Yucaipa Valley Water District

Notice and Agenda of a Board Workshop

Tuesday, November 24, 2015 at 4:00 p.m.

MEETING LOCATION: District Administration Building
12770 Second Street, Yucaipa

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD: Director Ken Munoz, Division 1
Director Bruce Granlund, Division 2
Director Jay Bogh, Division 3
Director Lonni Granlund, Division 4
Director Tom Shalhoub, Division 5

I. Call to Order

II. Public Comments At this time, members of the public may address the Board of Directors on matters within its jurisdiction; however, no action or significant discussion may take place on any item not on the meeting agenda.

III. Staff Report

IV. Presentations

A. Overview of the California Drought and Yucaipa Valley Water District's Action Plan Related to the State Water Resources Control Board Mandatory Restrictions to Achieve a 36% Reduction in Potable Urban Water Use [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-233 - Page 12 of 106]

B. Overview of the Yucaipa Valley Water District's Strategic Plan for a Sustainable Future - The Integration and Preservation of Resources and Proposed Enhancements [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-234 - Page 22 of 106]

C. Overview of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act and Proposed Basin Boundary Revisions [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-235 - Page 34 of 106]

V. Operational Updates

A. Overview of the Proposed 2016 Water Pipeline Replacement Program [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-236 - Page 47 of 106]

B. Overview of the Recycled Water Filling Station for Customers of the Yucaipa Valley Water District [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-237 - Page 56 of 106]

Any person with a disability who requires accommodation in order to participate in this meeting should telephone Erin Anton at (909) 797-5117, at least 48 hours prior to the meeting in order to make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation.

Materials related to an item on this agenda submitted to the Board of Directors after distribution of the workshop packet are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the District office located at 12770 Second Street, Yucaipa. Meeting material is also be available on the District's website at www.yvwd.dst.ca.us

VI. Capital Improvement Projects

A. Status Report on the Construction of a 6.0 Million Gallon Drinking Water Reservoir R-12.4 - Calimesa [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-238 - Page 58 of 106]

B. Status Report on the Installation of New Recycled Water Services and Recycled Water Pipelines Throughout the Service Area of the Yucaipa Valley Water District [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-239 - Page 63 of 106]

VII. Administrative Issues

A. Discussion Regarding the Increased Implementation and Distribution of Weather-Based Wi-Fi Irrigation Controllers for Residential Water Customers of the Yucaipa Valley Water District [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-240 - Page 69 of 106]

B. Discussion Regarding the Transition to CalPERS Medical Insurance [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-241 - Page 78 of 106]

VIII. Director Comments

IX. Closed Session

A. Conference with Legal Counsel - Anticipated Litigation (Government Code 54956.9(c))
One Case - Initiation of Litigation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

X. Adjournment

Staff Report

Yucaipa Valley Water District

Los Angeles Times

Massive El Niño gains strength, likely to drench key California drought zone

Photographer Travis Geske, left, and California Highway Patrol Officer Edward Stewart rescue TV cameraman Monte Duarte, who was sinking in the mud during a mudslide caused by heavy rains on California 58 east of Tehachapi on Oct. 16. (Francine Orr / Los Angeles Times)

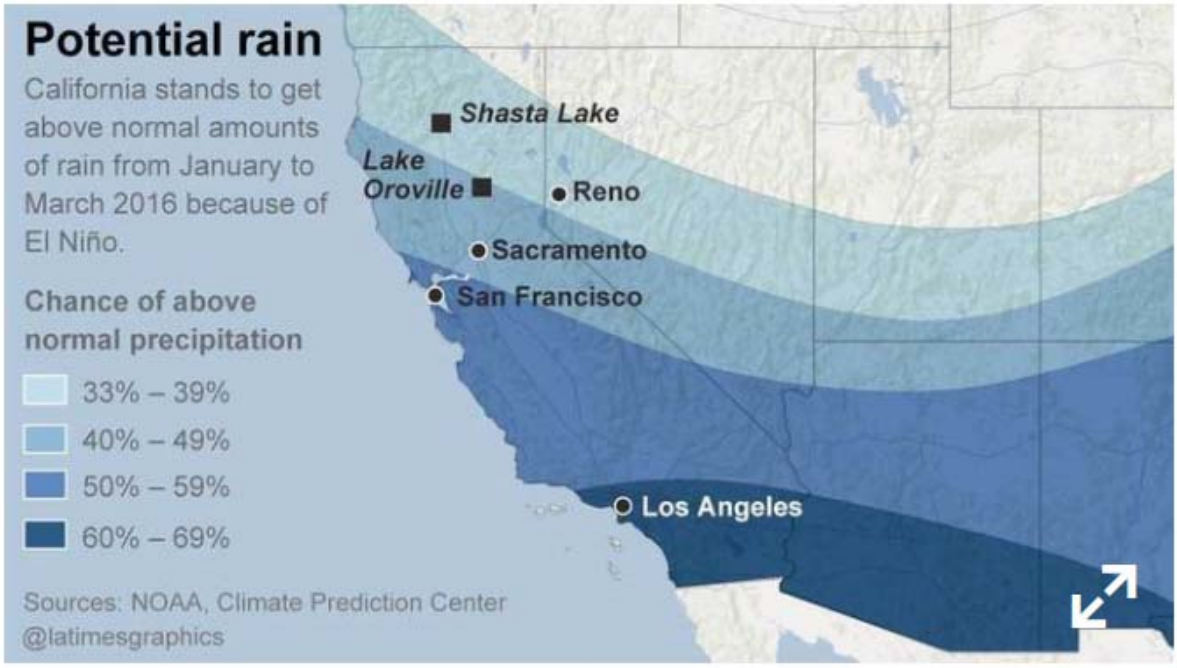
By Rong-Gong Lin II and Rosanna Xia · Contact Reporters

NOVEMBER 20, 2015, 9:26 AM

One of the most powerful El Niños on record continues gathering strength and is looking increasingly likely to bring heavy rains to key Northern California areas that provide water for the rest of the state, according to a new forecast.

There are better odds that the area around Lake Oroville, California's second-largest reservoir, will have above-normal precipitation -- now more than a 40% chance, up from a more than 33% chance in last month's forecast. San Francisco now has more than a 50% shot of a wetter-than-average winter, up from a more than 40% probability.

Los Angeles continues to have more than a 60% probability of a wet winter during the months of January, February and March. Officials are scrambling to prepare, including clearing out basins and making sure roads are ready for all the rain.



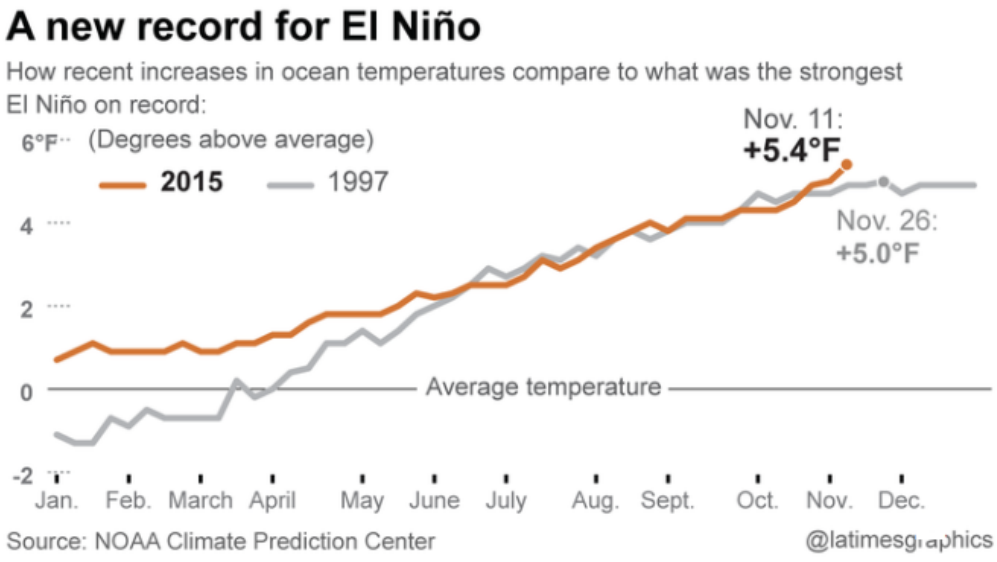
The chance of a wetter-than-average winter has increased in California, according to a new forecast by the National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center released Thursday. (Lorena Iñiguez Elebee / Los Angeles Times)

Here are some questions and answers about the coming winter.

Why is there more confidence that Northern California will have a wetter-than-normal winter?

Not only are we getting closer to winter, but El Niño is maintaining its strength and even getting stronger, said Matthew Rosencrans, head of operations for the National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center.

"From the latest observation, it's still on an upward trend," he said, "not even topping out right now."



Lorena Iñiguez Elebee / Los Angeles Times

Is there any chance El Niño will suddenly collapse?

Not really. There is a 95% chance that El Niño will persist through the spring, the Climate Prediction Center says.

El Niño is a warming of ocean waters west of Peru that can cause dramatic changes to the atmosphere, altering weather patterns worldwide. In the past, it has meant that the path of winter storms that normally keeps the jungles of southern Mexico and Central America wet moves north, over California.

That pattern has traditionally meant drought in Central America and southern Mexico, and a wet winter for northern Mexico and the southern United States. (It has also meant the best surfing season in a generation, from the coast of British Columbia to Costa Rica.)

Why are scientists so confident that El Niño won't suddenly disappear earlier than expected?

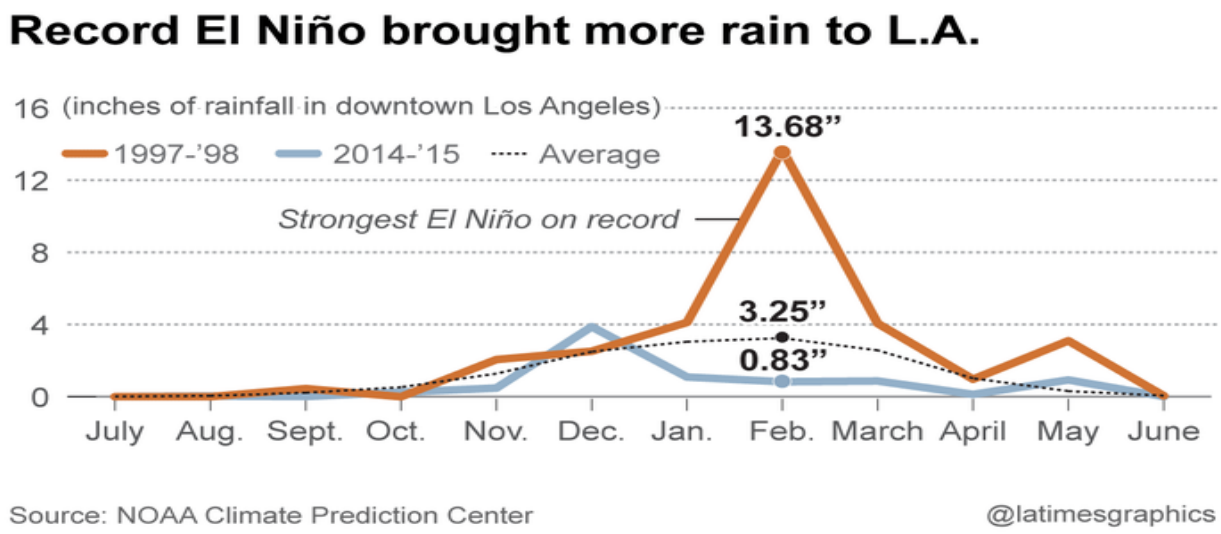
The pool of warm water in the Pacific Ocean west of Peru is huge and very deep. "There's been a tremendous distribution of heat, and that is definitely not going away" any time soon, said Bill Patzert, climatologist with NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in La Cañada Flintridge. "I'm quite optimistic that the entire state is going to get hosed.

