beds in the facility would be reserved for assisted living care. The proposed 36-unit senior housing complex are planned as independent living units, according to project plans.

"The project will serve a critical need in the community as the aging baby boomer population is requiring more services," Todd Smith, of San Luis Obispo-based Cannon, wrote in a letter to the County Planning and Building Department.

Cannon, an engineering firm, is representing Private Capital Investments locally.

"The facility fits well in the proposed location," Smith wrote. "It brings to fruition the most successful part of the previously approved project, Nipomo Town Center."

The Nipomo Town Center project — a mixed-use development along Mary Avenue and Juniper Street that also included an assisted living facility — was approved by the county in 2006,

however, fees associated with the proposal have caused it to languish.

The undeveloped parcels planned for the Private Capital Investment project are bordered by Mary Avenue and North Frontage Road, with access to the project proposed from Mary Avenue. Additional fire access to the southern end of the development would be from Juniper Street, according to the Planning and Building Department.

South SLO County water supplies OK for now

Officials worry about long-term forecast



JANUARY 07, 2014 12:45 AM • STAFF REPORT

As the Central Coast faces what promises to be the driest year on record, south San Luis Obispo County water purveyors are closely monitoring their dwindling supplies.

Although their water sources vary from few to many, cities and special districts are concerned about their long-term ability to supply water.

As an indication of how the dearth of rain is affecting supplies, on Jan. 2, Lopez Lake was at

60 percent capacity, which is 49,388 acre-feet.

By Jan. 6, the volume had dropped to 57 percent, or 28,288.8 acre-feet.

An acre-foot is about 326,000 gallons, or the amount generally considered necessary to supply four to 10 people a year.

Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Pismo Beach and Oceano Community Services District all receive water from Lopez Lake.

Oceano and Pismo Beach also get state water, 750 acre-feet and 1,100 acre-feet a year, respectively, while Grover Beach and Arroyo Grande don't.

They all also draw water from the Northern Cities groundwater basin, part of the larger Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin, that is recharged by rainwater and water released downstream from Lopez Lake.

Most purveyors are concerned about pumping out more water than is naturally replaced.

"Our biggest concern at the district is the overdraft of the local groundwater basin," OCSD General Manager Lonnie Curtis said. "How are we going to get that next gallon of water in the groundwater basin?"

Curtis noted OCSD has no way to replenish the water if Mother Nature doesn't cooperate and bring some rain in the coming months.

"There's no new water," he said. "We are encouraging conservation."

He said the district plans to update its website in the near future to add information about conserving water for its customers.

Still, OCSD directors recently agreed to sell a portion of the district's unused state water.

Residents of Arroyo Grande are already being asked to conserve under voluntary measures instituted several years ago.

The city has an annual allocation of 1,298 acre-feet of groundwater and 2,290 acre-feet of Lopez Lake water and has made finding another source of water a high priority.

Pismo Beach engineer Ben Fine said his city will meet its demand for water, which typically averages 2,100 acre-feet a year, even if its initial allocation of state water from the Department of Water Resources remains at 5 percent for 2014.

"Right now, we're looking pretty good," Fine said, adding Pismo Beach had 3,064 acre-feet of water available for residents and business owners in 2013.

That number included a drought buffer and final allocation of 50 percent of the city's share of state water.

The DWR bases its annual state water allocations on the amount of rainfall, the snow pack and subsequent snow melt.

The first allocation is handed down in November or December, then usually revised in January or February.

"Based on the 5 percent, it's a little cause for concern," Fine said. "I would expect that number to change, but I don't know that it will change a lot.

"Even if the allocation remains what it is, we'll still have plenty of water."

Grover Beach officials also feel they have plenty of water — for now. The city has an allocation of 1,402 acre-feet of groundwater and 800 acre-feet of Lopez Lake water.

"Yes, we're concerned about the continued forecast for drought," said Greg Ray, public works director and city engineer for Grover Beach. "So far, we're faring pretty well."

Ray said groundwater levels are down "a couple of feet at most."

"We're not looking for additional water at this point," Ray said, although the city does have a long-term goal of finding a third source to make its water system more reliable.

"Most likely, it would be state water," he said.

Still, like other water purveyors, Grover Beach has instituted voluntary conservation measures for its residents.

Nipomo Community Services District is in a unique situation with only one source of water — the Nipomo Mesa groundwater basin, also part of the overall Santa Maria basin.

NCSD officials are worried that overpumping will lead to seawater intrusion, which would render the basin's water unusable.

A recent report from a consultant showed a depression near Highway 1 and Willow Road has grown as more water is pumped there than is being replaced.

NCSD directors recently put the brakes on issuing any water will-serve letters for new projects, but the district is working on bringing in supplemental water purchased from Santa Maria's excess allocation of state water.

In reality, it will be a blend of Twitchell Reservoir water, groundwater and state water, leading critics to say the project is just moving water from one part of the basin to another.

But NCSD officials believe attitudes are changing.

"I think there is a broader and greater understanding of the need for this water with all the water resource issues we're seeing across the county and across the state," NCSD General Manager Michael LeBrun said.

Overall, San Luis Obispo County is in better shape than Santa Barbara County, where the drought has left all the reservoirs less than half full.

Lake Cachuma, the county's largest reservoir, is a little over 40 percent full.

ORCUTT AREA ADVISORY GROUP

Water plan needs protest

12 HOURS AGO • DON WARD

The Golden State Water Co. is at it again, attempting to increase profits at the expense of ratepayers.

GSWC has applied to the Public Utilities Commission to purchase the Rural Water Co. on the Nipomo Mesa.

In the application, they request the PUC to fast-track the proposal and bypass public participation or evidentiary hearings. This causes Orcutt ratepayers to suspect their motives.

In the groundwater settlement agreement, the GSWC has already agreed to pay 8.33 percent of the \$21 million needed to build the pipeline between Santa Maria and Nipomo. In addition, ratepayers will be responsible to pay for over 200 acre-feet of state water at an extraordinary cost of \$1,323 per acre-foot. This continues year after year, and serves only 350 existing customers on the mesa.

If the PUC allows the purchase of Rural, ratepayers will become responsible for another 8.33 percent of the pipeline cost and the cost of additional state water each year.

We believe the acquisition is also not in the best interest of Rural's ratepayers, since they will become captive to the rates set by the GSWC.

The Orcutt Area Advisory Group has written a protest letter to the PUC. It is urgent the PUC receive many protest letters in order to make an impact.

Please take time to write a simple protest letter or email and request a public participation hearing in the Santa Maria/Orcutt area and full disclosure through the

evidentiary hearing process. Write to: CPUC Public Advisors Office, 505 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102 or email public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov and reference Golden State Water Co. and Rural Water Co., joint application number 13-10-11.

Audit deems Nipomo CSD financially healthy

13 HOURS AGO • STAFF REPORT

An independent audit of financial statements for the 2012-13 fiscal year shows Nipomo Community Services District's net position rose 11.3 percent to \$57.8 million, which indicates an improvement in its fiscal health.

NCSD directors received the report at their regular meeting Dec. 11 and the staff plans to submit it to a national organization for a review and potential award.

Robert Crosby, a certified public accountant with The Crosby Company, conducted the annual audit and presented his report to the board.

Crosby didn't offer any opinion on the district's fiscal position, but he noted an increase or decrease in a net position is an indicator of whether financial health is improving or deteriorating.

The "net position" refers to the difference between assets and liabilities.

For the 2012-13 fiscal year, the district's total assets were more than \$82.6 million, while liabilities were more than \$24.7 million.

Among other highlights of the audit, Crosby noted the district's operating revenue increased 15.6 percent, while operating expenses increased 10.5 percent.

The district refunded 2003 certificates of participation for a present value savings of \$192,836 and total gross savings of \$262,898.

But the district also issued another \$9.66 million in certificates of participation, at a 4.67 percent interest rate, to pay for part of the supplemental water project currently under construction.

NCSD collected about \$413,000 in water, supplemental water and sewer capacity fees and established rate stabilization funds for water, Town Sewer and Blacklake Sewer accounts.

The district also accepted \$4.7 million worth of water and sewer improvements from developers.

By law, the district is required to have an independent audit of its financial statements performed each year.

But for the first time, the audit will be submitted to the Government Finance Officers Association for a review that could lead to a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting, district staff said.

"This is a level of financial review that is typically undertaken by cities and counties," said Michael LeBrun, district general manager.

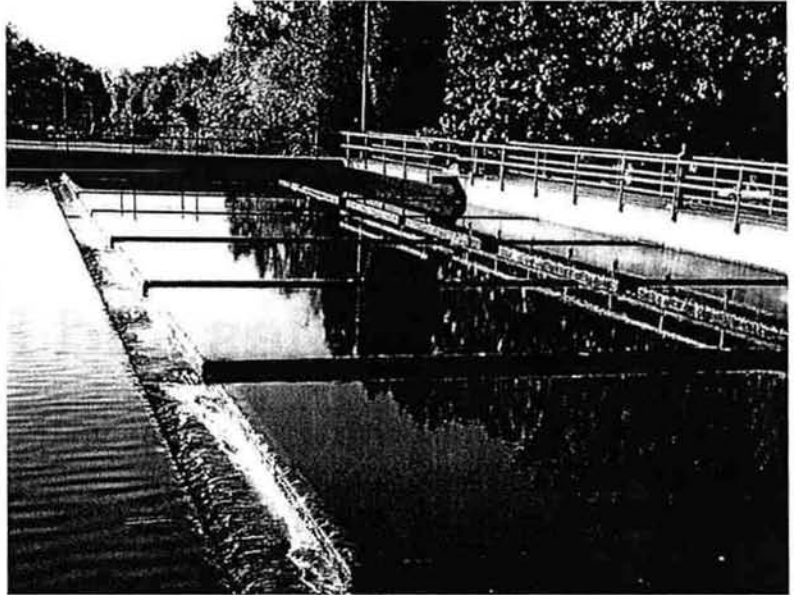
"Just the fact that we are capable of putting forth this application is a testament to Finance Director Lisa Bognuda's decades of highly competent management."

The entire audit report is available for download on the district's website at www.ncsd.ca.gov.

JANUARY 22, 2014

ITEM F

ATTACHMENT B



2013 Water Rate Survey

Published By Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. and California-Nevada Section of the American Water Works Association



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Foreword

The 2013 California-Nevada Water Rate Survey is a joint effort between the California-Nevada Section of the American Water Works Association (CA-NV AWWA) and Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. (RFC). CA-NV AWWA is a nonprofit professional association dedicated to providing high-quality technical information to its water utility members and general public. RFC is a nationally recognized water and wastewater finance and pricing consulting firm. This survey was first conducted by RFC in 2005 to provide in-depth analysis of water rates and charges in the state of California. In 2007, CA-NV AWWA and RFC formed a partnership to produce the next edition rate survey including California and Nevada. The 2013 survey provides valuable insights to pricing practices embraced by utilities across California and Nevada. Specifically included in this year's survey:

- » Participation by water systems with diverse ownership and operating characteristics serving a total of 217 California agencies and 14 Nevada agencies.
- » Rate calculations and other pertinent data grouped by county and sorted by city.

It should be noted that the charges shown for each agency are determined by the agency to minimize errors.

The report is also a powerful tool for comparative benchmarking. Drawing conclusions from rate comparisons, however, should be done only after evaluating several community characteristics (such as geography, climate, and service area, as well as the use of taxes, subsidies and grants). The determinants of utility rates are varied and complex and do not necessarily reflect the true cost of service. A low rate or a high rate does not necessarily mean that a utility is more or less efficient, respectively. As a result, the survey findings alone should not be used to judge the performance of any individual utility or to generalize about all water-sector utilities. Also, our rate survey uses a sample that is not statistically random. Even with these constraints, the information contained in the survey should be beneficial to utilities throughout California. At a minimum, it can be used to identify utilities that have similar characteristics to include in a more in-depth benchmarking effort. We recognize the valuable contribution made by the numerous water utility professionals who donated their time and energy to this effort. Their participation in this survey is greatly appreciated.



Timothy Worley, Ph.D.
Executive Director
California-Nevada Section, AWWA



Sudhir Pardiwala
Executive Vice-President
Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc.

Factors Affecting Rates

Because water rates are of immense public interest, legislative bodies entrusted with reviewing and approving rates are very sensitive to adjusting rates. From our work with many water utilities, we have identified seven factors that can affect water rates and charges. Four of these factors are driving water rates higher, while the other three have a lowering effect on rates. Because the factors that are increasing rates have had a much greater impact in recent years, water rates have increased faster than the overall rate of inflation. The following describes each factor, how it influences rates, and its expected impact over the next five to ten years. It should be noted that they are not the only factors affecting rates, but those that we believe are particularly relevant to water utilities.