"This El Niño is so dramatically large. It's so intense. It's hard to imagine that it won't deliver," Patzert said.

How big is this warm water in the Pacific Ocean west of Peru?

"It's about 8 million square miles of overheated ocean," Patzert said. "The United States is only 3 million square miles. So this is about two and a half times the size of the continental United States.

"This thing is pumping moisture out of the overheated ocean into the atmosphere above, which of course means it's having a huge impact and rearranging all the pieces on the weather board across the planet."



When are the El Niño rains expected to come?

In 1983, El Niño rains came in earnest in January, Patzert said. In 1998, the biggest storms statewide didn't kick in until February, he said.

Daniel Swain, climate scientist for Stanford University, said he suspects that at some point during December, the weather pattern will change, "and certainly by January, February and March we'll see above-average precipitation -- potentially well above-average."

By then, Patzert said, Californians should expect "mudslides, heavy rainfall, one storm after another like a conveyor belt."

What does a month of El Niño storms look like?

"A whole convoy of storms coming out of the west," Patzert said. In February 1998, Los Angeles saw 14 days of storms and 14 days of dry weather, Patzert said, from four big storms and two small ones.

That's a lot for Los Angeles. A good winter for Los Angeles is half a dozen big storms. An El Niño winter can bring 12 to 15 storms, Patzert said.

The mountains of far Northern California can get a lot more rain in a big El Niño. That's why our state's largest reservoirs were built up there, and officials built one of the most extensive aqueduct systems in the world to ferry that water down to the rest of the state, including Los Angeles.

"What we want to see is that aqueduct flowing," Patzert said. "I want to see that water rush down the California Aqueduct toward Lake Castaic."

Were the recent snowstorms that allowed ski resorts to open so early this year due to El Niño?

Actually, no, Patzert says. El Niño storms come straight from the west from an area of the Pacific Ocean north of Hawaii; November's snowstorms originated from the Gulf of Alaska.

That's what brought very chilly weather and lots of snow to the resorts at Lake Tahoe. One single storm brought 20 inches of powder to Mammoth Mountain, cheering skiers and snowboarders.

Is that a sign that the persistent weather pattern that plunged us into a deep, devastating drought is weakening?

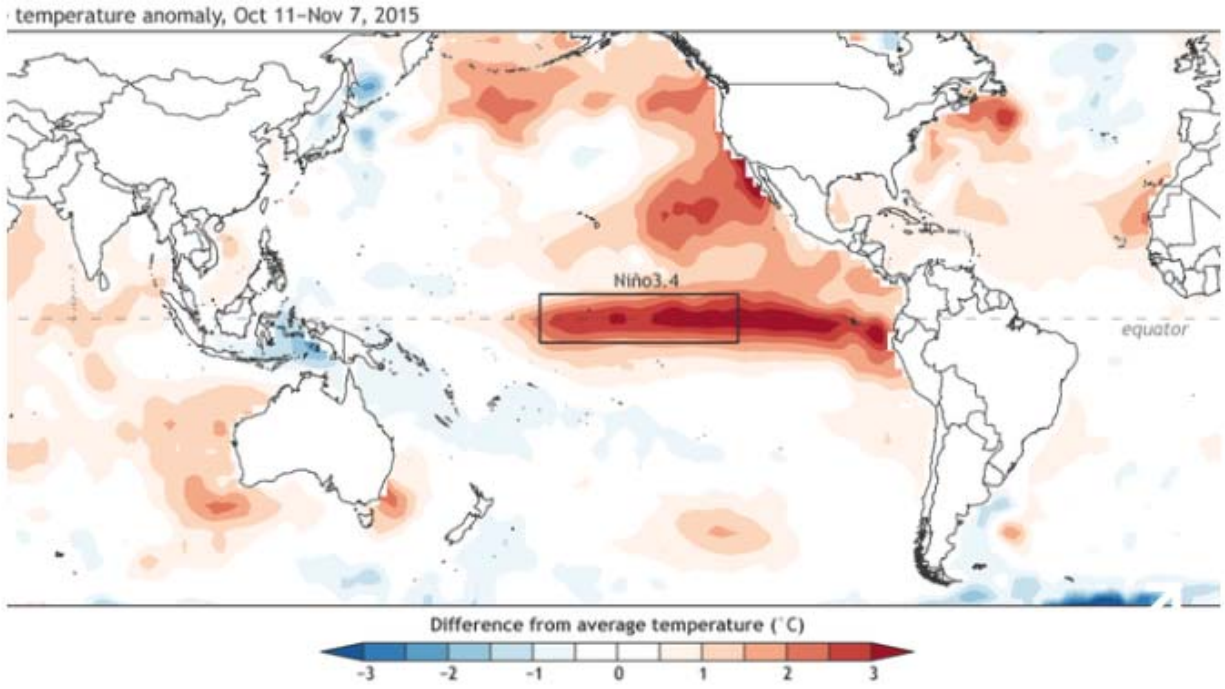
Yes, Patzert said. The drought in recent years has been worsened by a mass of high pressure deflecting typical winter storms that swoop into California from the Gulf of Alaska.

That mass of high pressure generated warmer-than-normal ocean water in the northern Pacific, which became dubbed "the blob."

November's snowstorms suggested that the drought-causing mass of high pressure "doesn't seem to be playing the role it has been in the last few years," Patzert said.

"This is the earliest the ski resorts have been opened in many years. ... They rarely open before Thanksgiving."

Especially important is that it has been cold.



The average sea-surface temperature departure from the average over the four weeks ending Nov. 7. (NOAA / Climate.gov)

“For California ski resorts, snow is good but what really counts is temperature. So the key for Big Bear and Mammoth is that the temperatures are cold enough to make snow. And it has been cold,” Patzert said.

Whether the cold snap lasts through spring is an open question. The Climate Prediction Center has forecast above-normal temperatures this winter for California.

Overall, what's the outlook for the ski season?

It will probably remain the best ski season in years, because ski resorts are so high in elevation. “The really high elevations in the Sierra Nevada will do well,” Stanford's Swain said.

But what about the mountains that are important to the state’s water supply?

No one has a good answer for this. The mid-elevation mountains of Northern California are very important to the state’s water supply, and it’s important that precipitation comes as snow, not rain.

Too much rain all at once will force excess water to be flushed out to sea to prevent dams from being overwhelmed. But if snow falls, it can melt slowly in the spring and summer, gently replenishing reservoirs.

Scientists generally agree that more precipitation is likely in these mid-elevation mountains. But whether it’ll fall as snow or rain isn’t known.

What have El Niño winters brought to California in the past?

A lot of rain, snow and devastation. Los Angeles in the 1997-98 season saw double the amount of rainfall, and the mountains of Northern California saw double the snowpack. The storms

themselves were not particularly intense, but the problem was that there were so many of them and they came one after another at a relentless pace. Downtown Los Angeles in February 1998 saw nearly a year's worth of rain in that single month.

That winter, 17 people died in California, and more than half a billion dollars' worth of damage occurred. Flood-control channels overflowed, mudslides destroyed hillside homes and roads, and railroad tracks were washed away.

The importance of the El Niño storm of 1997-1998 is now coming into focus as scientists say the weather pattern is returning to Southern California with a vengeance.

What isn't expected in an El Niño?

Patzert says Pineapple Express storms -- the kind that come from south of Hawaii and bring excessive rain in a short amount of time -- aren't typically seen during an El Niño.

"They're the storms where you get 10 inches in 24 hours. The El Niño storms aren't like that," he said.

An example of a Pineapple Express storm was the storm in 2010 that dumped rain at an alarming rate over the mountains that burned in the massive Station fire, unleashing a torrent of mud that inundated more than 40 houses in La Cañada Flintridge, Patzert said.

How hot is this El Niño?

Ocean waters west of Peru are now hotter than recorded in at least 25 years, surpassing the temperatures during the record 1997 El Niño. It is the highest such weekly temperature recorded in 25 years of modern record-keeping in this key region of the Pacific Ocean west of Peru.

Temperatures in this key area of the Pacific Ocean rose to 5.4 degrees above average for the week of Nov. 11. That exceeds the highest comparable reading for the most powerful El Niño on record, when temperatures rose 5 degrees above the average the week of Thanksgiving in 1997.

In fact, last week was the hottest this area of the Pacific Ocean has been since 1990, when records began being kept meticulously. It was 85.46 degrees as of Nov. 11, surpassing the 85.1-degree record hit a week before. Prior to that, the record high was 84.92 degrees set the week of Thanksgiving in 1997.

Will this El Niño end the drought?

That's virtually an impossibility. By one calculation, California's mountainous north would need 2.5 times to three times its average precipitation to end this drought, and the record is only about double the average rain and snowfall.

A big question is also what comes after this El Nino ends -- and it could be renewed drought.

"My scenario is that the El Niño delivers as expected, and then El Niño switches to a La Niña, which is what happened in 1998," Patzert said, which brings drought. "It went into two years of below-normal snowpack and rainfall," and the start of a dry spell.

El Niño historically can't be counted on to keep California wet. The last big El Niño came 17 years ago, and they come too infrequently for California to rely on. California gets more of its water over a 25-year period from storms from the Gulf of Alaska and Pineapple Expresses instead.

"Over a 25-year period, over the long term, El Niño provides only 7% of our water. So as much as we're hyping it, it's not a big player," Patzert said. "It's fast and furious, but it's too irregular – the gap between El Niños is too long to build any statues to El Niño to be a drought-buster. If we were going to build a drought-buster statue downtown, it would be North Pacific storms or Pineapple Expresses."

Staff writers Lorena Iñiguez Elebee and Raoul Rañoa contributed to this report.

ron.lin@latimes.com - rosanna.xia@latimes.com

Presentations

Yucaipa Valley Water District

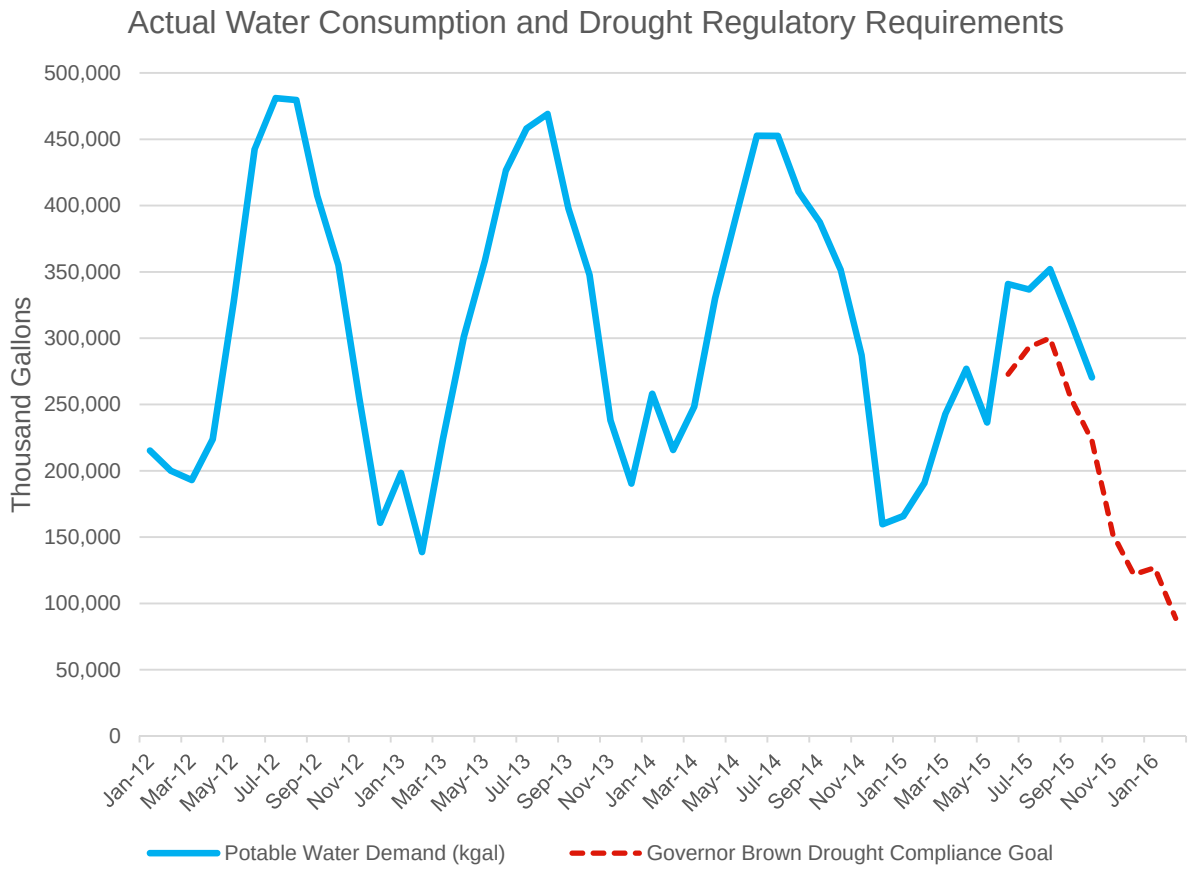
Yucaipa Valley Water District

Workshop Memorandum 15-233

Date: **November 24, 2015**

Subject: **Overview of the California Drought and Yucaipa Valley Water District's Action Plan Related to the State Water Resources Control Board Mandatory Restrictions to Achieve a 36% Reduction in Potable Urban Water Use**