GROWING INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

Much of the original water infrastructure in the Western United States is going to need replacement in the near future. In many cases, this will be the first time that utilities will face significant capital needs that is not funded by growth in the customer base. In addition, this existing infrastructure repair and replacement will likely be more costly than placing comparable new infrastructure in service in undeveloped areas. This factor is going to significantly impact utilities in coming years and will likely be a major driver of rate increases.

WATER SHORTAGE

Water shortages are currently being experienced throughout California and Nevada. In 2011, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California had already limited water supply to its 26 member agencies. A majority of cities in California are also facing some type of water use restriction. These shortages can be caused by regulatory restrictions on accessing water or moving water through an aqueduct system. In addition, there is a concern that the increased concentration of greenhouse gases will reduce the snow pack in the local mountains that serve as a natural storage system. Such water shortages typically have an adverse effect on the financial health of a utility, leading to increased pressure to raise rates. The decreased sales from restrictions require an increased price in order to recover fixed costs.

INCREASING REGULATORY STRINGENCY

While it is unclear how water regulation will be promulgated in the future, it is our expectation that standards will continue to become more stringent. As the ability to measure water quality improves and technology for producing "cleaner" potable water and effluent advances, regulations will inevitably follow and utilities will need to spend resources to acquire the new technology and/or reconfigure the existing treatment processes. We believe that increasing regulatory stringency driven by these advances in technology will drive rates higher.

DECREASING PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

We have noticed that more and more of the utilities that we serve are facing declining per capita consumption. We believe there are two primary reasons for this trend. The first reason is that each generation of new home appliances is more and more water efficient. During the 1960s and 1970s, growth in consumption was fueled by the addition of water using devices to homes. With the replacement of each device, water efficiency is gained. The second reason is that the conservation message has been internalized by much of the population. A conservation ethic is replacing old habits in small ways, such as turning off faucets, and larger ways, like replacing thirsty landscapes. We believe this has been



accomplished through public education efforts and often reinforced by the pricing structure. In addition, many utilities have faced droughts or capacity issues due to growth, which has forced additional efforts to reduce per capita consumption. We believe that while this factor will continue to impact rates in the future, the impact will diminish over time because there is a level below which per capita consumption will not drop.

TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS

As mentioned earlier, water treatment technology is constantly improving. Certain technological improvements will result in reduced costs and lower rates. Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems allow for operations with fewer employees and help to minimize power loads. As a result, the cost of producing potable water is decreasing with all other variables remaining the same. We believe technology will continue to improve benefits to customers.

EFFECTIVE UTILITY MANAGEMENT

Municipal utilities no longer see themselves as govern-

mental monopolies. Elected officials and governing boards increasingly require utilities to operate as efficiently as possible. The growth of contractor operations has also caused utilities to become more efficient. In fact, many utilities have gone through some sort of formal optimization process. We believe that these efforts will continue to have a lowering effect on water rates.

POLITICAL ACTIONS

The strongest force in limiting rate increases has been the political process. Whereas optimization efforts are beneficial to the utility, politically limited rate increases may not be. It would be unfair to say that political influence does not have some positive effects, as it does often force utilities to be as efficient as possible. We believe this will continue to have a significant impact on limiting rate increases. However, when a rate increase is obviously needed and that increase is not allowed due to political issues, there can be severe future ramifications.



Overview of the Survey

In 2013, an online survey was sent to water service providers in the California and Nevada region. This self-reported survey included questions regarding the typical single family residential water bill, rate structure, billing frequency, connection fees, location and service population. The survey information received provides data on 231 water service providers (217 in California and 14 in Nevada). Because water usage varies widely by cities and regions, a benchmark water usage amount is needed to provide a basis to compare water rates. This survey relies on 15 ccf (hundred cubic feet) or 11,220 gallons of consumption per month as that benchmark. Since agencies have different billing frequencies, the fixed charges have been normalized to show the monthly rate. The California survey results are sorted first alphabetically by county and then by city. Additionally, several analyses are done on the four regions of California: Northern, San Joaquin Valley, Central Coast, and Southern.



The regions are comprised of the following counties:

- » **Northern:** Alameda, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tuolumne, and Yolo.
- » **San Joaquin Valley:** Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, and Tulare
- » **Central Coast:** Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara
- » **Southern:** Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura

This year's Nevada survey includes data from the following counties: Clark, Douglas, Carson City, Pershing, Storey and Washoe.

This is our fifth survey in California/Nevada (previous surveys include 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2011 though as the inaugural survey, 2005 data were limited to California). In the survey, we have made some comparisons regarding the bill frequency, rate structure and user charges between 2011 and 2013. The comparisons are made when applicable, and include only the 113 agencies that participated in both the 2011 and 2013 surveys. Characteristics of billing frequency, rate structures, and water charges are also included.

2013 BILLING FREQUENCY

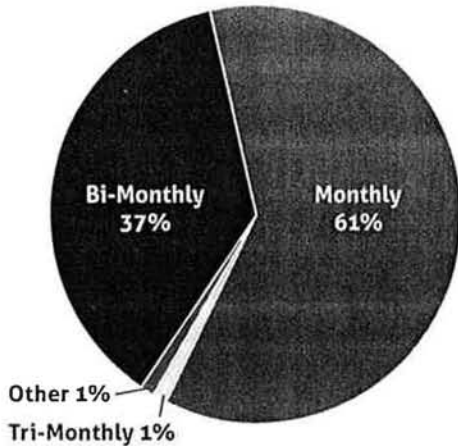
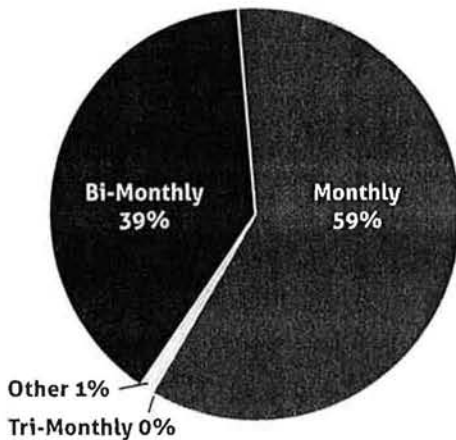


Figure A: Billing Frequency for California Agencies Reported in 2013 Survey

2011 BILLING FREQUENCY



2013 BILLING FREQUENCY

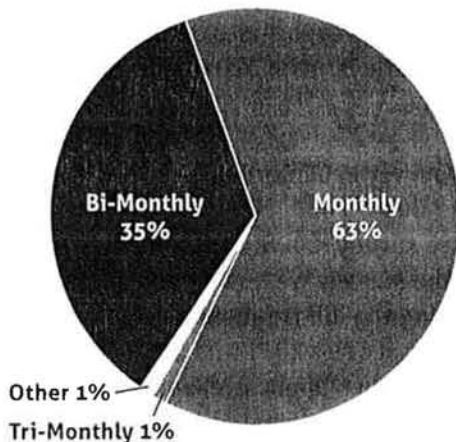


Figure B: Bill Frequency Comparison for California Agencies Reported in both 2011 and 2013 Surveys

California Rate Survey Results

217 agencies from the California region reported rates in the 2013 survey compared to the 216 agencies that reported in 2011. The number of agencies that reported in both surveys is 113.

BILLING FREQUENCY

As shown in Figure A, 61% of the agencies in our sample bill monthly. Roughly 37% have a bi-monthly rate structure.

We have also examined the billing frequency trend, shown in Figure B¹. Over the last two years, our analysis shows that the bi-monthly billing has decreased from 39% in 2011 to 34% in 2013. This increase corresponds with an increase in monthly billing, which was 59% in 2011 and is currently 63% in 2013. This behavior goes along with the overall industry trend especially as more agencies use automated meter reading technologies. Monthly billing is predominantly becoming more popular, as monthly billing helps convey information on consumption and pricing to an agency's customer base faster. Also, as rates increase and bills get larger, customers may find it easier to pay smaller monthly bills than larger bi-monthly bills.

Figure B compares the billing frequency between 2011 and 2013. Only agencies participating in both years are counted; therefore, the percentage shown in 2013 will be different from the percentage shown in Figure A since there are 217 agencies counted in the 2013 survey and only 113 agencies that participated in both years.

¹Includes only 113 agencies that participated in both 2011 and 2013 rate surveys

2013 RATE STRUCTURE

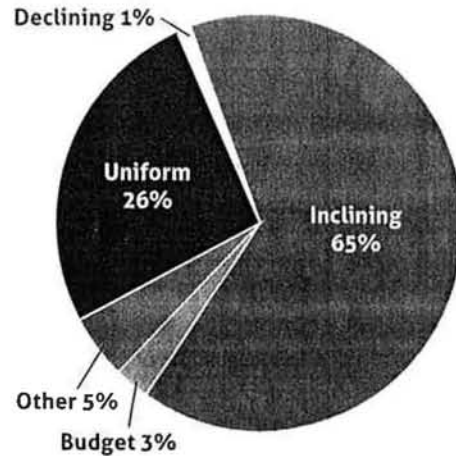


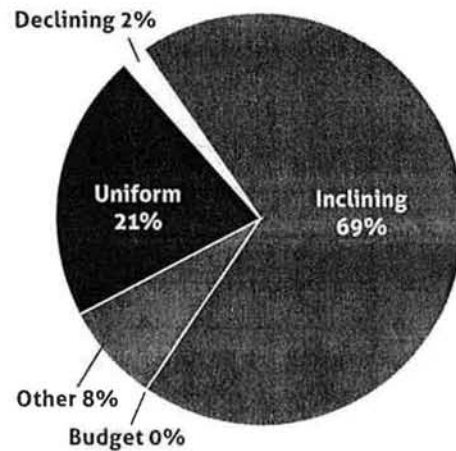
Figure C: Rate Structure for California Agencies Reported in 2013 Survey

RATE STRUCTURE

Figure C demonstrates that inclining and uniform rate structures combine to constitute approximately 94% (26% Uniform, 65% Inclining, 3% Budget) of the rate structures among utilities in this year's survey. The "other" category includes rate structures such as flat, seasonal and minimum charge for consumption rates. While uniform, inclining and declining rate structures are well known and have been in use by agencies for many years, the number of agencies utilizing water budget rate structures is increasing. Water budget based rate structures are a type of inclining rate structure in which the block definition is different for each customer based on an efficient level of water use by that customer. The tiers are typically set based upon efficient indoor and outdoor use allocations. Please contact RFC if you need additional information on rate structures.

Figure D shows the trend of rate structures from 2011 through 2013, with an increase in inclining blocks, from 69% of survey respondents to 74%, including water budget rate structures. Only agencies participating in the 2013 and 2011 surveys were included. The 2011 survey did not capture any instances of water budget rates, an increasingly popular rate structure designed to ensure efficient use of water; however the 2013 survey shows several agencies with the water budget rate structure. This is consistent with RFC's experience.