On May 5, 2015, the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") adopted emergency regulations to achieve a 25% statewide reduction in potable urban water use. These stringent water use regulations will require the Yucaipa Valley Water District to achieve a 36% reduction from the amount of drinking water produced in 2013. In order to achieve this level of water conservation, the Yucaipa Valley Water District will need to provide water based on the following water demand curve.



The chart above illustrates the difference between Governor Brown's Drought Compliance Goal in 2014 at a 25% reduction, and in 2015 at a 36% reduction in potable water use based on the 2013 baseline period.

To achieve Governor Brown's Drought Compliance Goal of a 36% reduction in potable water use from the 2013 baseline period, the Yucaipa Valley Water District has initiated numerous drought conservation programs and conducted a series of monthly community workshops to provide information to our customers.

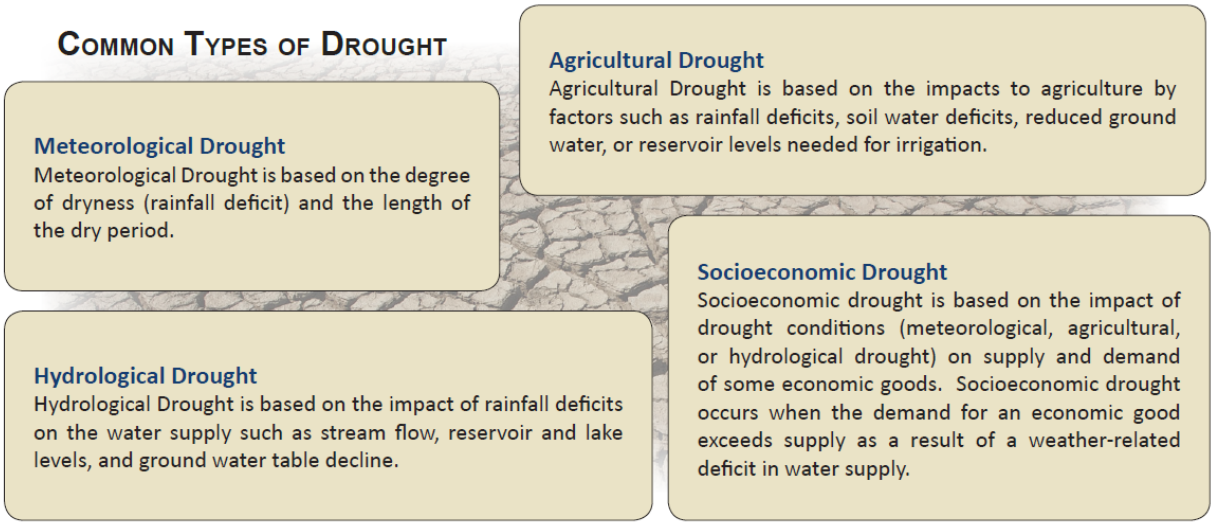
To achieve the 36% reduction, customers will need to immediately reduce the amount of water used for outdoor landscape purposes by 50% to 60%.

The purpose of this agenda item is to discuss the ongoing and evolving implementation strategy for our community.

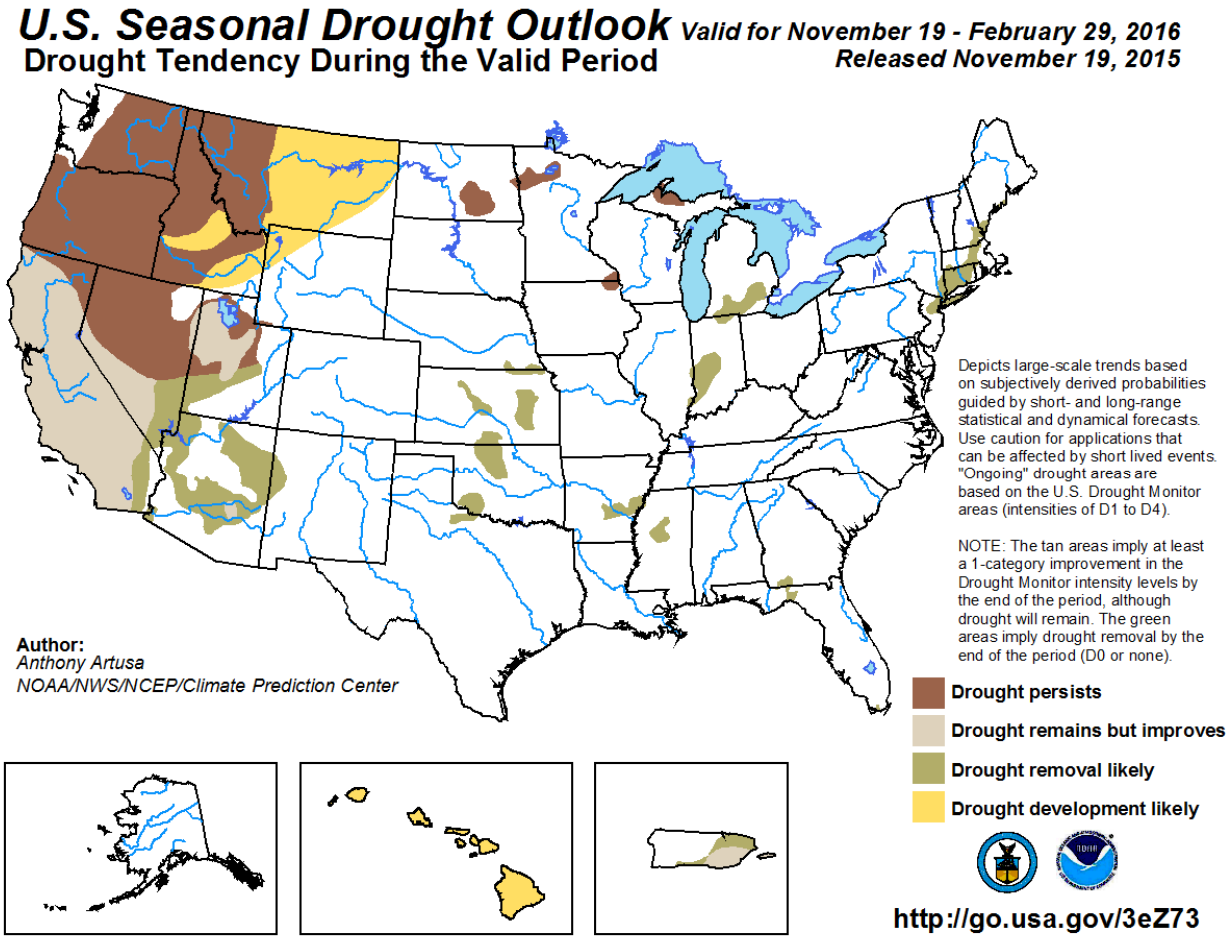
Drought Status and Update

The U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook shows predicted trends for areas experiencing drought, as well as indicating areas where new droughts may develop. The NOAA Climate Prediction Center issues this monthly product in conjunction with their long-lead temperature and precipitation outlooks on the first and third Thursday of each month and when weather events warrant an interim update. The general large-scale trends depicted are based on numerous indicators, including short and long-range forecasts. A discussion detailing the atmospheric, hydrologic, and climatic conditions affecting the drought trends is included.

Human factors, such as water demand and water management, can exacerbate the impact that drought has on a region. Because of the interplay between a natural drought event and various human factors, drought means different things to different people. In practice, drought is defined in a number of ways that reflect various perspectives and interests.



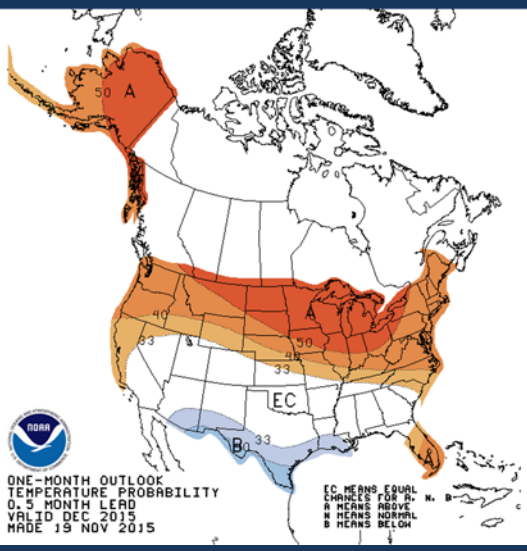
Additional information can be found at: www.drought.unl.edu/DroughtBasics/TypesofDrought.aspx



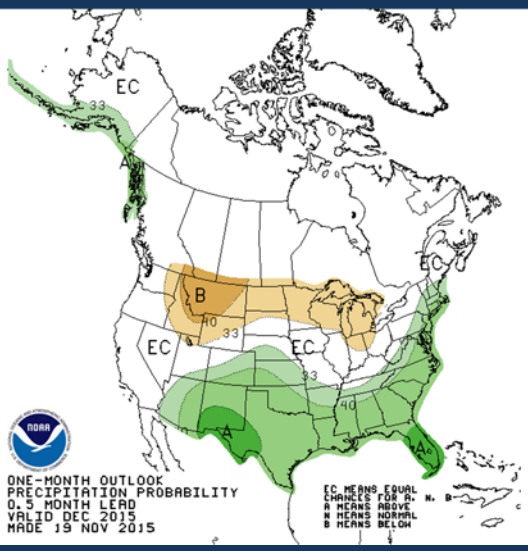
Latest Seasonal Assessment - The strong El Niño that is currently in place is considered a major factor in the Seasonal Drought Outlook for December-January-February 2015-16. The southern jetstream and associated storm track that are characteristic of El Niño winters are expected to bring some improvement of drought conditions to California, though given the severity and longevity of the drought in that region, it's unlikely to completely alleviate precipitation deficits and replenish reservoirs in just one season. For the Southwest, central and southern Plains, Lower Mississippi Valley, Florida and Georgia, improvement or removal of drought is anticipated. Drought areas in Indiana and Lower Michigan may be removed within the next two weeks, as dynamical models are forecasting an extended period of heavy precipitation. For New England and the New York Tri-State region, proximity to the climatological storm track should be sufficient to justify drought removal. For the northern tier of states, prospects for substantial drought improvement or relief are less optimistic. With the expected southward shift of the storm track during El Niño winters, drought is more likely to persist from the Pacific Northwest and central Great Basin to the Upper Great Lakes region. Drought development is favored for central and eastern Montana, and nearby portions of Wyoming and Idaho. Drought development is also favored for the Hawaiian Islands, which is something that is commonly observed during El Niño winters. In Puerto Rico, the dry season is beginning. This is at odds with historical El Niño precipitation patterns, which favor above-median rainfall during the cold season. It is thought that the wetness associated with El Niño during the upcoming winter may be enough to justify improvement and/or removal of drought across the island.

The National Weather Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides regular predictions for temperature and precipitation forecasts throughout the United States. The following charts show the temperature and precipitation probability for the next month, as well as a compilation of future forecasts for temperature and precipitation.

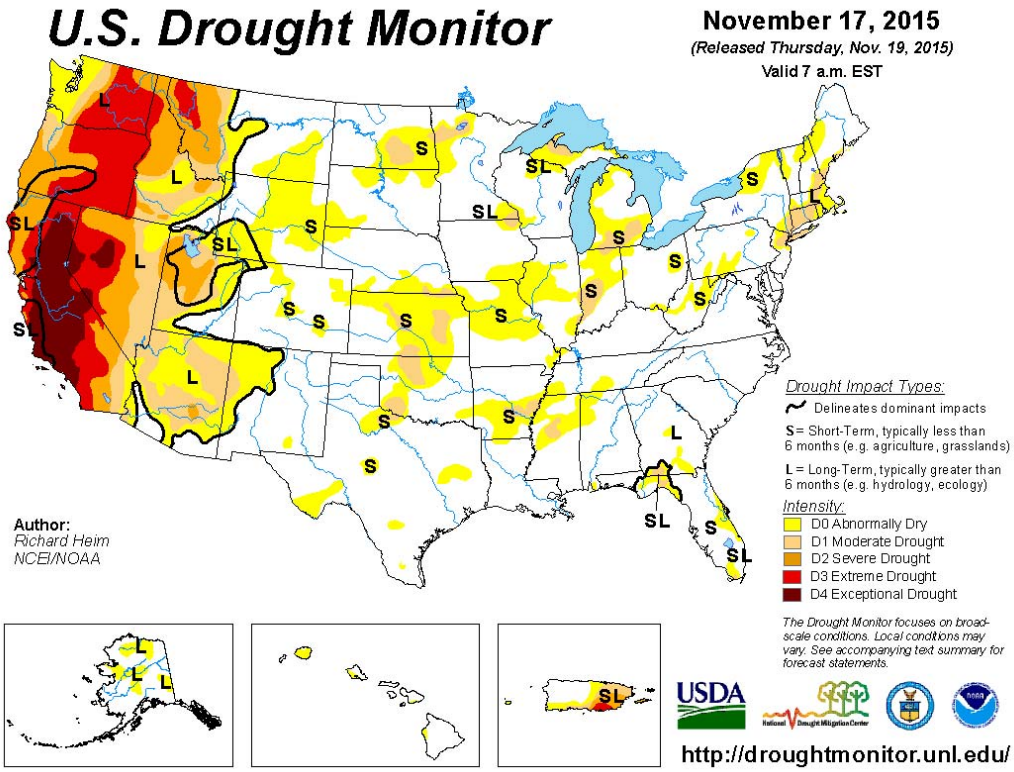
Temperature Probability
November 2015



Precipitation Probability
November 2015

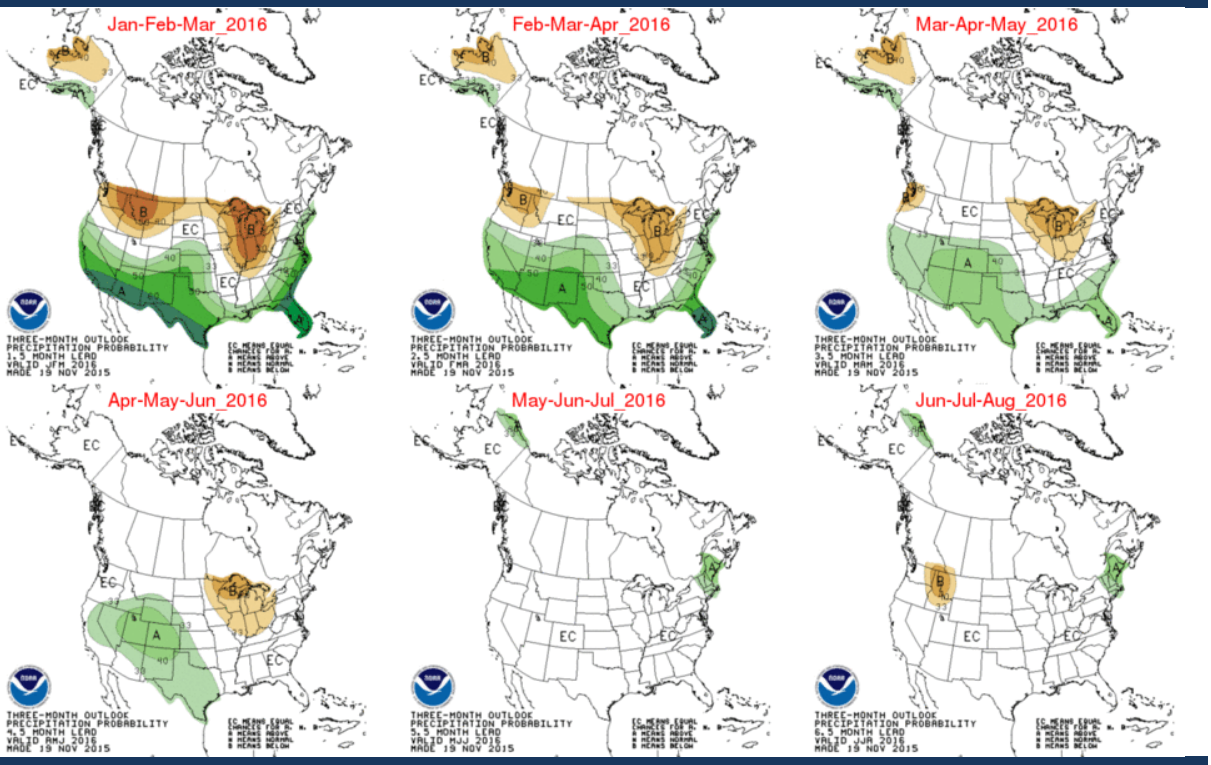


United Stated Drought Monitor Illustration



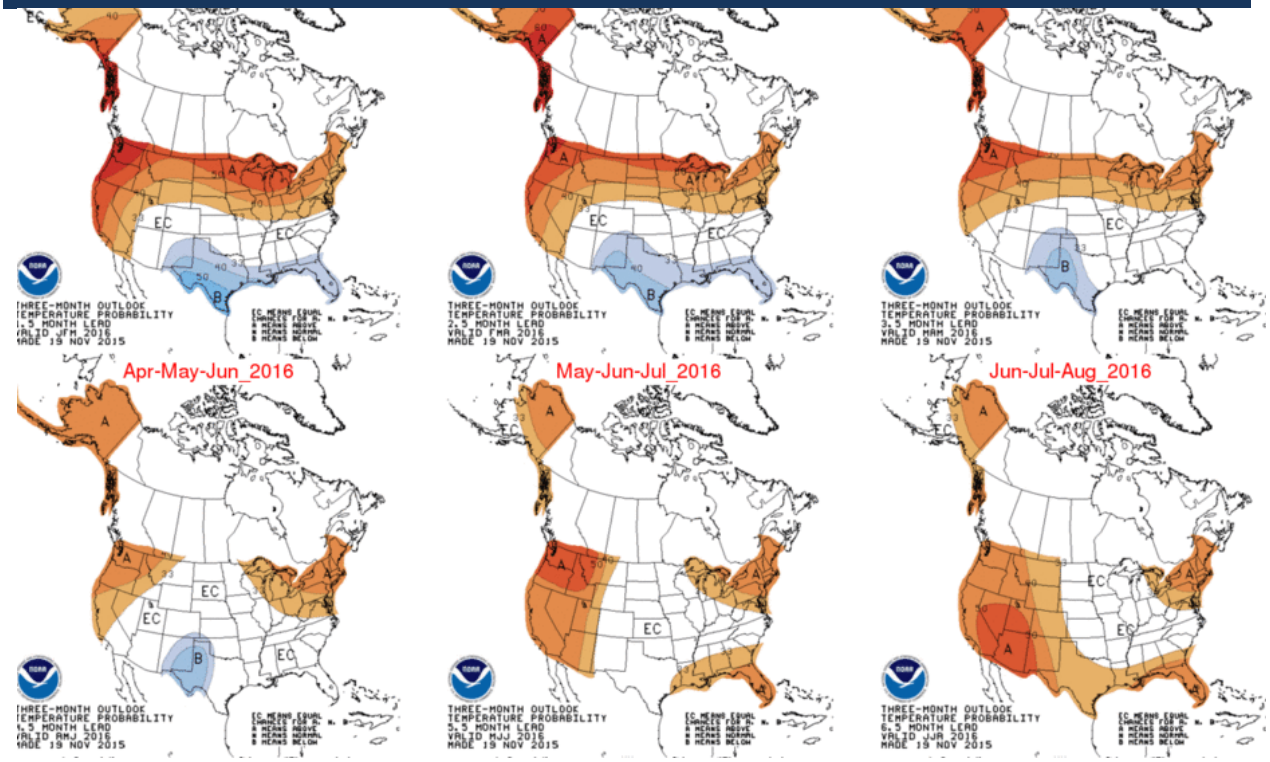
NOAA Multi-Season Precipitation Predictions - Three Month, Rolling Periods

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions//multi_season/13_seasonal_outlooks/color/p.gif



NOAA Multi-Season Temperature Predictions - Three Month, Rolling Periods

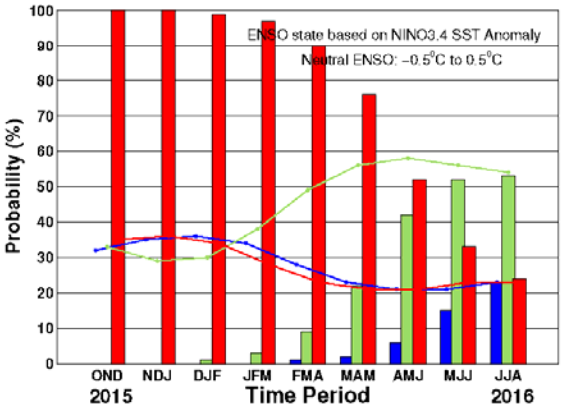
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions//multi_season/13_seasonal_outlooks/color/t.gif



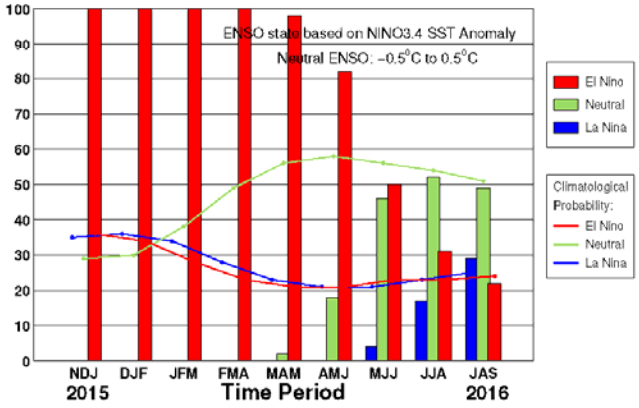
ENSO *QUICK LOOK* **November 19, 2015 A monthly summary of the status of El Niño, La Niña and the Southern Oscillation, or "ENSO",** based on NINO3.4 index (120-170W, 5S-5N)

During late October through mid-November 2015 the tropical Pacific SST was at a strong El Niño level. All atmospheric variables strongly support the El Niño pattern, including weakened trade winds and excess rainfall in the east-central tropical Pacific. The consensus of ENSO prediction models indicate continuation of strong El Niño conditions during the November-January 2015-16 season in progress. Some slight further strengthening is possible into early winter 2015-16, with the event slowly weakening during spring 2016.