2011 RATE STRUCTURE



2013 RATE STRUCTURE

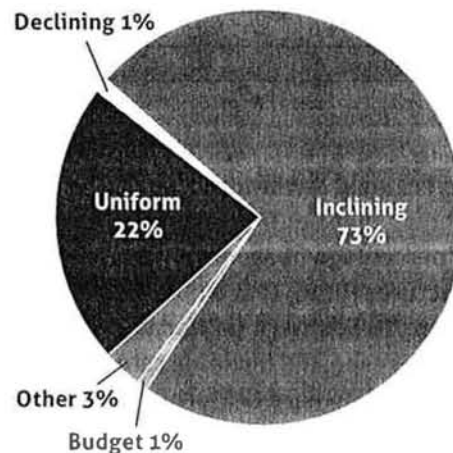


Figure D: Rate Structure Comparison for California Agencies Reported in both 2011 and 2013 Surveys

2013 RATE STRUCTURE BY REGIONS

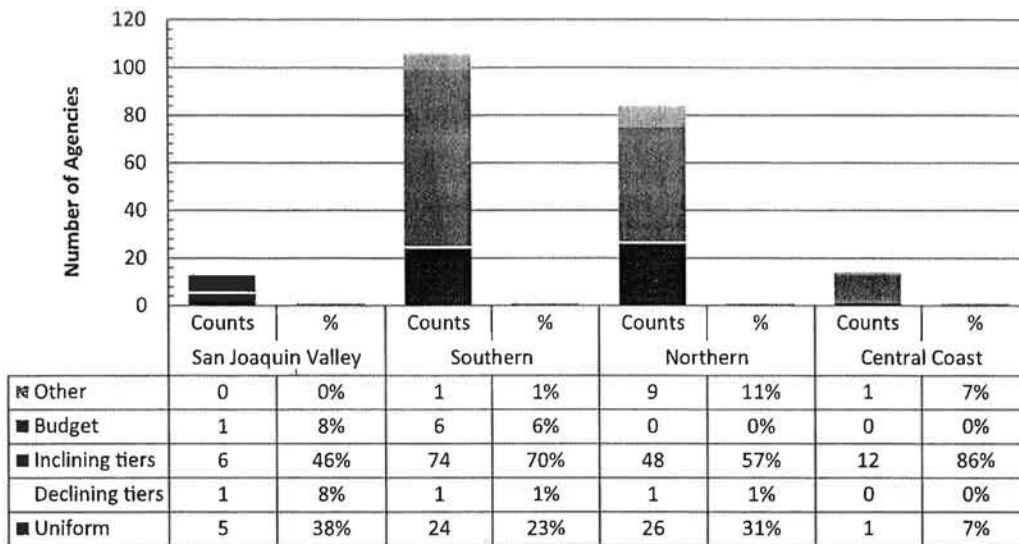


Figure E:
Rate Structure by Regions for California Agencies Reported in 2013 Rate Survey

2011-2013 RATE STRUCTURE COMPARISON BY REGIONS

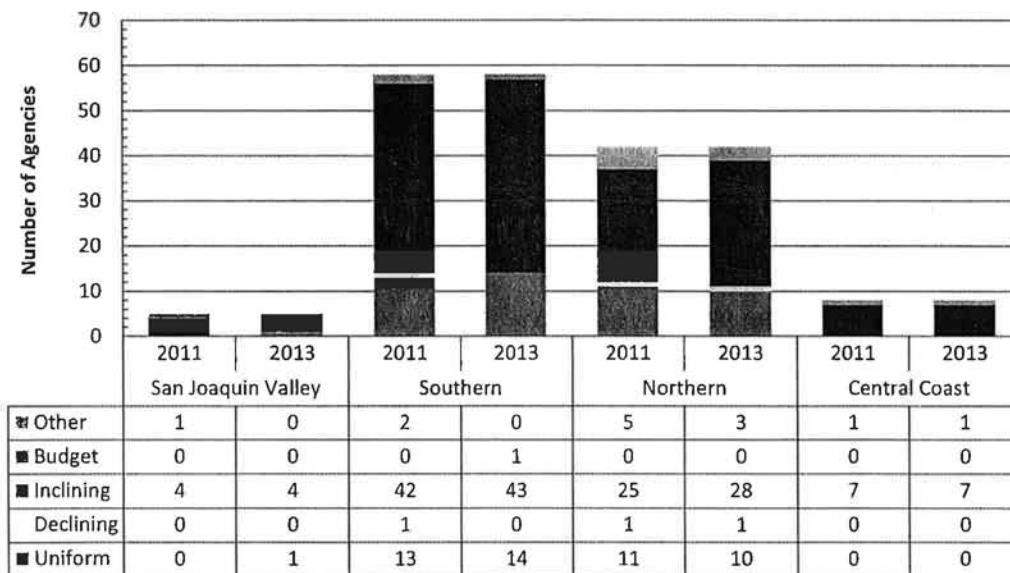


Figure F:
Rate Structure by Region for California Agencies Reported in both 2011 and 2013 Surveys

The regional variation of rate structures in Figure E shows that Central Coast California has the highest percentage of agencies with inclining tiered rate structures (86%) that would tend to promote conservation. In Southern California, 70% of the surveyed agencies reported inclining rate structures compared to 57% in Northern California. Southern and Northern

California has 106 and 84 agencies reporting inclining rates, respectively.

Figure F² compares the changes by regions and shows relatively little change from the previous survey conducted in 2011.

²Compares only agencies participating in both 2011 and 2013 surveys (113 agencies)

CHARGES

As mentioned previously, all charges in this survey are based on the assumption that the utility residential customer uses 15 ccf³ (11,220 gal) per month. For utilities that do not bill monthly, the charge was calculated on the assumption of 15 ccf per month usage. It should be noted that the average usage can vary significantly from agency to agency. For example the average residential usage in San Francisco is 6 ccf per month and the rate structure is designed for that level of usage so the charge at 15 ccf per month will be high with a tiered rate structure.

Figure G shows the average fixed charge and variable charge in the four regions in 2013. The Central Coast Region has the highest average rate in our survey, which is about \$76 per month. San Joaquin Region has the lowest average monthly bill, which is about \$43 per month.

Figure H⁴ shows the average water charges (separated by fixed and variable) by region for the 2011 and 2013 California surveys. On average, agencies in the San Joaquin Valley have the lowest water charges while Central Coast water is the most expensive.

2013 RESIDENTIAL WATER CHARGES BY REGION

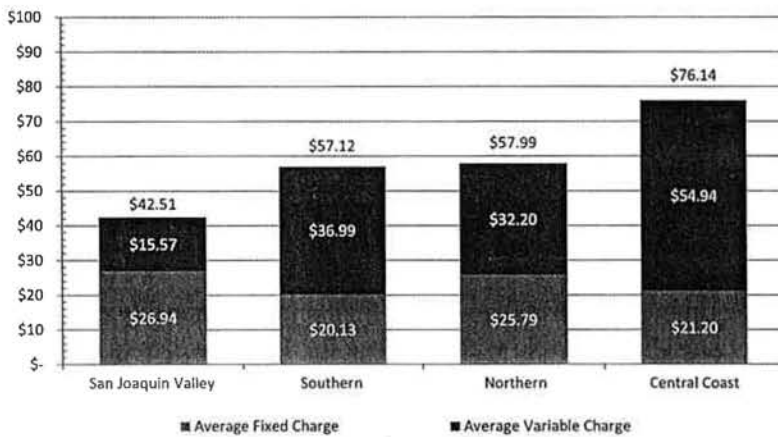


Figure G: Water Charges by Region for California Agencies Reported in 2013 Survey

2011-2013 COMPARISON OF RESIDENTIAL WATER CHARGES BY REGION

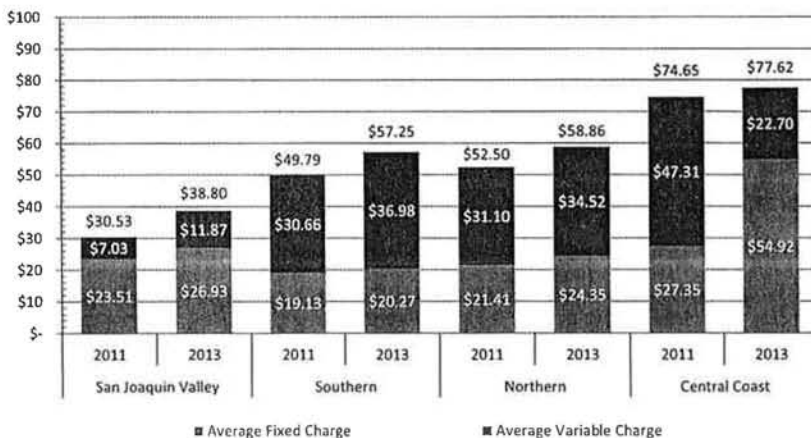


Figure H: Water Charges Comparison for California Agencies Reported in both 2011 and 2013 Surveys

³1 ccf = 100 cubic feet = 748 gallons of water

⁴Compares only agencies participating in both 2011 and 2013 surveys (113 agencies)

Over the past few years, water rates increased due to the drought situation in California and the increasing water costs.

Table A summarizes the data in Figure H and shows the annual percentage increases for each survey period. The data indicate that the increases in water charges are much higher than the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which rose 1.7% in 2012 and 1.6% in 2013, as provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The highest percentage increase in the average monthly rates is in the San Joaquin Valley rates, followed by the Northern and Southern California regions. The San Joaquin Valley shows a large increase in water rates from 2011 as a result of a few of their agencies transitioning from a flat charge to a water rate with a fixed component as well as a commodity charge. This large increase is unexpected and it is likely that it may be due to different survey respondents. Table A displays the information in Figure H in a tabular format.

Figure I shows the high and low monthly residential fixed water charge comparisons in four regions for the 2011 and 2013 California surveys. Although water rates on a whole are trending higher, the fixed charges often do not increase as much, except for those in the Central Coast. A lower fixed charge means a higher variable charge for water consumption, which sends a stronger pricing signal for conservation.

Figure J shows the high and low monthly residential variable water charge for 15 ccf, which is compared by the four regions for the 2011 and 2013 California surveys. Some of the highest and lowest variable rates are reported in the Central Coast and Northern regions. Figure I and Figure J compares only agencies participating in both 2011 and 2013 surveys.

2011 RATE STRUCTURE

	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY	SOUTHERN	NORTHERN	CENTRAL COAST
2011	\$30.53	\$49.79	\$52.50	\$75.65
2013	\$38.80	\$57.25	\$58.86	\$77.62
% INCREASE	27%	15%	12%	4%