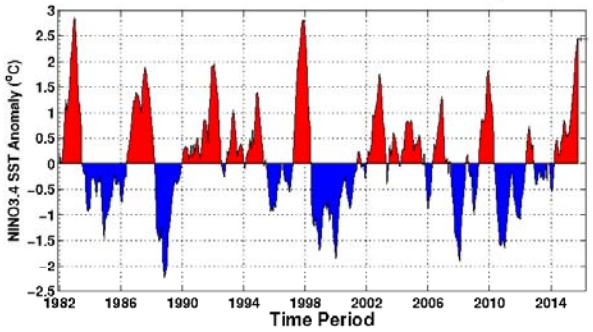
Early-Nov CPC/IRI Consensus Forecast[1]



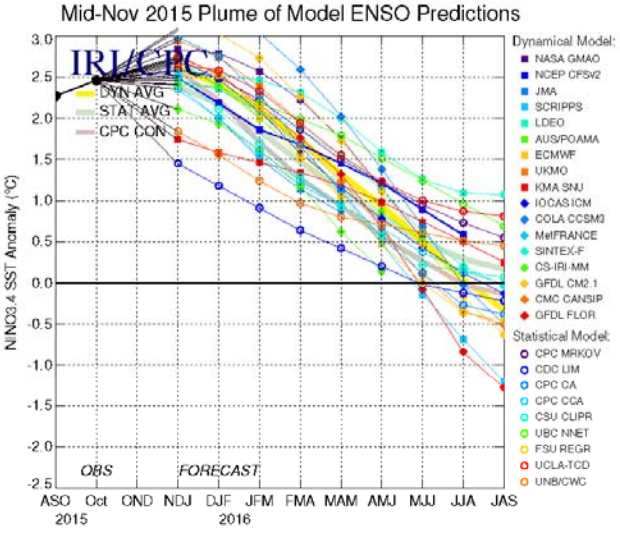
Mid-Nov IRI/CPC Plume-Based Forecast[2]



Historical NINO3.4 SST Anomaly

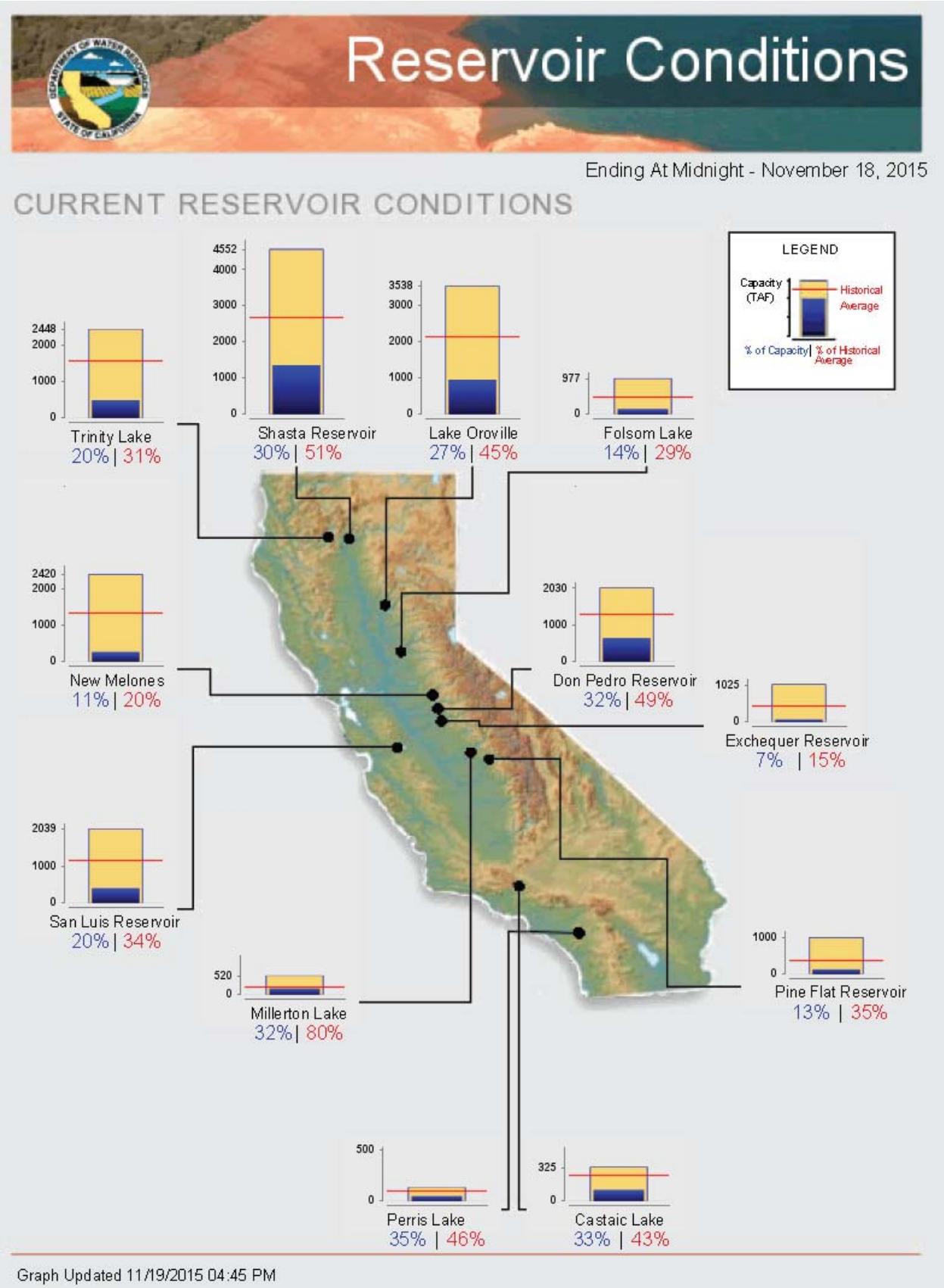


Mid-Nov 2015 Plume of Model ENSO Predictions



Historically Speaking

El Niño and La Niña events tend to develop during the period Apr-Jun and they:
- Tend to reach their maximum strength during Dec-Feb
- Typically persist for 9-12 months, though occasionally persisting for up to 2 years
- Typically recur every 2 to 7 years


Reservoir Conditions
Ending At Midnight - November 18, 2015
CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS
LEGEND
Capacity (TAF)
Historical Average
% of Capacity
% of Historical Average
Trinity Lake
20% | 31%
Shasta Reservoir
30% | 51%
Lake Oroville
27% | 45%
Folsom Lake
14% | 29%
New Melones
11% | 20%
Don Pedro Reservoir
32% | 49%
Exchequer Reservoir
7% | 15%
San Luis Reservoir
20% | 34%
Millerton Lake
32% | 80%
Pine Flat Reservoir
13% | 35%
Perris Lake
35% | 46%
Castaic Lake
33% | 43%
Graph Updated 11/19/2015 04:45 PM

Executive Department
State of California

EXECUTIVE ORDER B-36-15

WHEREAS on January 17, 2014, I proclaimed a State of Emergency throughout the State of California due to severe drought conditions, which persist after four years; and

WHEREAS California is experiencing a range of extreme weather events such that the state must simultaneously prepare for a fifth year of drought and the possibility of major winter storms driven by the warming trend in the Pacific Ocean known as El Niño; and

WHEREAS the ongoing drought continues to affect water supplies, agriculture, businesses, and communities, and is further stressing California's fish and wildlife; and

WHEREAS wildfires have damaged critical infrastructure, including power plants, and hundreds of thousands of acres are and continue to be vulnerable to debris and mudslides due to scarring from significant wildfires in recent years; and

WHEREAS the magnitude of the severe drought conditions and wildfires continues to present threats beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single local government and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat; and

WHEREAS under the provisions of section 8558(b) of the Government Code, I find that conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property continue to exist in California due to water shortage, drought conditions, and wildfires; and

WHEREAS under the provisions of section 8571 of the Government Code, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this order would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the drought and wildfires.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, in particular sections 8567 and 8571 of the Government Code, do hereby issue this Executive Order, effective immediately.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The orders and provisions contained in my January 17, 2014 Proclamation, my April 25, 2014 Proclamation, and Executive Orders B-26-14, B-28-14, and B-29-15 remain in full force and effect except as modified herein.

2. To demonstrate the feasibility of projects that can use available high water flows to recharge local groundwater while minimizing flooding risks, the State Water Resources Control Board and California Regional Water Quality Control Boards shall prioritize temporary water right permits, water quality certifications, waste discharge requirements, and conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements to accelerate approvals for projects that enhance the ability of a local or state agency to capture high precipitation events this winter and spring for local storage or recharge, consistent with water rights priorities and protections for fish and wildlife.

3. If drought conditions persist through January 2016, the Water Board shall extend until October 31, 2016, restrictions to achieve a statewide reduction in urban potable water usage. The Water Board shall consider modifying its existing restrictions to address uses of potable and non-potable water, as well as to incorporate insights gained from existing restrictions. The California Public Utilities Commission is requested to take similar action with respect to investor-owned utilities providing water services.

4. Of the $15 million appropriated in Item 3940-101-0679 of the Budget Act of 2015, the State Water Resources Control Board shall use up to $5 million for permanent solutions that provide safer, cleaner, and more reliable drinking water to households served by water systems serving less than 15 drinking water connections or households served by domestic wells or other individual water supplies. The Water Board shall prioritize funds to public agencies and other entities eligible for funding under Water Code section 13442, but the Water Board may provide direct assistance to well owners without water for alternative safe drinking water supplies, if an entity eligible under Water Code section 13442 is unable or unwilling to provide assistance.

5. The Energy Commission shall expedite the processing of all applications or petitions for amendments to power plant certifications issued by the Energy Commission for the purpose of remediating any wildfire damage and to restore power plant operation by authorizing emergency construction activities including demolition, alteration, replacement, repair or reconstruction necessary for power plant operation. Title 20, section 1769 of the California Code of Regulations is hereby waived for any such petition, and the Executive Director of the Energy Commission shall approve such petitions as he deems necessary. The Energy Commission shall give timely notice to all relevant local, regional, and state agencies of any petition subject to this directive, and shall post on its website any such petition.

6. For purposes of carrying out directives in this Executive Order, Division 13 (commencing with section 21000) of the Public Resources Code and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are hereby suspended. This suspension applies to any actions taken by state agencies, and for actions taken by local agencies where the state agency with primary responsibility for implementing the directive concurs that local action is required, as well as for any necessary permits or approvals required to complete these actions. This suspension, and those specified in paragraph 26 of Executive Order B-29-15 and any similar suspension specified in any of the orders listed in Paragraph 1 shall remain in effect until the drought state of emergency, or wildfire state of emergency with respect to directive 16, is terminated.

7. For purposes of carrying out directive 5, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of the Government Code is suspended for the development and adoption of regulations or guidelines needed to carry out the provisions in this Order.

This Executive Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

I **FURTHER DIRECT** that as soon as hereafter possible, this order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 13th day of November 2015.

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor of California

ATTEST:

ALEX PADILLA
Secretary of State

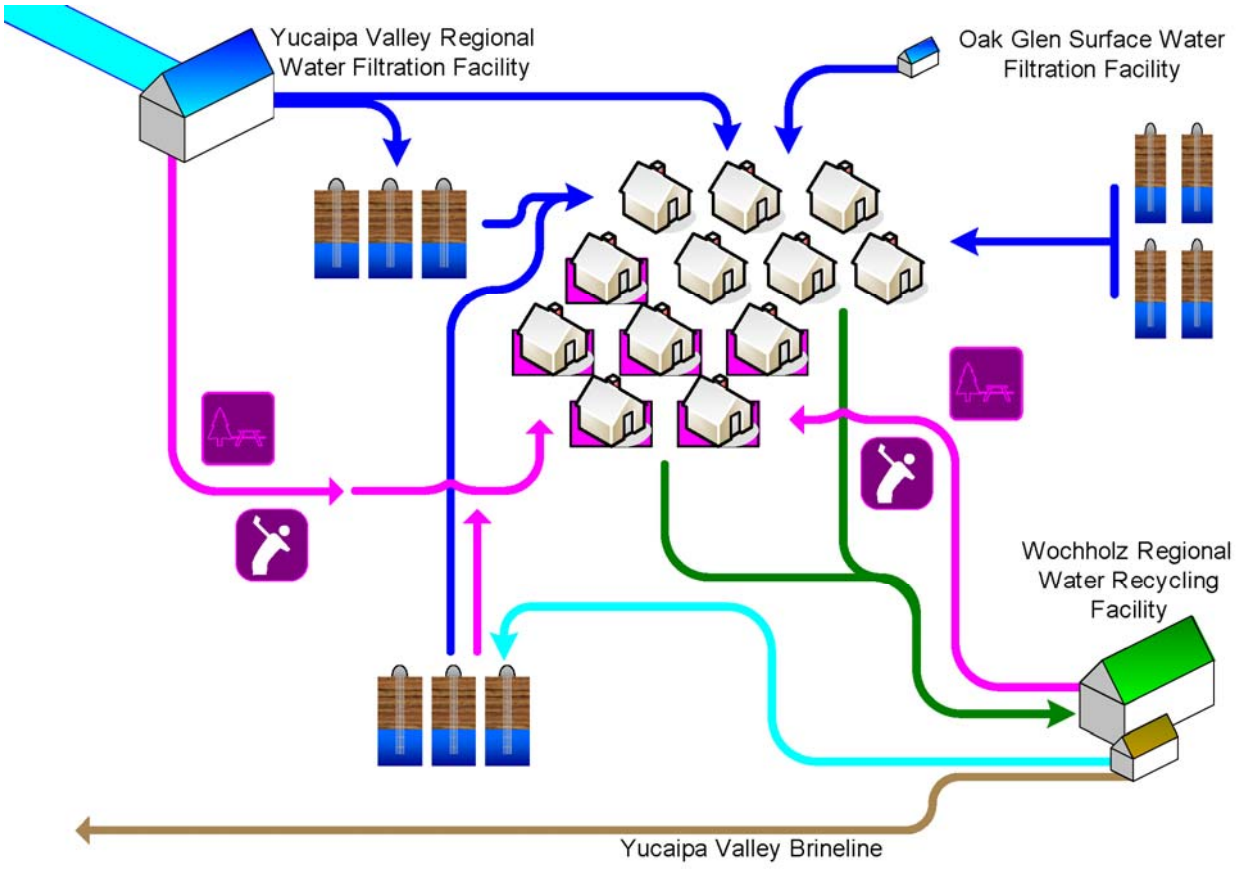
Yucaipa Valley Water District

Workshop Memorandum 15-234

Date: **November 24, 2015**

Subject: **Overview of the Yucaipa Valley Water District's Strategic Plan for a Sustainable Future - The Integration and Preservation of Resources and Proposed Enhancements**

On August 20, 2008, the Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 11-2008 establishing a strategic plan for the management, integration and preservation of water resources. This Plan embodied the concepts of water resource management and the full integration of services offered by the Yucaipa Valley Water District as shown below.



With an integrated system in place, the Plan outlined specific goals and strategies related to the following topics:

- Planning and Development;
- Surface Water Supplies;
- Groundwater Supplies;

- Recycled Water;
- Water Conservation and Use Efficiency;
- Allocation of Imported Supplemental Water;
- Compatibility with Water Shortage Response Stages;
- Growth and Development;
- Watershed Management;
- Energy Management;
- Pollution Prevention; and
- Infrastructure Management.

The District's Sustainability Plan is available online from our website at www.yvwd.dst.ca.us.

The purpose of this agenda item is to provide an overview of the strategic plan and a discussion of proposed modifications to the document.

Resolution No. 11-2008

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE YUCAIPA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING A LONG-TERM WATER RESOURCE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY POLICY FOR THE AREA SERVED BY THE YUCAIPA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

WHEREAS, water is a basic and essential need of every living creature, and, as such, the health, comfort, and standard of living of the citizens of the Yucaipa Valley Water District (the "District") depend on an adequate and reliable long-term supply of potable water; and

WHEREAS, water resources are recognized as a limited and precious natural resource in Southern California; and

WHEREAS, the Yucaipa Valley Water District relies upon imported water as supplemental water supplies to meet the existing and future potable water demands of our customers; and

WHEREAS, declining groundwater levels and unreliable surface water supplies have made it necessary for the District to efficiently use its available potable water supplies and to fully develop all existing water resources in order to assure a sustainable supply of water resources for future generations; and

WHEREAS, the Yucaipa Valley Water District has determined that it is prudent, practical and sensible given the uncertainty of importing supplemental water to demonstrate the adequacy of water supply availability by physically receiving supplemental water prior to the issuance of building permits for new development; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the community to provide local solutions to the regional and statewide water issues that are anticipated on impacting the water resources we rely on for our economic prosperity and quality of life; and

WHEREAS, this resolution has been prepared based on the extensive review, discussion, and public input associated with the document entitled, *A Strategic Plan for a Sustainable Future - The Integration and Preservation of Resources* adopted on August 20, 2008 (the "Strategic Plan").

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED, that the Board of Directors of the Yucaipa Valley Water District does hereby order as follows:

SECTION 1. Concepts of Sustainability

A. The document entitled, *A Strategic Plan for a Sustainable Future - The Integration and Preservation of Resources* adopted on August 20, 2008, is hereby adopted by the Board of Directors and posted to the District's website to provide a basic foundation for the understanding of this Resolution.

B. This Resolution has been drafted to provide the implementation strategy of the concepts contained within the *A Strategic Plan for a Sustainable Future - The Integration and Preservation of Resources*. This Strategic Plan makes known the uncertainty, unreliability and unpredictable nature of our imported water supplies while providing a route for navigating the future to protect the interests of our current and future customers. Therefore, while not a guarantee of future conditions or actions by the Board of Directors, this Resolution provides a mechanism to allow for the economic development and expansion of the region based on an understanding of the circumstances as they currently exist.

C. In the future, when imported water supplies may become unambiguous and certain, the concepts of the Strategic Plan are intended to continue as sound policy for existing customers and new development.

SECTION 2. Planning and Development

A. Financial Planning. To ensure the safety and reliability of our resources, it is important to ensure adequate finances are available to cover routine operational costs as well as the costs of maintaining and upgrading infrastructure.

1. Financial plans shall be developed every five years and include a forecast of a ten-year period that will illustrate the District's anticipated financial position, financial operations and cash flow.

2. When applicable, the District staff shall present water, wastewater and non-potable rate resolutions for consideration that provide a minimum five year projection of rates to allow customers the ability to plan accordingly for rate adjustments based on the information included in the financial plans.

3. The District staff shall maintain a financial reserve policy outlining the objectives for adequately funding an operating reserve, a capital and equipment replacement reserve, a rate stabilization reserve, and a debt service reserve.

B. Infrastructure Planning: The planning of infrastructure shall be based on the following general principles and strategies:

1. The District staff shall implement planning tools necessary to reasonably forecast a fifty (50) year planning horizon for Urban Water Management Plans, infrastructure master plans, and other related resource planning documents to ensure long-term objectives are incorporated into the planning process.

2. The District staff shall update infrastructure master planning documents every ten (10) years. Upon adoption of this Resolution, the District staff shall provide a recommendation to the Board of Directors for the completion of a master planning document.

C. Development Planning. The goal of development planning is to support development based on a diverse portfolio of water resources in order to minimize impacts related to drought, contamination, and other potential source water problems. Common planning

techniques may include the following sustainable planning and development strategies:

1. Long-term water resource planning that incorporates sustainable growth principles;

2. Cooperating with other regional governing agencies and water users in the development planning process;

3. Addressing water quality and quantity issues to provide long-term protection of our natural resources;

4. The District staff shall maximize the use of non-potable water for developments with the use of dual plumbing and other measures to provide for a more reliable water supply system.

SECTION 3. Surface Water Supplies

A. Storm Water Capture. The District staff is encouraged to coordinate with local planning agencies to develop consistent guidelines for managing storm water on properties in such a manner to maximize recharge and minimize pollution.

SECTION 4. Groundwater Supplies

A. Groundwater Supplies. It is in the best interested of the District to maintain groundwater withdrawals in existing wells by:

1. Avoiding pumping of existing well fields beyond long-term recharge capability; and

2. Cooperating on a regional level in safe sustainable groundwater withdrawal.

B. Local Water Banks. The District will implement local groundwater banks ("Groundwater Banks") to store water for existing customers and new development. The Groundwater Banks shall be used in conjunction with the dual-plumbed requirements to ensure sufficient water supplies exist to serve the needs of all new development during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years. The location of the proposed Groundwater Banks may include, but not be limited to: the Yucaipa Management Zone, Beaumont Management Zone, San Timoteo Management Zone or any other location that provides similar benefits.

1. Existing Customer Groundwater Deposits. It shall be a priority of the District to secure additional imported water supplies when available to meet the needs of existing customers. Therefore, the District shall collect sufficient funds necessary to obtain an additional 15% of the total annual potable water for future use. Funds collected for this program shall be used solely for the purchase of imported supplemental water to augment the groundwater basins for future groundwater extraction, which includes, but is not limited to: direct groundwater recharge; groundwater injection; in lieu groundwater recharge; or any other form of supplemental water deposited into a groundwater basin for future potable use.

2. New Development Groundwater Requirements. For provisions related to the requirements of new development, see Section 9.

SECTION 5. Recycled (Non-Potable) Water

A. Non-Potable Water. The District shall strive to maximize the use of non-potable water for beneficial reuse and prioritize non-potable water use over potable water use where regulations permit. This shall be accomplished by:

1. Enhancing the Wochholz Regional Water Recycling Facility to maintain an exceptional quality of recycled water to maximize the beneficial use of the water resource.

2. Developing a strategy to expand the District's existing non-potable water distribution system to provide for cost-effective delivery of non-potable water.

3. Aggressively develop and market the use of recycled water as a substitute for potable water where regulations permit.

4. The District staff shall maximize the use of non-potable water for developments with the use of dual plumbing and other measures to provide for a more reliable water supply system.

SECTION 6. Water Conservation and Use Efficiency

A. Water Use Efficiency. The District shall develop and maintain policies that reduce peak seasonal water demands and encourages the reduction of per capita/per day consumption of potable water through:

1. The use of non-potable water for residential, commercial, institutional and agricultural irrigation demands;

2. Educational programs;

3. Rate structures;

B. Statewide Conservation Efforts. The District shall participate in the California Urban Water Conservation Council and implement those best management practices (BMPs) that provide the District with a reasonable cost : benefit relationship.

C. Conservation Programs. The District shall develop and implement water conservation tools that focus on education based programs that can be implemented at the local schools and information campaigns for our current customers.

SECTION 7. Allocation of Imported Supplemental Water

A. Allocation of Supplemental Water Resources. Due to the limitations on imported supplemental water as the result of drought conditions, lawsuits, environmental

regulations and possibly climate change, the District will hereby allocate supplemental water resources as follows:

1. Priority One - Direct Delivery for Existing Customers. The highest priority for supplemental water shall be for the direct delivery of filtered water delivered to our customers from the Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility. Upon fulfilling this priority, any remaining available supplemental water shall be allocated to the next priority.

2. Priority Two - Groundwater Adjudication Obligations. The second highest priority for supplemental water shall be for the replenishment obligations associated with any groundwater adjudication. This priority shall generally be achieved with the production of water from the Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility. Upon fulfilling this priority, any remaining available supplemental water shall be allocated to the next priority.