Table A: Water Charges by Region Comparison

2011-2013 COMPARISON OF WATER FIXED CHARGES BY REGION

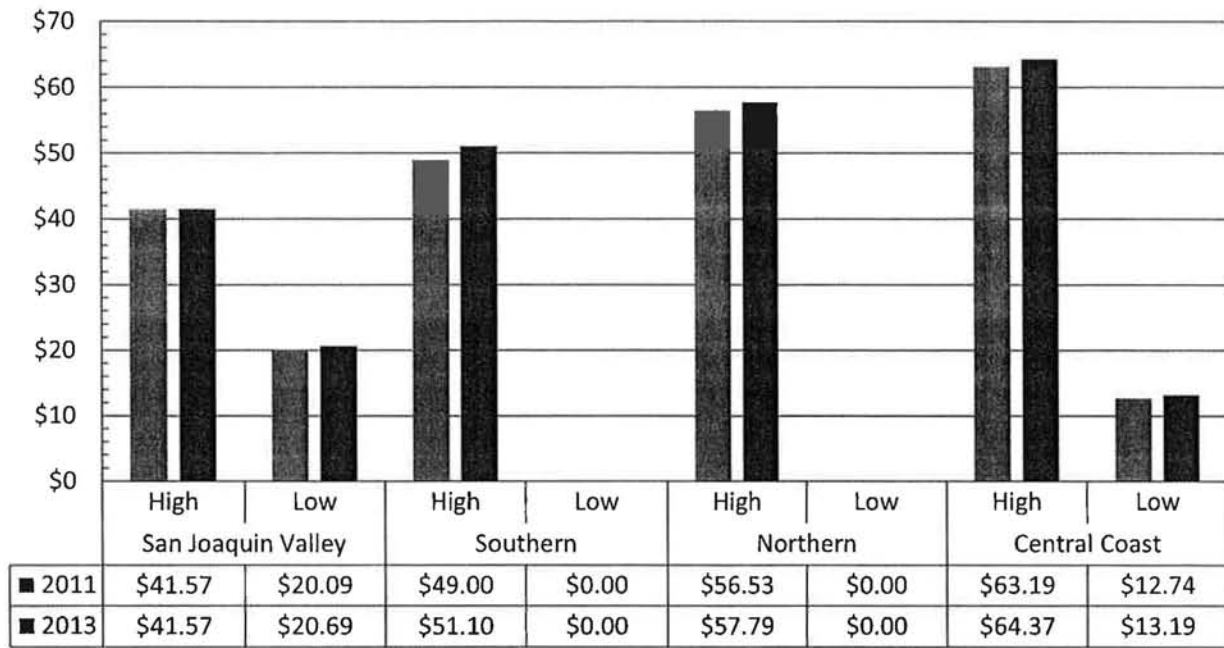


Figure I: Fixed Charge Comparison

2011-2013 COMPARISON OF WATER VARIABLE CHARGES BY REGION

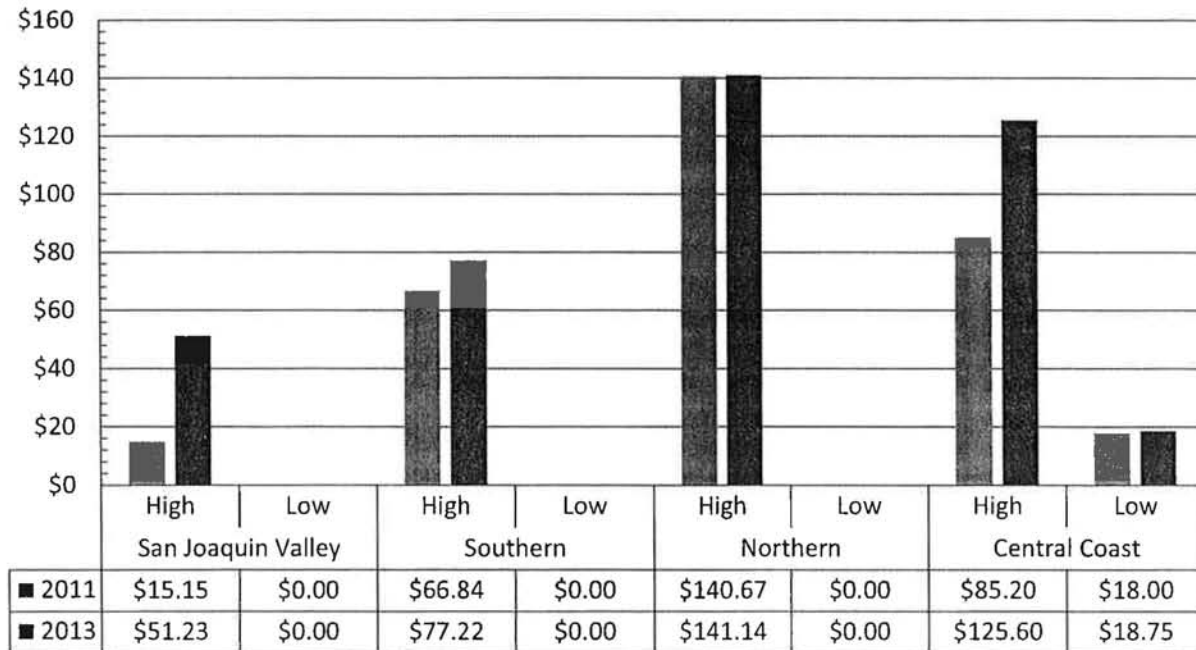


Figure J: Variable Charge Comparison

2013 AVERAGE MONTHLY WATER CHARGES COMPARISON BY COUNTY

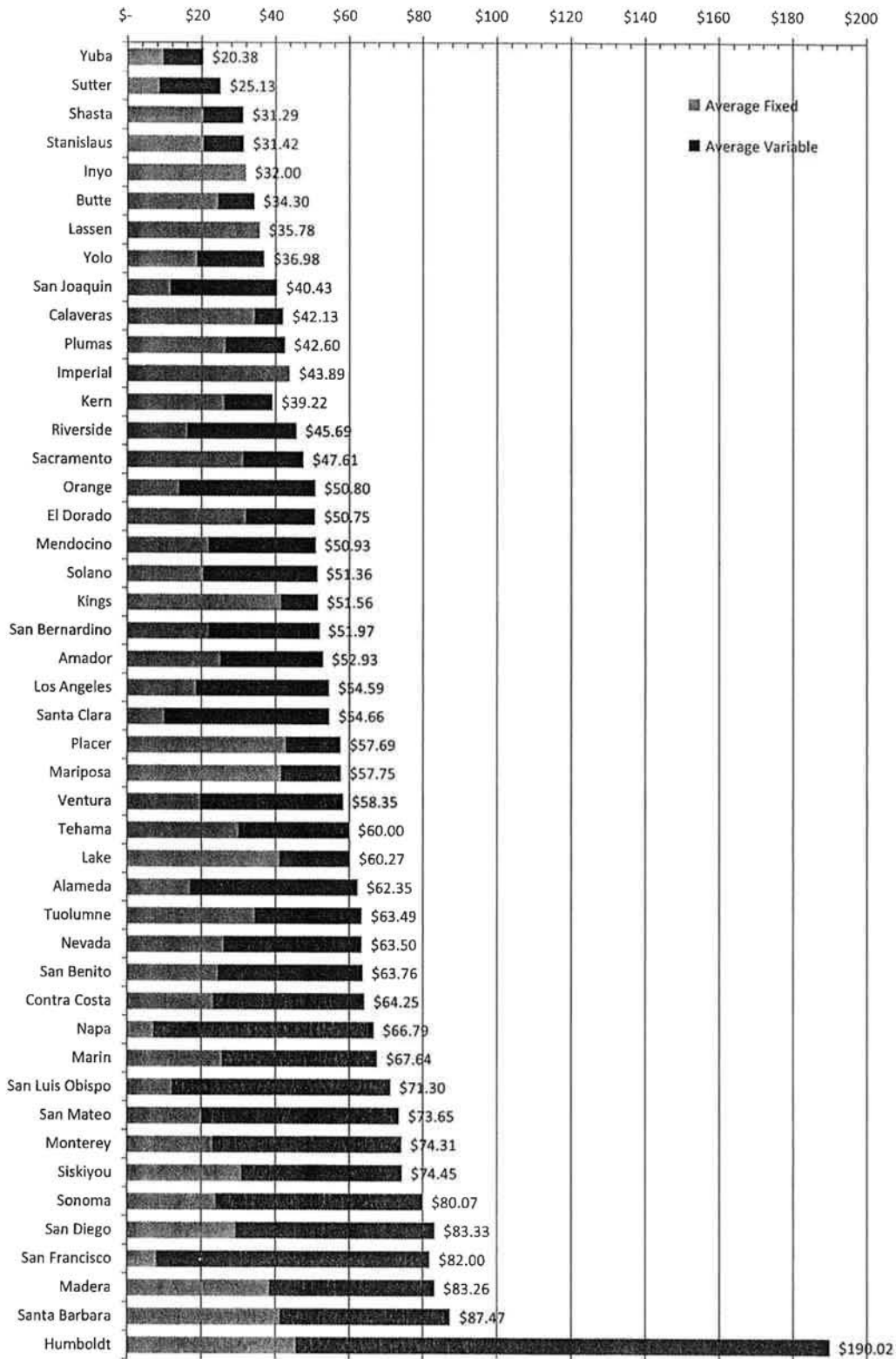


Figure K: 2013 Average Monthly Water Charges Comparison by County in California

Figure K shows the average monthly rate for 15 ccf by county. Based on our survey, the highest rates are found in Humboldt County, while the lowest rates are in Yuba County. Only one agency responded for Humboldt County.

Figure L displays the year in which the 2013 survey's utilities have most recently updated their rates. A clear majority of respondents (61%) have updated their rates within the past two years (2012 & 2013).

The 2011 survey reported that 64% of utilities had updated their rates within the previous (2010 & 2011) two years.

Table B summarizes the comparison of connection charge (system development fee) data for 2011 and 2013 surveys where data are available. This comparison indicates that the average connection charge has increased by 10 percent in two years.

MOST RECENT RATE UPDATE SUMMARY

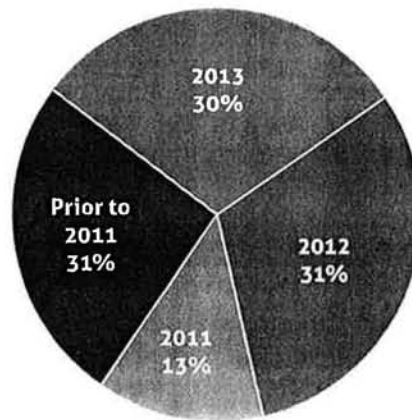


Figure L: Rate Update Frequency

2011-2013 COMPARISON OF CONNECTION FEES

	2011	2013
HIGHEST	\$34,732	\$28,600
LOWEST	\$650	\$420
AVERAGE	\$3,330	\$3,656
% CHANGE (AVERAGE)		10%

Table B: Connection Fee Charge Comparison

2013 BILLING FREQUENCY

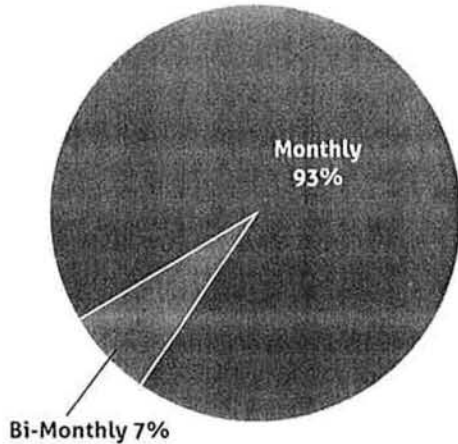
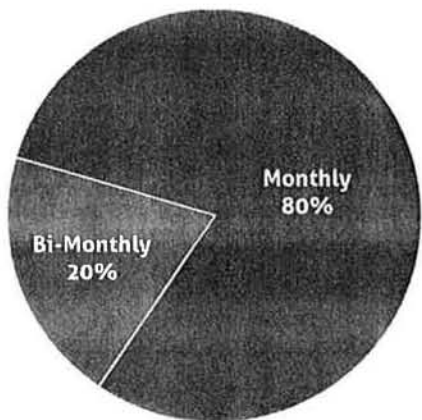


Figure M: Billing Frequency for Nevada Agencies Reported in 2013 Rate Survey

2011 BILLING FREQUENCY



2013 BILLING FREQUENCY

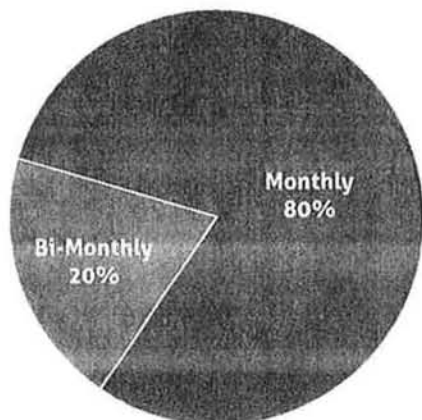


Figure N: Billing Frequency for Nevada Agencies Reported in both 2011 and 2013 Rate Surveys

Nevada Rate Survey Results

14 agencies from the Nevada region responded to the survey, of those 14 agencies, 5 are common to the 2011 and 2013 survey. The data below display the trends in Billing Frequency, Rate Structure and Charges.

BILLING FREQUENCY

As shown in Figure M, a large majority (93%) of the utility survey's respondents has a monthly billing structure. Comparison of the utilities participating in both the 2011 and 2013 survey (Figure N) shows no change in the billing frequency.

2013 RATE STRUCTURES

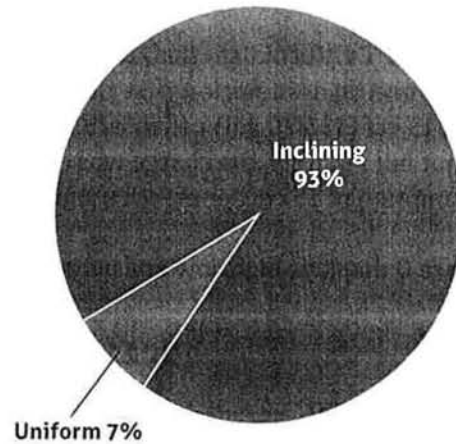
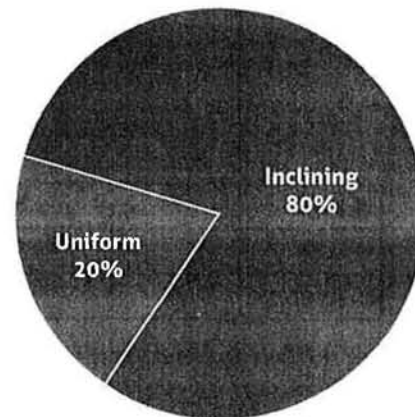


Figure O: Rate Structure for Nevada Agencies Reported in 2013 Rate Survey

2011 WATER RATE STRUCTURES



2013 WATER RATE STRUCTURES

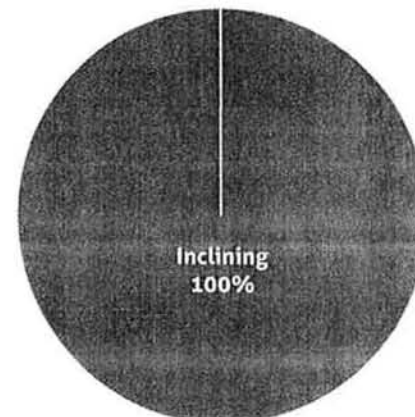


Figure P: Rate Structure for Nevada Agencies Reported in both 2011 and 2013 Rate Surveys

RATE STRUCTURE

Figure O demonstrates that inclining rate structures constitute the majority (93 percent) of the rate structures among utilities in this year's survey.

Figure P displays, in percentage, the water rate structures of agencies in Nevada. There are 5 agencies that responded to both the 2011 and 2013 survey. In 2011, 4 of those agencies had inclining rate structures and 1 had a uniform rate structure. In 2013, all of the 5 agencies had inclining rate structures.