3. Priority Three - Groundwater Banking for Future Reliability. Existing residential, business and institutional customers above shall contribute 15% of their potable water consumption to the Water Bank for the next year. Delivery of this water shall be based on the ability of District staff to fulfill this priority within the following calendar year. This priority shall be required of all existing water customers and begin immediately upon establishment of water service for new customers. Upon fulfilling this priority, any remaining available supplemental water shall be allocated to the next priority.

4. Priority Four - Parcel Development Process. The Parcel Development Process is a component of the Water Resource Validation Program which accomplishes the objectives of (A) demonstrating that sufficient water supplies exist for development to occur; and (B) providing sufficient water to enhance the resource reliability and sustainability of new development. This Program requires the deposit of supplemental water to the Water Bank prior to the issuance of a building permit. The provisions for the Parcel Development Process are included below as part of the Water Resource Validation Program.

SECTION 8. Compatibility with Water Shortage Response Stages

A. Water Shortage Response Stages. The 2005 Urban Water Management Plan provides for voluntary and mandatory levels of progressively more aggressive water demand reduction requirements. The triggers for these stages will likely be those affecting imported water sources, provided the Yucaipa, Beaumont and San Timoteo Management Zones continues to be managed in a safe yield condition over the long-term. The response stages may also be invoked during an emergency to handle short-term events, such as earthquake damage, pipeline ruptures, and water quality issues.

The Board of Directors will determine the appropriate state of implementation, with authority hereby delegated to the General Manager for the implementation of Stage 1 and Stage 2 Water Shortage Response Stages.

The following Water Use Restrictions have been modified from the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan to more accurately incorporate the operation of the filtration facility and

include anticipated impacts on new development based upon consideration and implementation of Water Shortage Response Stages 3, 4 and 5 by the Board of Directors. The implementation of Water Shortage Response Stages 3, 4 and 5 shall explicitly state the allowable uses of water and impacts on new developments. The Board reserves the right to modify and implement any number of water curtailment activities based on the actual conditions at the time.

	Program Type	***Water Use Restrictions***	***Overall Goal***	***Anticipated Impact on New Development***
Stage 1	Voluntary	Up to a 10% Reduction from Selected Areas	- -	No anticipated impacts to new development.
Stage 2	Voluntary	Up to 10% District-wide	10% Reduction	New applicants for the Crystal Development Program may not be accepted under Stage 2.
Stage 3	Mandatory	Up to 20% District-wide	20% Reduction	Previously secured Crystal developments may proceed. New applicants for the Crystal Development Program may not be accepted under State 3.
Stage 4	Mandatory	Up to 35% District-wide	35% Reduction	Crystal Standard developments may be restricted. New applicants for the Crystal Development Program may not be accepted.
Stage 5	Mandatory	Up to 50% District-wide	50% Reduction	No new standard developments of Crystal development projects.

SECTION 9. Growth and Development

A. Dual Plumbing for New Developments. Each new residential, commercial, industrial and institutional development shall design and construct infrastructure sufficient to provide potable drinking water and non-potable irrigation water to each lot.

1. At a minimum, each new home shall be constructed with the necessary on-site improvements to receive potable water and non-potable water from two separate water meters. These two water service connections shall be installed per District standards and regulations to allow for non-potable irrigation service and potable water service to each property. In cases where non-potable water unavailable, the non-potable irrigation meter shall be supplied potable water in the interim.

2. For developments of ten units or more, the District shall require on-site improvements as provided above, in addition to in tract non-potable infrastructure to support the non-potable irrigation system.

3. The District staff shall consider the size of the development, the proximity to existing non-potable infrastructure, and other pertinent information when off-site non-potable water infrastructure is required as part of a development agreement.

B. Elimination of Septic Systems. The stringent water quality objectives established by the Regional Water Quality Control Board requires the Yucaipa Valley Water District to minimize the salinity impacts to the groundwater supplies in the Yucaipa Management

Zone, the San Timoteo Management Zone and the Beaumont Management Zone. See Section 12 for the pollution prevention requirements associated with new development.

C. Groundwater Deposits for New Development. The District provides potable water based on a long-term average of approximately 50% groundwater and 50% imported supplemental water to our existing customers. This average will fluctuate based on the water resource management strategies of the District.

Any supplemental imported water provided during the entitlement process shall become the property of the District at the time building permits are issued.

1. All New Developments. For all building permits issued after July 1, 2009, new development shall be required to appropriately fund the purchase of seven (7) acre feet of imported supplemental water prior to the issuance of a grading or building permit. The rate for this supplemental imported water shall be based on the anticipated imported water delivery rate charged by the State Water Project Contractor providing service to the location of the new development. The District shall accommodate the early payment of this fee for any parcel proposed to be developed.

   In response to water shortage conditions, the Board of Directors may at any time cease the authorization of grading or building permits based on the implementation of certain Water Shortage Response Stages. Based on information at the time this Resolution was prepared, the District staff anticipates recommending that the Board of Directors cease the authorization of grading and building permits for Standard Developments during Water Shortage Response Stages 3, 4 and 5, except as provided below.

2. Achieving a Crystal Status Development. Any new development may achieve the status of a Crystal Development by securing the physical delivery of 15.68 acre feet of imported supplemental water per Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU). The rate for this supplemental imported water shall be based on the charges to the District by the respective State Water Project Contractor.

   In response to water shortage conditions, the Board of Directors may at any time cease the authorization of grading or building permits based on the implementation of certain Water Shortage Response Stages. Based on information at the time this Resolution was prepared, the District staff anticipates recommending that the Board of Directors cease the authorization of grading and building permits for Crystal Developments during Water Shortage Response Stage 5 with possible restrictions impacting development during Water Shortage Response Stage 4.

   a. The developer shall submit an application for each parcel within the proposed development (by Assessor's Parcel Number) and deposits sufficient funds for the purchase and delivery of imported supplemental water.

   b. The District staff will assign a completed application to the appropriate processing bin for supplemental imported water deliveries based on the availability of supply and facilities required to deposit (by recharge or injection) the supplemental water into the Groundwater Bank.

   c. The availability of supplemental imported water to fulfill the requests associated

with the Crystal Status Development Program shall be based on the priorities provided in the *Allocation of Supplemental Water Resources* provisions above.

d. Based on the total size of the tract, parcel map, or planning area (not including phased portions of developments), the District staff shall deposit (by recharge or injection) imported supplemental water into the Water Bank equally from each of the following categories based on the completed applications:

   i. Residential Development - 1 lot development

   ii. Residential Development - 2-10 lot development

   iii. Residential Development - 11-50 lot development

   iv. Residential Development - 51-100 lot development

   v. Residential Development - 101-150 lot development

   vi. Residential Development - 151-200 lot development

   vii. Residential Development - 200 or more lot development

   viii. Commercial Development

   ix. Institutional Development

e. The District shall charge the developer for any additional costs related to the deposit (by recharge or injection) of supplemental water into the Water Bank and payment shall be received prior to issuing the Crystal Status Achievement for the project.

f. Upon completing the deposit (by recharge or injection) of imported supplemental water into the Groundwater Bank, the District shall issue a Notice of Crystal Status Development. This Notice provides documentation of achieving one component of the development process by the District and does not relieve the developer from completing any other requirements established by the District.

g. The Board of Directors may elect to consider other creative conservation measures to be used to achieve the status of a Crystal Development. Upon adoption of a subsequent resolution that provides quantifiable comparable benefits this program may be expanded to include automatic meter reading, existing home retrofits, landscape retrofits, etc..

3. Parcel Boundary Changes (Splits and Divisions). Imported supplemental water previously paid and delivered as part of the standard development process or a Crystal Status Development shall be allocated equally to all new parcels in the event of a realignment of the parcel boundary or a division of the parcel. This may change the compliance of properties, whereby additional funds will be needed for compliance with this section. In the event new parcels results in an excess of groundwater supply, the property owner shall provide a written request for reimbursement at the cost previously

paid to secure the imported supplemental water.

SECTION 10. Watershed Management

A. Management Zone Protection. Develop programs for the Yucaipa Management Zone and the Beaumont Management Zone that maintain the water quality and quantity in a manner that protects the local water supplies and is consistent with the 2004 Basin Plan adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

B. Sanitary Surveys. Conduct a routine sanitary survey of the Yucaipa Management Zone and develop a sanitary survey that identifies active and potential points of pollution.

C. Pollution Prevention. Develop methods for eliminating pollution sources related to the contribution of salinity in excess of the objectives set by the Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Yucaipa

SECTION 11. Energy Management

A. Energy Conservation. Research methods to utilize less power at District facilities and lessen dependence of bundled power generators.

SECTION 12. Pollution Prevention

A. Basin Plan Objectives. The District staff shall develop methods for eliminating pollution sources related to the contribution of salinity in excess of the objectives set by the Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Yucaipa, Beaumont and San Timoteo Management Zone in the 2004 Basin Plan.

B. Sanitary Survey. The District staff shall conduct a routine sanitary survey of the Yucaipa Management Zone and develop a sanitary survey that identifies active and potential points of pollution as required by the Department of Public Health.

C. Requirement to Connect to the Sewer System. In order to protect the Yucaipa and Beaumont Groundwater Management Zones in a manner consistent with Section 12, paragraph A above, the District shall require new developments consisting of five or more Equivalent Dwelling Units within 1,000 feet of any existing or previously agreed upon sewage collection facility must extend the public sewer line to serve said development.

D. Dry Sewer Collection System. In order to protect the groundwater quality as required by the Basin Plan adopted by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, the District shall require new developments to install dry sewer collection systems if existing active sewer collection facilities are not available.

1. Construction of One to Four Units or Development on Five Acres or More. Developments consisting of one to four Equivalent Dwelling Units, or a development on more than five acres (average gross) per lot shall not be required to install dry sewers or connect to the sewer collection system unless any portion of the property

being developed is within 500 feet from the sewer system which could serve the parcel.

2. Installation of Dry Sewer Collection Infrastructure. The installation of a dry sewer collection system shall extend the full length of the property to the property boundary generally upstream of the parcel/development. The dry sewer collection system shall also be extended downstream offsite of the subject property a distance of 100 feet per Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) after the first EDU. For example, a development of five EDUs shall extend the dry sewer collection system 400 feet downstream toward the existing sewer collection system.

E. Sewer Septic System Offset Program. Any new development not connected to an active sewer collection system shall be required to participate in a Sewer Septic System Offset Program to mitigate the pollution created by the addition of a new septic system. This Program requires the conversion/connection of existing septic systems to the sewer in the service area of the Yucaipa Valley Water District. Participation in this program does not relieve the property owner from future participation in the construction of sewer infrastructure when available or paying current fees for the property receiving the septic system offset.

SECTION 13. Infrastructure Management

A. Implement a program of sufficient detail to record the procurement, maintenance, management, and disposal of assets related to the divisions of the District.

B. Propose operating budgets and price structures that maintain full cost pricing of services provided while maintaining full depreciation funding of assets.

ADOPTED this 20th day of August 2008.