CHARGES

As in the California section, all charges below are based on the assumption that the utility customer uses 15 ccf (11,220 gal) per month. For utilities that do not bill monthly, the charge was calculated on the assumption of 15 ccf per month usage.

Figure Q displays high, low and average monthly res-

idential water charges comparisons throughout the entire state. The average charge remained the same at around \$34.

Figure R displays the year in which most utilities have most recently updated their rates. Half of the agencies have updated their rates prior to 2011.

2011-2013 COMPARISON OF WATER CHARGES

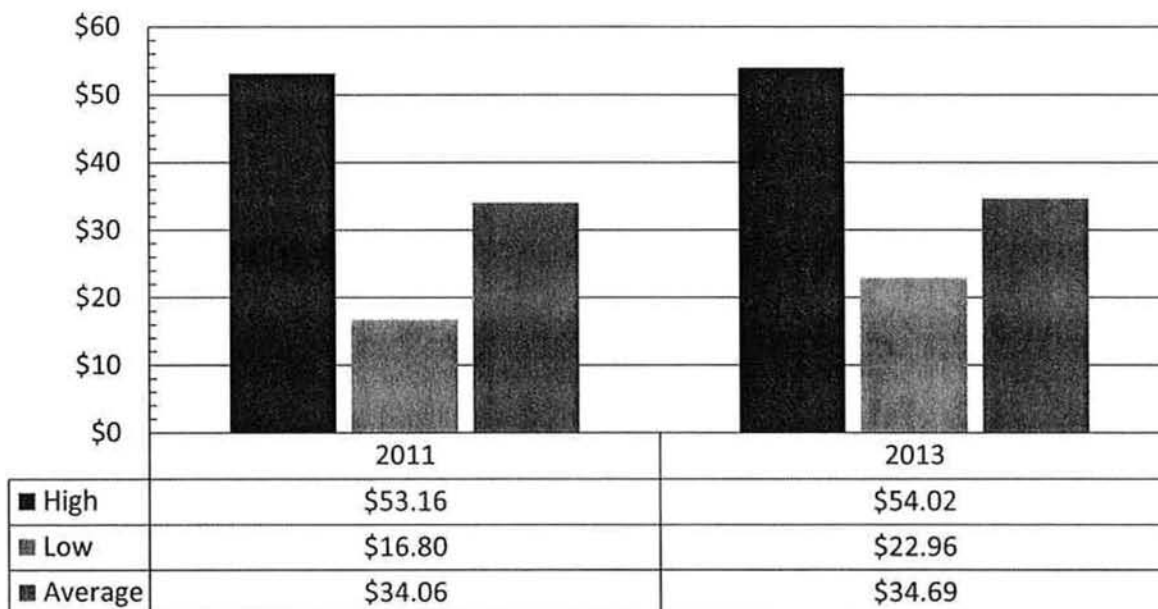


Figure Q: Water Charge Comparisons for Nevada Agencies Reported in both 2011 and 2013 Surveys

MOST RECENT RATE UPDATE SUMMARY

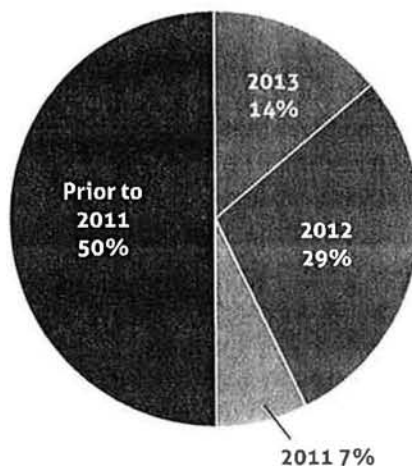


Figure R: Rate Update Frequency for Nevada Agencies

California Survey Participants

County	Service Area	Water Service Provider	Effective Date	Billing Frequency	Fixed Charge	Commodity Charge	Total Charge	Rate Format	Service Population	Current Avg. Res. Usage	Res. Connection Fee
ALAMEDA	Fremont, Newark, Union City	Alameda County Water District	02/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$29.86	\$46.35	\$76.21	Uniform	334,594	12	
	Dublin, San Ramon	Dublin San Ramon Services District	01/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$8.33	\$53.85	\$62.18	Inclining	76,500	30	\$11,929
	Oakland plus 19 other cities	East Bay Municipal Utility District	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$14.51	\$40.94	\$55.45	Inclining	1,300,000	10	\$15,020
	Livermore	Livermore Municipal Water	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$14.85	\$40.71	\$55.56	Inclining	26,541	17	\$27,249
AMADOR		Amador Water Agency	07/01/2010	Monthly	\$25.13	\$27.80	\$52.93	Uniform	10,000	7	\$11,300
BUTTE	Paradise	Paradise Irrigation District	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$29.20	\$10.80	\$40.00	Inclining	27,373	16	\$4,376
	Oroville	South Feather Water & Power Agency	01/01/2012	Monthly	\$15.00	\$7.95	\$22.95	Declining	17,000	28	\$4,003
	City of Oroville	Thermalito Water and Sewer District	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$28.84	\$11.10	\$39.94	Uniform	9,800	235	\$11,870
CALAVERAS	San Andreas	Calaveras Public Utility District	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$32.69	\$7.86	\$40.55	Uniform	4,500	8	\$3,095
	City of Angels	City of Angels	08/18/2009	Monthly	\$39.75	\$5.45	\$45.20	Uniform	3,836	23	\$8,782
	Valley Spring	Valley Springs St	04/26/2006	Bi-monthly	\$30.50	\$10.13	\$40.63	Inclining	1,000	9	\$3,500
CONTRA COSTA	Brentwood	City of Brentwood	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$28.62	\$33.46	\$62.08	Inclining	52,575	16	
	Concord	Contra Costa Water District	07/29/1992	Bi-monthly	\$17.90	\$48.51	\$66.41	Uniform	250,000	13	\$18,344
EL DORADO	South Lake Tahoe	Lukins Brothers Water Company	01/01/2009	Other	\$34.00		\$34.00	Other	2,000		
	South Lake Tahoe	South Tahoe Public Utility District	07/01/2012	Tri-monthly	\$30.00	\$18.75	\$48.75	Inclining	36,000	9	\$6,833
HUMBOLDT	Trinidad	Westhaven Community Services District	01/07/2012	Monthly	\$45.50	\$144.52	\$190.02	Inclining	500	4	\$8,700
IMPERIAL	Calexico	City of Calexico	01/01/2007	Monthly	\$43.89	\$-	\$43.89	Uniform	40,000	20	\$3,707
INYO	Bishop	City of Bishop	07/01/2009	Monthly	\$32.00	\$-	\$32.00	Other	3,879	45	\$2,000
KERN	Arvin	Arvin Community Services District	01/01/2012	Monthly	\$11.00	\$18.75	\$29.75	Budget	18,000	24	\$4,160
	Bakersfield	East Niles CSD	08/01/2010	Monthly	\$31.10	\$15.30	\$46.40	Uniform	26,000	40	\$5,000
	Bakersfield	Greenfield County Water District	06/01/2012	Monthly	\$21.31	\$9.90	\$31.21	Inclining	8,500	26	\$4,000
	Pine Mountain Club	Mil Potrero Mutual Water Company	07/01/2011	Tri-monthly	\$25.75	\$22.50	\$48.25	Inclining	3,000	4	\$-
	Mojave	Mojave Public Utility District	09/01/2010	Monthly	\$10.00	\$14.30	\$24.30	Uniform	4,000	1	\$3,100
	Oildale	North of the River Municipal Water District	10/01/2011	Monthly	\$21.63	\$16.96	\$38.59	Inclining	35,000	30	\$17,513
	Lancaster & Rosamond	Sundale Mutual Water Co	12/24/2012	Monthly	\$65.00	\$-	\$65.00	Inclining	1,000	120	\$-
	Bakersfield	Vaughn Water Company	04/01/2013	Monthly	\$39.95	\$3.60	\$43.55	Inclining	28,500	48	\$4,343
	Taft	West Kern Water District	06/01/2011	Bi-monthly	\$8.65	\$17.30	\$25.95	Declining	16,600	10	\$420
KINGS	Corcoran	City of Corcoran	07/01/2010	Monthly	\$41.57	\$9.99	\$51.56	Uniform	22,000	15	
LAKE	Middletown	Callayomi County Water District	10/01/2012	Monthly	\$37.00	\$23.50	\$60.50	Uniform	1,323		

County	Service Area	Water Service Provider	Effective Date	Billing Frequency	Fixed Charge	Commodity Charge	Total Charge	Rate Format	Service Population	Current Avg. Res. Usage	Res. Connection Fee
LASSEN	Clearlake Oaks	Clearlake Oaks County Water District	06/25/2012	Monthly	\$32.36	\$36.79	\$69.15	Uniform	2,300	4	\$5,500
	Hidden Valley Lake	Hidden Valley Lake CSD	07/31/2010	Bi-monthly	\$37.13	\$-	\$37.13	Other	7,000	15	\$3,600
	Lower Lake	Lower Lake County Waterworks District No. 1	02/24/2009	Monthly	\$57.79	\$16.50	\$74.29	Inclining	2,055	10	\$2,500
	Westwood	Westwood Community Services District	07/01/2011	Monthly	\$35.78	\$-	\$35.78	Uniform	1,700	28	\$3,020
LOS ANGELES	Azusa	Azusa Light & Water Company	07/01/2010	Monthly	\$17.03	\$17.94	\$34.97	Inclining			
	Montebello	California Water Service Company	09/03/2013	Monthly	\$14.48	\$50.44	\$64.92	Inclining			
	Beverly Hills	City of Beverly Hills	09/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$20.25	\$60.05	\$80.30	Inclining			
	Burbank	City of Burbank	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$10.78	\$41.34	\$52.12	Inclining			
	El Segundo	City of El Segundo	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$8.49	\$38.90	\$47.39	Other			
	Inglewood	City of Inglewood	10/01/2012	Monthly	\$13.50	\$52.50	\$66.00	Uniform	180,000	15	\$-
	La Verne	City of La Verne	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$14.30	\$33.00	\$47.30	Uniform	32,000	21	\$6,500
	Lakewood	City of Lakewood	09/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$6.75	\$21.04	\$27.79	Inclining	59,660	25	\$-
	Pasadena	City of Pasadena	10/01/2011	Monthly	\$17.51	\$27.35	\$44.86	Inclining			
	Pomona	City of Pomona	01/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$23.35	\$19.43	\$42.77	Inclining	149,058	18	
	Santa Monica	City of Santa Monica	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$-	\$46.21	\$46.21	Inclining			
	Torrance	City of Torrance	01/01/2012	Monthly	\$5.59	\$46.87	\$52.46	Inclining			
	La Crescenta	Crescenta Valley Water District	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$16.20	\$63.30	\$79.50	Inclining	34,000	11	\$3,205
	Pasadena	Kinneloa Irrigation District	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$51.10	\$50.25	\$101.35	Uniform	1,600	43	\$3,000
	La Habra Heights	La Habra Heights County Water District	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$27.19	\$21.60	\$48.79	Uniform	5,325	47	\$7,897
		La Puente Valley County Water District	09/15/2012	Bi-monthly	\$15.00	\$21.80	\$36.80	Inclining	8,500	13	
	Calabasas	Las Virgenes Municipal Water District	01/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$14.39	\$32.50	\$46.89	Inclining	65,000	32	\$7,400
	Santa Clarita	Newhall County Water District	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$18.82	\$18.79	\$37.61	Inclining	44,400	21	\$4,865
	South Whittier	Orchard Dale Water District	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$41.45	\$32.25	\$73.70	Uniform	22,000	15	
	Rowland Heights	Rowland Water District	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$23.53	\$37.80	\$61.33	Inclining			
Montebello	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	07/25/2013	Monthly	\$21.02	\$39.60	\$60.62	Uniform				
Covina	Suburban Water Systems	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$17.07	\$33.30	\$50.37	Inclining	300,000	17		
West Covina	Valencia Heights Water Company	11/01/2011	Monthly	\$30.82	\$24.90	\$55.72	Inclining	5,500	31	\$14,000	
Walnut	Walnut Valley Water District	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$16.33	\$34.02	\$50.35	Inclining				
MADERA	Coarsegold	Yosemite Spring Park Utility Co.	12/22/2011	Monthly	\$38.41	\$44.85	\$83.26	Uniform	5,000	10	\$5,061
MARIN	Novato	North Marin Water District	06/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$12.50	\$41.03	\$53.53	Other	61,000	12	\$28,600
	Stinson Beach	Stinson Beach County Water District	10/01/2010	Monthly	\$38.55	\$43.20	\$81.75	Inclining	1,500	8	
MARIPOSA	Mariposa	Mariposa Public Utility District	02/22/2002	Monthly	\$41.50	\$16.25	\$57.75	Inclining	738	94	\$2,580

County	Service Area	Water Service Provider	Effective Date	Billing Frequency	Fixed Charge	Commodity Charge	Total Charge	Rate Format	Service Population	Current Avg. Res. Usage	Res. Connection Fee
MENDOCINO	Fort Bragg	City of Fort Bragg-Fort Bragg Water Works	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$27.17	\$-	\$27.17	Inclining	6,500	5	\$3,885
	Ukiah	City of Ukiah	08/01/2012	Monthly	\$28.46	\$36.15	\$64.61	Inclining	16,075	10	\$-
	Redwood Valley	Redwood Valley County Water District	01/01/2010	Monthly	\$10.00	\$51.00	\$61.00	Inclining	4,000	10	\$5,000
MERCED	Hilmar	Hilmar County Water District	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$24.40	\$-	\$24.40	Inclining	5,000	20	\$7,060
MONTEREY	Royal Oaks	Pajaro/Sunny Mesa CSD	02/01/2013	Monthly	\$23.01	\$51.30	\$74.31	Uniform	1,400	8	
NAPA	City of Napa	City of Napa Water	10/01/2011	Bi-monthly	\$7.16	\$59.63	\$66.79	Inclining	84,000	14	\$6,900
NEVADA	Grass Valley, CA City Limits	City of Grass Valley	01/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$26.00	\$37.50	\$63.50	Other	12,000	18	
ORANGE	Anaheim	City of Anaheim	07/01/2010	Bi-monthly	\$5.00	\$28.05	\$33.05	Uniform			
	Brea	City of Brea	07/01/2009	Monthly	\$9.11	\$42.60	\$51.71	Inclining	45,000	25	
	Buena Park	City of Buena Park	07/12/2011	Bi-monthly	\$15.18	\$31.65	\$46.83	Inclining			
	Fountain Valley	City of Fountain Valley	11/01/2011	Bi-monthly	\$5.82	\$39.30	\$45.12	Inclining	58,100	15	\$-
	Garden Grove	City of Garden Grove	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$0.71	\$40.35	\$41.06	Inclining	172,648	15	
	Huntington Beach	City of Huntington Beach	10/01/2011	Monthly	\$11.24	\$26.25	\$37.49	Uniform	204,000	12	\$-
	La Habra	City of La Habra	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$13.12	\$52.00	\$65.12	Uniform	63,800	18	\$-
	West Palma	City of La Palma	07/01/2010	Bi-monthly	\$19.50	\$24.16	\$43.66	Inclining			
	Orange	City of Orange	01/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$11.48	\$21.10	\$32.58	Inclining			
	San Clemente	City of San Clemente	09/01/2012	Monthly	\$14.40	\$44.98	\$59.38	Inclining	52,861	16	\$-
	San Juan Capistrano & Dana Point	City of San Juan Capistrano	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$29.50	\$57.24	\$86.74	Budget	38,000		
	Westminster	City of Westminster	09/17/2010	Bi-monthly	\$3.66	\$35.06	\$38.72	Inclining			
	Santa Ana	East Orange County Water District	06/15/2012	Bi-monthly	\$35.15	\$36.00	\$71.15	Inclining	5,000	40	\$1,500
	Fullerton	Fullerton	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$6.41	\$25.91	\$32.32	Inclining	140,000	19	\$-
	Irvine	Irvine Ranch Water District	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$9.30	\$16.62	\$25.92	Inclining	330,000	11	\$2,915
	Laguna Beach	Laguna Beach County Water District	01/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$25.52	\$56.55	\$82.07	Budget	19,400	13	\$820
	Costa Mesa, CA	Mesa Water District	07/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$10.00	\$47.25	\$57.25	Uniform	110,000		
	Silverado	Santiago County Water District	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$9.85	\$29.09	\$38.94	Inclining			
	Villa Park	Serrano Water District	07/01/2011	Monthly	\$32.21	\$30.10	\$62.31	Uniform			
	Laguna Beach	South Coast Water District	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$23.72	\$52.39	\$76.11	Inclining	34,095	10	
Trabuco Canyon	Trabuco Canyon Water District	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$8.25	\$33.48	\$41.73	Inclining				
Yorba Linda	Yorba Linda Water District	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$8.80	\$39.60	\$48.40	Uniform				
PLACER	Roseville	City of Roseville Water Utility	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$19.60	\$7.68	\$27.28	Inclining	112,000	19	\$7,300
	Meadow Vista	Meadow Vista County Water District	01/01/2010	Monthly	\$55.30	\$12.25	\$67.55	Inclining	3,900	10	\$12,952
	Tahoe Vista	NorthTahoe Public Utility District	01/01/2008	Monthly	\$42.02	\$15.30	\$57.32	Inclining	8,000	12	\$-
	Granite Bay	San Juan Water District	01/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$35.19	\$6.73	\$41.92	Other	30,700	40	\$14,477

County	Service Area	Water Service Provider	Effective Date	Billing Frequency	Fixed Charge	Commodity Charge	Total Charge	Rate Format	Service Population	Current Avg. Res. Usage	Res. Connection Fee
PLUMAS	Olympic Valley, CA	Squaw Valley Public Service District	07/01/2013	Other	\$50.08	\$29.26	\$79.34	Inclining	930	5	\$8,414
	Tahoe City	Tahoe City Public Utility District	04/01/2013	Monthly	\$55.00	\$17.75	\$72.75	Inclining	3,000	11	\$2,500
	Portola	City of Portola	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$23.45	\$33.66	\$57.11	Uniform	2,000		\$4,015
	Quincy	East Quincy Services District	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$25.43	\$9.20	\$34.63	Other	2,500	5	\$3,637
	Graeagle	Graeagle Water Company	05/01/2010	Bi-monthly	\$20.13	\$19.35	\$39.48	Uniform	737	14	\$-
	Blairsedn	Plumas Eureka Community Services District	07/01/2012	Other	\$36.75	\$-	\$36.75	Uniform	1,700		\$-
RIVERSIDE	Quincy	Quincy Community Services District	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$26.10	\$18.94	\$45.04	Inclining	1,728		
	Beaumont	Beaumont-Cherry Valley water District	01/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$9.01	\$14.85	\$23.86	Inclining	45,000	15	\$10,122
	Corona	City of Corona	02/20/2013	Monthly	\$18.88	\$31.70	\$50.58	Budget	155,000	21	\$3,469
	Cathedral City, Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, La Quinta, Indian Wells, Thermal	Coachella Valley Water District	08/01/2011	Monthly	\$7.00	\$15.70	\$22.70	Budget	285,000	25	\$3,707
	Lake Elsinore, Murrieta, Canyon Lake, Wildomar	Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District	05/01/2011	Monthly	\$15.78	\$37.56	\$53.34	Declining	126,840	20	\$7,676
	Idyllwild	Idyllwild Water District	07/01/2010	Monthly	\$24.17	\$67.40	\$91.57	Inclining	3,500	6	\$5,092
	Hemet	Lake Hemet Municipal Water District	01/01/2009	Monthly	\$15.63	\$32.99	\$48.62	Inclining	35,000	19	\$3,130
	Corona, CA	Lee Lake Water District	08/30/2011	Monthly	\$20.87	\$32.95	\$53.82	Inclining	16,000	28	\$5,820
	Desert Hot Springs	Mission Springs Water District	01/01/2011	Monthly	\$9.32	\$23.10	\$32.42	Inclining	30,000	15	\$4,353
	Bermuda Dunes	Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company	07/01/2010	Monthly	\$6.20	\$14.55	\$20.75	Uniform	6,600	75	\$750
	Idyllwild CA	Pine Cove Water District	02/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$26.50	\$34.80	\$61.30	Inclining	500	5,000	
	Temecula	Rancho California Water District	07/01/2009	Monthly	\$17.98	\$15.72	\$33.70	Budget	145,000	25	\$1,425
	Riverside	Western Municipal Water District	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$22.38	\$33.30	\$55.68	Budget	880,000		
	SACRAMENTO	Elk Grove	Elk Grove Water District	07/01/2009	Monthly	\$56.53	\$21.90	\$78.43	Inclining	40,000	89
Rancho Cordova, Sacramento		Golden State Water Company	08/27/2012	Bi-monthly	\$8.35	\$15.19	\$23.54	Uniform	53,348	13	\$-
Rancho Murieta		Rancho Murieta CSD	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$35.42	\$21.75	\$57.17	Uniform	5,500	61	
Rio Linda		Rio Linda Elverta CWD	03/01/2011	Bi-monthly	\$24.90	\$6.38	\$31.28	Inclining	15,000	16	\$4,380
SAN BENITO	Aromas & San Juan Bautista	Aromas Water District	07/01/2010	Monthly	\$31.35	\$46.64	\$77.99	Inclining	2,800	16	\$10,843
	Hollister	Sunnyslope County Water District	12/21/2010	Monthly	\$17.57	\$31.95	\$49.52	Inclining	19,000	15	\$5,461
SAN BERNARDINO	Twin Peaks	Alpine Water Users Association	02/21/2013	Bi-monthly	\$22.50	\$74.25	\$96.75	Inclining	3,000	10	
	Arrowbear Lake	Arrowbear Park County Water District	02/21/2013	Monthly	\$21.50	\$51.30	\$72.80	Uniform	900		\$-
	City of Big Bear Lake	Big Bear Lake Department of Water and Power	07/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$42.12	\$-	\$42.12	Inclining	16,000	8	\$8,472
	Big Bear Lake	City of Big Bear Lake - DWP	01/01/2010	Bi-monthly	\$40.66	\$59.60	\$100.26	Inclining	25,000	5	\$8,244
	Chino Hills	City of Chino Hills	07/01/2011	Monthly	\$14.89	\$24.06	\$38.95	Inclining			

County	Service Area	Water Service Provider	Effective Date	Billing Frequency	Fixed Charge	Commodity Charge	Total Charge	Rate Format	Service Population	Current Avg. Res. Usage	Res. Connection Fee
	Needles	City of Needles	10/01/2012	Monthly	\$34.53	\$7.40	\$41.93	Uniform	4,839	17	
	Ontario	City of Ontario Municipal Utilities Company	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$21.90	\$33.75	\$55.65	Inclining	173,690	23	\$5,109
	Rialto, CA	City of Rialto / Rialto Water Services	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$16.26	\$12.00	\$28.26	Inclining	9,900	4	\$-
	Upland	City of Upland	01/01/2005	Bi-monthly	\$16.00	\$17.40	\$33.40	Inclining	76,000	35	
	Crestline	Crestline Village Water District	07/01/2004	Monthly	\$17.50	\$67.20	\$84.70	Inclining	8,700	6	\$3,010
	Rancho Cucamonga	Cucamonga Valley Water District	05/01/2010	Bi-monthly	\$13.51	\$25.25	\$38.76	Inclining	187,800	26	\$5,962
	Helendale	Helendale Community Services District	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$20.66	\$12.89	\$33.55	Inclining	5,700	22	\$7,052
	Hesperia	Hesperia Water District	01/08/2008	Bi-monthly	\$19.63	\$36.38	\$56.01	Inclining	93,000	16	\$3,513
	Yucca Valley	Hi-Desert Water District	06/01/2011	Monthly	\$23.30		\$23.30	Inclining	25,000	10	\$5,483
	Joshua Tree	Joshua Basin Water District	01/01/2012	Monthly	\$23.82	\$34.60	\$58.42	Inclining	9,534	10	\$5,170
	Bloomington/Fontana	Marygold Mutual Water Company	06/01/2012	Monthly	\$17.60	\$25.05	\$42.65	Uniform	3,300	40	
	San Bernardino	San Bernardino Municipal Water Department	02/01/2010	Monthly	\$12.90	\$21.45	\$34.35	Inclining	210,000	22	\$4,740
	Apple Valley	Thunderbird County Water District	07/01/2011	Bi-monthly	\$32.00	\$10.00	\$42.00	Inclining	720	23	\$4,972
	Twentynine Palms	Twentynine Palms Water District	12/23/2011	Bi-monthly	\$11.00	\$34.95	\$45.95	Uniform	18,750	10	\$-
	Victorville, California	Victorville Water District	07/01/2011	Monthly	\$17.50	\$22.05	\$39.55	Uniform	109,600	26	\$5,142
SAN DIEGO	City of Carlsbad	Carlsbad Municipal Water District	01/01/2008	Monthly	\$21.38	\$50.79	\$72.17	Inclining	90,000	13	\$3,549
	Escondido	City of Escondido	03/01/2013	Monthly	\$29.70	\$52.76	\$82.46	Inclining	147,000		
	City of Poway	City of Poway	01/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$14.49	\$59.40	\$73.89	Inclining	48,382	21	\$7,352
	San Diego	City of San Diego	03/01/2011	Bi-monthly	\$19.33	\$57.10	\$76.43	Inclining	1,300,000	12	\$3,047
	Fallbrook CA	Fallbrook Public Utility District	07/01/2008	Monthly	\$36.63	\$45.96	\$82.59	Inclining	30,000	30	\$5,115
	La Mesa, Lemon Grove, El Cajon	Helix Water District	11/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$21.47	\$54.75	\$76.22	Inclining	268,000	13	\$6,842
	Encinitas	Olivenhain MWD	04/01/2013	Monthly	\$25.35	\$46.05	\$71.40	Inclining			
		Otay Water District	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$30.03	\$44.40	\$74.43	Inclining	208,000	14	\$8,797
	Santee, CA	Padre Dam Municipal Water District	01/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$25.85	\$78.72	\$104.57	Inclining		11	\$9,708
	Fallbrook	Rainbow Municipal Water District	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$107.80	\$44.70	\$152.50	Inclining			
	Ramona, CA	Ramona Municipal Water District	07/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$27.80	\$65.05	\$92.85	Uniform	40,000		
	Encinitas	San Dieguito Water District	09/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$16.77	\$52.36	\$69.13	Inclining			
	Rancho Santa Fe, Solana Beach	Santa Fe Irrigation District	01/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$29.24	\$49.05	\$78.29	Inclining	19,400	63	\$7,057
	Chula Vista and National City	Sweetwater Authority	09/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$8.25	\$77.56	\$85.81	Inclining	186,865	11	\$2,200
	San Marcos	Vallecitos Water District	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$25.03	\$49.65	\$74.68	Inclining	87,156	14	\$6,665
	Valley Center	Valley Center Municipal Water District	02/01/2013	Monthly	\$34.20	\$54.60	\$88.80	Uniform			

County	Service Area	Water Service Provider	Effective Date	Billing Frequency	Fixed Charge	Commodity Charge	Total Charge	Rate Format	Service Population	Current Avg. Res. Usage	Res. Connection Fee
	City of Vista	Vista Irrigation District	07/01/2009	Bi-monthly	\$24.89	\$57.12	\$82.01	Inclining	125,000	15	\$4,993
	Pauma Valley	Yuima Municipal Water District	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$28.62	\$33.16	\$61.78	Uniform	1,336	65	\$2,560
SAN FRANCISCO	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$7.90	\$74.10	\$82.00	Inclining	827,000	6	\$580
SAN JOAQUIN	Lathrop	City of Lathrop	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$11.50	\$28.93	\$40.43	Uniform	18,908	0	\$22,297
SAN LUIS OBISPO	Atascadero	Atascadero Mutual Water Company	04/18/2012	Monthly	\$18.00	\$36.90	\$54.90	Inclining	30,048	15	\$19,600
	Cambria	Cambria Community Services District	07/01/2009	Bi-monthly	\$11.91	\$74.18	\$86.09	Inclining	6,000		
	Cayucos	County of San Luis Obispo - County Service Area 10 A - Cayucos	01/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$-	\$125.60	\$125.60	Inclining	1,345	6	\$8,100
	Shandon	County of San Luis Obispo - County Service Area 16 Shandon	07/26/1994	Bi-monthly	\$-	\$65.00	\$65.00	Inclining	1,295	11	\$2,800
	Santa Margarita	County of San Luis Obispo - County Service Area 23 Santa Margarita	07/22/2008	Bi-monthly	\$-	\$73.41	\$73.41	Inclining	1,259	10	\$1,500
	Heritage Ranch	Heritage Ranch CSD	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$46.50	\$36.40	\$82.90	Inclining	3,500	10	\$1,456
	Nipomo	Nipomo Community Services District	11/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$17.86	\$27.00	\$44.86	Inclining	10,867	20	\$18,849
	Oceano	Oceano Community Services District	03/01/2011	Bi-monthly	\$-	\$63.69	\$63.69	Inclining	7,000		
	San Miguel	San Miguel Community Service District	01/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$14.69	\$30.60	\$45.29	Inclining	2,300	5	\$9,490
SAN MATEO	Daly City	City of Daly City, Department of Water and Wastewater Resources	07/01/2010	Bi-monthly	\$6.52	\$51.47	\$57.99	Inclining		9	\$-
	Millbrae	City of Millbrae	07/01/2009	Bi-monthly	\$14.10	\$77.10	\$91.20	Uniform	21,532	12	\$-
	Redwood City	City of Redwood City	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$22.00	\$23.95	\$45.95	Inclining	83,500	12	\$6,918
	San Bruno	City of San Bruno	09/21/2012	Monthly	\$15.32	\$80.95	\$96.27	Inclining	41,114	12	\$2,504
	Half Moon Bay, Miramar, El Granada	Coastside County Water District	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$17.21	\$88.29	\$105.50	Inclining	16,000	7	\$-
	East Palo Alto	Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company	01/01/2010	Monthly	\$45.00	\$-	\$45.00	Other	3,100		
SANTA BARBARA	Carpinteria Valley	Carpinteria Valley Water District	07/01/2008	Monthly	\$64.37	\$50.97	\$115.34	Other	16,000	11	\$11,000
	Santa Barbara	City of Santa Barbara	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$13.19	\$70.31	\$83.50	Inclining	91,754	12	\$5,691
	Solvang	City of Solvang	11/21/2013	Monthly	\$65.63	\$45.00	\$110.63	Inclining	5,200	15	\$-
	Vandenberg Village	Vandenberg Village Community Services District	07/01/2009	Monthly	\$21.66	\$18.75	\$40.41	Inclining	6,694	17	\$4,670
SANTA CLARA	Morgan Hill	City of Morgan Hill	01/01/2011	Monthly	\$7.45	\$28.50	\$35.95	Inclining	40,000	11	\$3,361
	Mountain View	City of Mountain View	07/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$10.80	\$67.26	\$78.06	Inclining	74,066	9	\$-
	Santa Clara	City of Santa Clara	07/01/2012	Monthly	\$-	\$47.55	\$47.55	Uniform	118,830	12	\$-
	San Martin	West San Martin Water Works, Inc.	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$21.50	\$35.58	\$57.08	Inclining	1,500		\$-
	Aptos	Central Water District	02/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$15.00	\$21.90	\$36.90	Inclining	2,700	32	\$5,827

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SHASTA	Felton	Lompico County Water District	11/01/2011	Bi-monthly	\$46.55	\$102.29	\$148.84	Inclining	1,200	20	\$-
	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz Water Department	01/01/2011	Monthly	\$17.41	\$59.03	\$76.44	Inclining	91,500	8	\$6,530
	Scotts Valley	Scotts Valley Water District	12/15/2012	Bi-monthly	\$23.95	\$60.77	\$84.72	Inclining	11,700		
	City of Redding	City of Redding Water Utility	07/01/2011	Monthly	\$10.99	\$15.15	\$26.14	Uniform	90,200	13	\$6,889
	Redding	Mountain Gate Community Services District	06/12/2012	Monthly	\$29.72	\$6.72	\$36.44	Inclining	3		
SISKIYOU	Montague City	City of Montague	01/15/2010	Monthly	\$42.45	\$26.07	\$68.52	Uniform	1,443	13	\$-
	Weed	City of Weed	03/01/2013	Monthly	\$18.63	\$104.79	\$123.42	Uniform	2,963	2	
	Town of McCloud	McCloud Community Services District	10/01/2009	Monthly	\$31.41	\$-	\$31.41	Uniform	1,100	0	\$1,300
SOLANO	Dixon	California Water Service Company	05/01/2013	Monthly	\$21.51	\$30.05	\$51.56	Inclining	9,000	18	\$-
	Fairfield CA	City of Fairfield	05/17/2012	Bi-monthly	\$22.50	\$28.50	\$51.00	Uniform	101,753	12	\$5,742
	Vacaville	City of Vacaville	03/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$15.51	\$21.96	\$37.47	Uniform	94,000	17	\$2,182
	City of Vallejo	Vallejo Water Division	07/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$22.20	\$43.20	\$65.40	Inclining	118,300	22	\$8,540
SONOMA	Bodega Bay	Bodega Bay Public Utility District	07/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$21.53	\$70.05	\$91.58	Inclining	2,550	6	\$5,444
	Santa Rosa	City of Santa Rosa	01/15/2010	Monthly	\$11.35	\$58.08	\$69.43	Inclining	168,000	11	
	Sonoma	City of Sonoma	02/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$36.84	\$39.49	\$76.33	Inclining	11,387	11	\$13,411
	Forestville	Russian River CSD	07/01/2010	Monthly	\$18.50	\$44.00	\$62.50	Inclining	2,500	5	\$9,000
	Guerneville and Monte Rio	Sweetwater Springs Water District	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$31.38	\$69.13	\$100.51	Inclining	8,000	7	\$4,370
STANISLAUS	Ceres	City of Ceres Water Division	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$20.42	\$11.00	\$31.42	Inclining	45,670	21	\$5,085
SUTTER	City of Sutter	Sutter Community Services District	06/01/2006	Monthly	\$8.48	\$16.65	\$25.13	Uniform	2,904	15	\$7,500
TEHAMA		Lassen Volcanic National Park	10/01/2012	Monthly	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$60.00	Uniform	300,000	20	
TUOLUMNE	Sonora	Tuolumne Utilities District	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$34.44	\$29.05	\$63.49	Inclining	51,000	9	\$4,205
VENTURA	Camarillo	Camrosa Water District	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$11.56	\$37.59	\$49.15	Inclining			
	Oak View	Casitas Municipal Water District	07/01/2013	Bi-monthly	\$20.31	\$15.52	\$35.83	Inclining		30	
	Camarillo	City of Camarillo	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$16.47	\$31.50	\$47.97	Inclining			
	Oxnard	City of Oxnard	01/01/2003	Monthly	\$14.30	\$45.33	\$59.63	Inclining	201,499	12	\$3,133
	Port Hueneme	City of Port Hueneme	07/01/2012	Bi-monthly	\$42.16	\$41.40	\$83.56	Uniform	22,500	11	
	Simi Valley	City of Simi Valley	01/01/2010	Bi-monthly	\$16.63	\$36.75	\$53.38	Inclining			
	Thousand Oaks	City of Thousand Oaks	03/01/2012	Monthly	\$17.11	\$54.15	\$71.26	Inclining			
	Ojai	Meiners Oaks Water District	07/01/2009	Monthly	\$22.53	\$22.05	\$44.58	Uniform	4,200	1	\$3,800
	Oak Park	Oak Park Water	07/01/2013	Monthly	\$15.23	\$64.53	\$79.76	Inclining			
	YOLO	Davis	City of Davis	05/01/2013	Monthly	\$17.33	\$20.25	\$37.58	Inclining	68,000	14
Winters		City of Winters	07/01/2007	Monthly	\$20.03	\$16.35	\$36.38	Uniform	6,750	18	\$4,346
YUBA	Linda	Linda County Water District	07/01/2011	Monthly	\$6.50	\$10.50	\$17.00	Uniform	12,000	25	\$4,390
	(unincorporated) North East	North Yuba Water District	04/30/2008	Bi-monthly	\$12.50	\$11.25	\$23.75	Other	3,500	20	\$-

Nevada Survey Participants

Water Service Provider	Effective Date	Billing Frequency	Fixed Charge	Commodity Charge	Total Charge	Rate Format	Service Population	Current Avg. Res. Usage	Res. Connection Fee
Las Vegas Valley Water District	5/1/2012	Monthly	\$10.06	\$19.29	\$29.35	Inclining	1,200,000	17	\$1,440
Big Bend Water District	07/01/2006	Monthly	\$7.10	\$29.70	\$36.80	Inclining	7,900		\$3,075
Virgin Valley Water District	11/01/2010	Monthly	\$18.09	\$39.76	\$57.85	Inclining	18,000	12	\$5,770
City of Henderson	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$11.95	\$18.86	\$30.81	Inclining	269,916	20	\$1,600
City of North Las Vegas	10/01/2012	Monthly	\$9.30	\$21.04	\$30.34	Inclining	317,748		\$1,420
Moapa Valley Water District	01/01/2011	Monthly	\$29.79	\$24.23	\$54.02	Inclining	8,000	17	\$3,963
Gardnerville Water Company	01/01/2000	Bi-monthly	\$14.00	\$8.96	\$22.96	Inclining	2,500	22	\$11,500
Kingsbury General Improvement District	01/01/2013	Monthly	\$62.92	\$28.80	\$91.72	Inclining	5,000	20	\$-
City of Winnemucca	01/01/2010	Monthly	\$2.10	\$13.75	\$15.85	Uniform	10,000	37	\$2,300
Carson City Public Works	10/01/2010	Monthly	\$22.05	\$40.95	\$63.00	Inclining	56,000	16	\$454
Lovelock Meadows Water District	07/01/2007	Monthly	\$31.80	\$8.60	\$40.40	Inclining	7,133	8	\$2,500
Canyon G.I.D.	01/01/2008	Monthly	\$43.00	\$-	\$43.00	Inclining	1,600	7	\$-
Truckee Meadows Water Authority	02/01/2012	Monthly	\$17.12	\$24.22	\$41.34	Inclining	325,000	14	\$5,700
Incline Village GID	05/19/2012	Monthly	\$27.62	\$14.08	\$41.70	Inclining	9,200	8	\$4,920

Background on CA-NV AWWA & RFC

The California-Nevada Section is the largest regional section of the American Water Works Association, "the authoritative resource on safe water," with about one-tenth of the AWWA membership. Since 1881, AWWA has led the development and dissemination of water industry guidelines, standards, procedures, training and other information.

To fulfill its mission of leading, educating, and serving the drinking water community to ensure public health and to provide safe and sufficient water for all, CA-NV AWWA offers a number of educational opportunities such as conferences, workshops, Water Education Seminars, and the Water College. CA-NV also manages six professional certification programs serving over 20,000 individuals, helping to ensure drinking water safety for over 35 million people. The Section publishes a quarterly journal, *Source*, and helps disseminate technical input on drinking water issues to state regulators and legislators.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THE SURVEY CAN BE OBTAINED BY CONTACTING:

CA-NV AWWA AT (909) 291-2113
10435 Ashford Street, 2nd Floor
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. (RFC) is a full service water and wastewater financial consulting firm with offices located across the country in Pasadena, CA; Kansas City, MO; Orlando, FL; Raleigh, NC; Austin, TX; Centennial, CO; and Charlotte, NC. RFC specializes in a variety of different services for water, wastewater, and stormwater utilities including:

- » Cost of service rate studies
- » Revenue bond feasibility studies
- » Conservation pricing studies
- » Strategic financial planning studies
- » Valuation studies
- » Utility Management studies

In addition, RFC provides litigation support, procurement assistance, and management consulting for municipal utilities. RFC personnel have been conducting a comprehensive national water and wastewater rate survey biennially since 1986 and have gained extensive data on utilities across the country. We teamed with AWWA to produce a national 2012 Water and Wastewater Rate Survey that can be obtained from AWWA. We welcome any suggestions for enhancing the survey as a benchmarking tool for the utilities we serve.

*For questions or comments, contact
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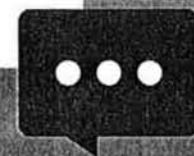
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JANUARY 22, 2014

ITEM F

ATTACHMENT C

What would a drought declaration mean?

4:31 PM, Jan 15, 2014 | 2 comments

Capitol Television News Service (CTNS)

Water district officials, farmers and environmentalists think it's just a matter of time before Gov. Brown declares a drought emergency.

Water rationing, fines for violations and help from federal officials with ways to save water will likely follow.

"It potentially brings more resources to the region," Bruce Reznik, Executive Director of the Planning and Conservation League, said. " It's almost like declaring an emergency. So we could potentially get some federal resources which would be great so we could invest in conservation and other measures to reduce water."

In 1977, Brown, during his first gubernatorial term, called for 25 percent reduction in personal water use during the 1976-77 drought.

Reznik said, "It's possible they'll set some statewide standards, more often because there is so much local variation. It's really up to local cities, local water agencies. So you know, some might ban watering all together, some might allow it certain days per week, but you're going to have to hit certain metrics in moving forward."

In the 1991, after five years of drought conditions, Gov. Pete Wilson created a water bank that allowed Northern California farmers to sell water for use in arid parts of the state. This year, a drought declaration doesn't necessarily make money available for anyone suffering from the dry spell. But Reznik sees it as a wake-up call for Californians to start looking for ways to conserve water.

Capitol Television News Service and News10/KXTV

JANUARY 22, 2014

ITEM F

ATTACHMENT D

Solvang begins voluntary drought restrictions

January 16, 2014 12:00 am • Julian J. Ramos/jramos@lompocrecord.com

After the driest year on record in California and scarce rain so far this winter, a unanimous Solvang City Council declared a stage one drought condition Monday at its first meeting of 2014.

Effective immediately, city businesses and residents are being encouraged to cut their water usage by 15 percent under eight voluntary restrictions for at least a month.

"This is something we do need to start today," Councilman Ed Skytt said.

In February, city staff could return to the council recommending stricter mandatory stage two drought condition restrictions, based on lack of rainfall this month. If February and March are dry, staff could come back in April recommending a stage three drought condition be adopted and become effective May 1.

In mid-November, the state Department of Water Resources (DWR), which administers the State Water Project, said it plans to allocate 5 percent of its customers' contracted amounts.

"We're all hoping that will change soon," Public Works Director Matt van der Linden said.

A final allocation amount announcement is expected in early May. It is unlikely the state would lower the allocation below 5 percent, van der Linden said.

The initial 2014 projection was based on storage in reservoirs statewide at the time. Across California, the State Water Project delivers water to more than 25 million residents and 750,000 acres of farmland.

Solvang is entitled to 1,500 acre feet of state water (1 acre-foot is equal to 326,000 gallons) and the city has been dependent on state water deliveries as its primary source of water for more than a decade. A 5-percent allocation is about 75 acre feet.

The contract for state water is through Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (ID1), in the Santa Ynez Valley. ID1, which has a state water allocation of 700 acre feet, also has a contract to sell state water to Solvang.

Other state water customers in Santa Barbara County include Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria and Vandenberg Air Force Base.

Most of Solvang's state water comes from Lake Oroville, the state's second-largest reservoir, which is at about 37 percent of capacity and 57 percent of its historical average.

In 2013, a paucity of rain across the state resulted in a year 20 percent drier than the previous record.

Reservoir conditions across the state, monthly drought outlooks from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and drought maps from the United States Department of

Agriculture (USDA) are among the data taken into consideration by staff to put the drought restrictions in place, van der Linden said.

Most water use by residential customers is for landscaping, van der Linden said.

Resident Ken Palmer, former mayor and councilman for 16 years, noted drought restrictions from the early 1990s in the city and urged the council to take action on the current drought.

“My short answer is ‘do it,’” he said of restrictions.

Josh Simmons, a Solvang resident and environmental director for the Chumash tribe, asked the council to consider incentives such as rebates for the installation of water-efficient appliances, drought tolerant plants and low-flow showerheads and toilets.

Council members Hans Duus, Joan Jamieson and Skytt said they are already conservative with their water consumption. Mayor Jim Richardson said one consideration to reduce water use is cutting back watering times on lawns, something he has done.

Councilwoman Tara Wood was absent.

With the stage one drought declaration in place, the city has imposed voluntary restrictions applicable to all use of water provided by the city.

The stage one restrictions, outlined in the city code, are:

- Voluntary water conservation by all city customers aimed at a 15-percent reduction in water use based on the prior five-year average monthly water usage beginning Jan. 1, 2009.
- Irrigation of school yards, parks, sports fields, golf courses and other green spaces is limited to the hours between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
- Exterior sprinkler watering of plants, lawns, shrubbery, ground cover, etc., is permitted only between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
- Restaurants that provide table service must refrain from serving water except upon specific request.
- Operators of hotels, motels and other lodging must post notices in each room containing water conservation information.
- Vehicles shall be washed only at commercial car washing facilities or by use of a bucket and/or hose equipped with hand-operated valve.
- The washing of hard surfaces such as driveways and sidewalks shall be prohibited except where necessary to protect the public health and safety.

For violations of the irrigation time of use restrictions, staff has recommended allowing two written warnings, followed by a \$30 fine for each additional violation.

JANUARY 22, 2014

ITEM F

ATTACHMENT E

Encinitas negotiating \$430,000 fine

City and contractor want state to cut storm-water runoff penalties

By BARBARA HENRY / Special to the U-T 10:47 a.m. Jan. 15, 2014

ENCINITAS — The city of Encinitas and contractor USS Cal Builders are negotiating with the state Regional Water Control Board to try to reduce a \$430,000 fine levied against them for twice letting sediment-filled storm water flow off a huge city park construction site and into San Elijo Lagoon.

Both parties have agreed to waive their rights to a speedy state hearing, and are instead seeking a settlement agreement, Rebecca Stewart, a sanitary engineering associate with the state agency, said Wednesday. A hearing was planned for Feb. 12, she added, but that has since been postponed.

It now looks like May will “probably be the earliest” that the state water control board will consider the issue, she said.

“Those settlement negotiations are ongoing and until we either reach a settlement, or they fall apart and we cannot reach a settlement, nothing will be happening,” Stewart said.

If the city and the construction company can't convince the state to lower the fine, they will be splitting the cost of the \$430,000 assessment, with the city likely owing the lion's share of the bill, city officials have said. The fine is broken into two categories, with part dedicated to the two incidents and part linked to the city's failure to significantly improve conditions between the first and second offense.

The runoff incidents occurred within four months of each other at the 44-acre park site, which is west of Interstate 5 and south of Santa Fe Avenue.

The first one happened in December 2012, just a few months after the construction project began. During a site visit, city inspectors reported finding “significant sediment discharge” along the southern side of the construction site near Warwick Avenue and along the west side in the future dog park area.

In early March 2013, city officials notified the water quality control board that they'd had a second runoff problem. Storm-water control basins had not been pumped out before a big rainstorm, and so they overflowed and sent more sediment-filled water into the creek and the lagoon, a state report indicates.

During a report to the City Council in mid-December, city Encinitas Public Works and Engineering Director Glenn Pruium said it was noteworthy that the city has had no more storm-water problems at the construction site since the March incident. Construction on the park is expected to conclude later this year.

Several people who attended that council meeting said they didn't agree with Pruium's upbeat assessment. They said the hefty state fine was an indication that the project was badly managed from the start.

“The city wants to put a pretty spin on this -- there's no pretty spin,” said Donna Westbrook, an Encinitas resident and frequent council meeting attendee.

JANUARY 22, 2014

ITEM F

ATTACHMENT F

How to avoid a national water crisis?

Minnesota Public Radio News

Dan Gunderson January 14, 2014, 3:51 PM

Most Americans are spoiled when it comes to water, according to Robert Glennon. We open the tap and get as much water as we want and it costs us less per month than a cellphone.

Glennon, a professor of law and public policy at Arizona State University and author of "Unquenchable: America's Water Crisis and What To Do About It," argues the free and easy approach to water is unsustainable. He thinks we should use less and pay more because that's the only way to avoid a national water crisis.

Glennon spoke to water management officials from the Dakotas, Minnesota and Manitoba at the annual Red River Basin Commission Conference on Tuesday in Fargo, calling attention to what he believes are examples of wasteful water use.

One example, according to Glennon, are ethanol plants. Glennon said while he doesn't "have a dog in the fight" with regard to ethanol, the facts show that the industry uses a lot of water. In California, he said, it takes 2,400 gallons of water to grow enough corn for one gallon of ethanol.

"Energy policy in the United States has developed with total disregard of the water consequences of that policy," he said. Water waste is everywhere Glennon points out, from green lawns in the desert southwest to Coca Cola making snow in Atlanta in the midst of a summer drought.

"We humans have an infinite ability to deny reality," Glennon said.

We know about the hydrological cycle where rain or snow falls, water evaporates and the cycle continues. But Glennon said, we live in a hydro-illogical cycle. "We start with drought and it makes you aware and concerned and then you panic, but then it rains and it's back to business as usual."

Conservation and recycling of water helps to ease the water demand, but Glennon thinks more drastic reform is needed. We need look no farther than the bathroom for one of the more egregious water wasters, he said. In the United States we flush six billion gallons of fresh water down the toilet each day; about one-third of indoor water use, according to Glennon.

The common flush toilet wastes water, Glennon said, in addition to money and energy. There are also new public health concerns with contaminants of emerging concern entering the water supply.

But would you pay more for water?

Glennon says we should all pay more for the water we use to support better management of water supplies. He thinks of our water supply as a giant milkshake glass. If someone wants to put a new straw in the glass, someone else needs to take a straw out. So if a well is drilled in an aquifer, someone else has to reduce water use.

Glennon contends the tools and technology are available to reform how we use water, what's needed is the moral courage and political will.