/s/ Tom Shalhoub, President of the Board of Directors

/s/ Joseph B. Zoba, Secretary of the Board of Directors

Yucaipa Valley Water District

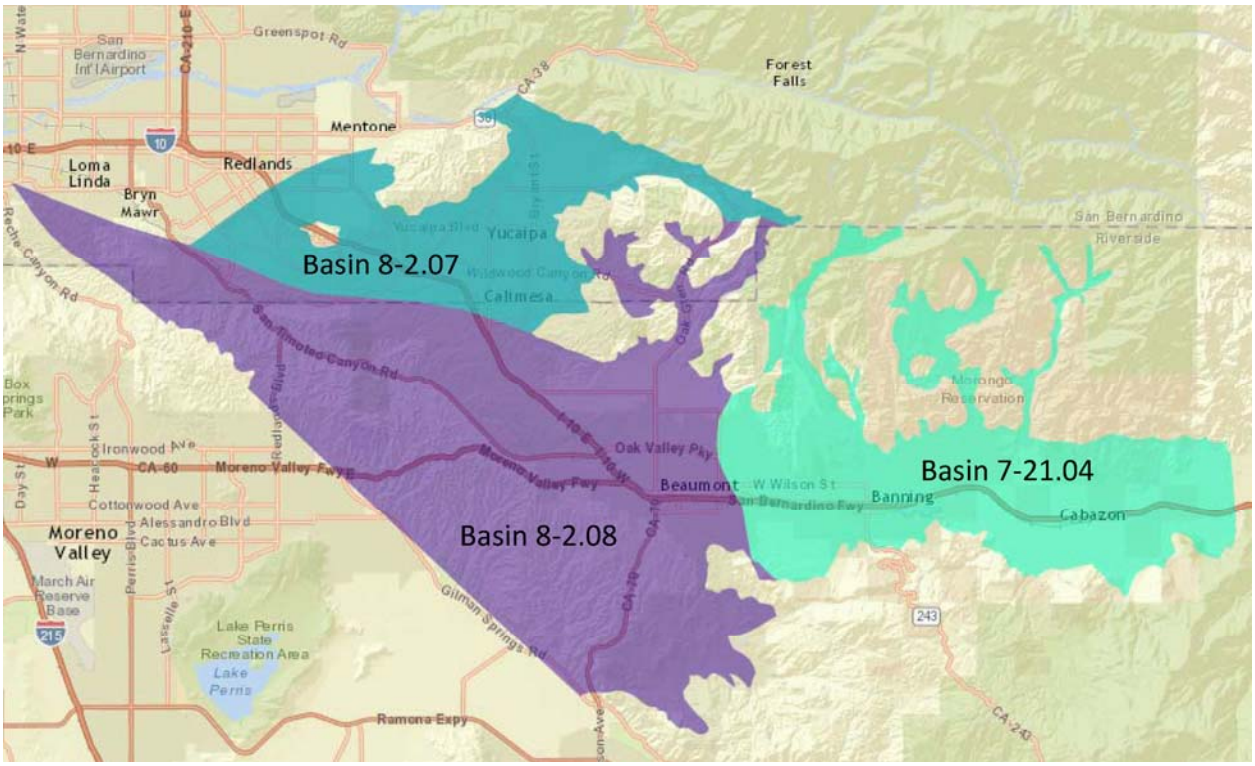
Workshop Memorandum 15-235

Date: **November 24, 2015**

Subject: **Overview of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act and Proposed Basin Boundary Revisions**

On Sept. 16, 2014, Governor Jerry Brown signed into law a three-bill legislative package, known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (the "Act"). The Act provides a framework for sustainable management of groundwater supplies by local authorities, with a limited role for state intervention only if necessary to protect the resource. The Act protects existing surface water and groundwater rights and does not impact current drought response measures.

The Act requires the formation of local groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) that must assess conditions in their local water basins and adopt locally-based management plans. While the Act provides substantial time - 20 years - for GSAs to implement plans and achieve long-term groundwater sustainability there are a number of milestones that are quickly approaching.



By January 1, 2016, the Department of Water Resources is required to adopt emergency regulations that specify the information required to comply with Water Code 10722.2, which outlines the process that local agencies need to follow when requesting modifications to existing boundaries of groundwater basins and subbasins. The basin boundary regulations also identify

the methodology and criteria that will be applied by the Department of Water Resources when reviewing and approving the modification requests.

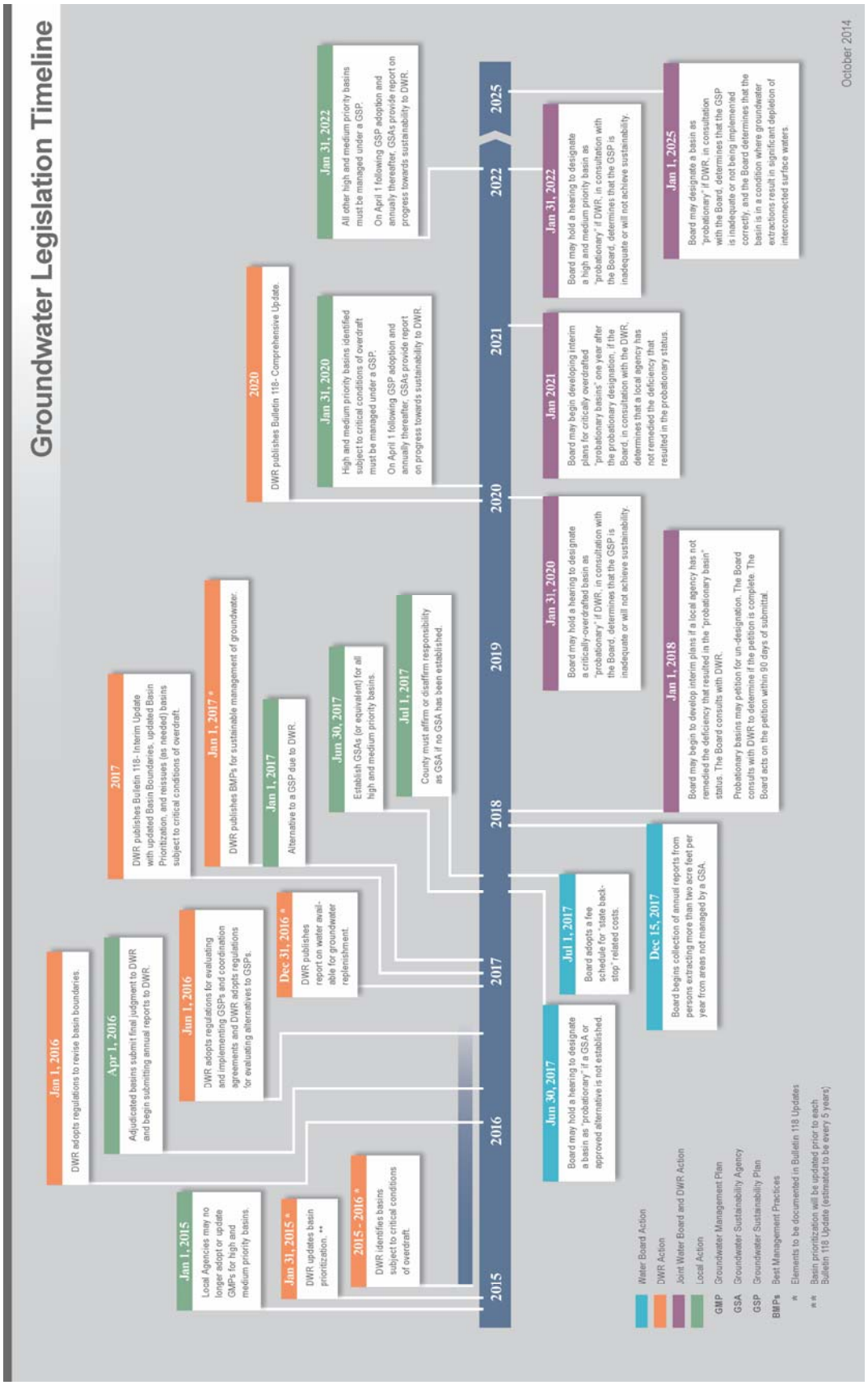
Timeline for Adopting Basin Boundary Emergency Regulations

The following is the anticipated schedule and next steps for adopting the regulations:

Events	Schedule*
Informational update on basin boundary emergency regulations presented to the California Water Commission (CWC)	July 15, 2015
Draft basin boundary emergency regulations released on DWR website	July 17, 2015
Informational update on basin boundary emergency regulations presented to the CWC	August 19, 2015
Public meeting and webinar presenting the draft basin boundary emergency regulations. Location: Byron Room, California EPA Building, Sacramento	August 31, 2015
Public meeting presenting the draft basin boundary emergency regulations. Location: Bakersfield Community College, Bakersfield	September 2, 2015
Public meeting presenting the draft basin boundary emergency regulations. Location: The Delhi Center, Santa Ana	September 3, 2015
Deadline for comment on draft emergency regulations	September 4, 2015
Informational update on basin boundary emergency regulations presented to the CWC	September 16, 2015
Formal Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and supporting information	October – November, 2015
Presentation of proposed emergency regulations to CWC for adoption	October – November, 2015
Submission of adopted emergency regulations to Office of Administrative Law	October – November, 2015
Basin boundary modification requests accepted by DWR within 90 day period	January 1, 2016

*All dates are subject to change.

The purpose of this agenda item is to discuss the next steps necessary for the Yucaipa Valley Water District to achieve compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.


Groundwater Legislation Timeline
Jan 1, 2016
DWR adopts regulations to revise basin boundaries.
Apr 1, 2016
Adjudicated basins submit final judgment to DWR and begin submitting annual reports to DWR.
Jun 1, 2016
DWR adopts regulations for evaluating and implementing GSPs and coordination agreements and DWR adopts regulations for evaluating alternatives to GSPs.
Dec 31, 2016 *
DWR publishes report on water available for groundwater replenishment.
2017
DWR publishes Bulletin 118- Interim Update with updated Basin Boundaries, updated Basin Prioritization, and reissues (as needed) basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft.
Jun 1, 2017 *
DWR publishes BMPs for sustainable management of groundwater.
Jan 1, 2017
Alternative to a GSP due to DWR.
Jun 30, 2017
Establish GSAs (or equivalent) for all high and medium priority basins.
Jul 1, 2017
County must affirm or disaffirm responsibility as GSA if no GSA has been established.
Jan 1, 2015
Local Agencies may no longer adopt or update GMPs for high and medium priority basins.
Jan 31, 2015 *
DWR updates basin prioritization. **
2015 - 2016 *
DWR identifies basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft.
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2025
Jun 30, 2017
Board may hold a hearing to designate a basin as "probationary" if a GSA or approved alternative is not established.
Jul 1, 2017
Board adopts a fee schedule for "state back-stop" related costs.
Dec 15, 2017
Board begins collection of annual reports from persons extracting more than two acre feet per year from areas not managed by a GSA.
Jan 1, 2018
Board may begin to develop interim plans if a local agency has not remedied the deficiency that resulted in the "probationary basin" status. The Board consults with DWR.
Probationary basins may petition for un-designation. The Board consults with DWR to determine if the petition is complete. The Board acts on the petition within 90 days of submittal.
Jan 31, 2020
Board may hold a hearing to designate a critically-overdrafted basin as "probationary" if DWR, in consultation with the Board, determines that the GSP is inadequate or will not achieve sustainability.
2020
DWR publishes Bulletin 118- Comprehensive Update.
Jan 31, 2020
High and medium priority basins identified subject to critical conditions of overdraft must be managed under a GSP.
On April 1 following GSP adoption and annually thereafter, GSAs provide report on progress towards sustainability to DWR.
Jan 31, 2021
Board may begin developing interim plans for critically overdrafted "probationary basins" one year after the probationary designation, if the Board, in consultation with the DWR, determines that a local agency has not remedied the deficiency that resulted in the probationary status.
Jan 31, 2022
Board may hold a hearing to designate a high and medium priority basin as "probationary" if DWR, in consultation with the Board, determines that the GSP is inadequate or will not achieve sustainability.
Jan 31, 2022
All other high and medium priority basins must be managed under a GSP.
On April 1 following GSP adoption and annually thereafter, GSAs provide report on progress towards sustainability to DWR.
Jan 1, 2025
Board may designate a basin as "probationary" if DWR, in consultation with the Board, determines that the GSP is inadequate or not being implemented correctly, and the Board determines that the basin is in a condition where groundwater extractions result in significant depletion of interconnected surface waters.
Water Board Action
DWR Action
Joint Water Board and DWR Action
Local Action
GMP Groundwater Management Plan
GSA Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP Groundwater Sustainability Plan
BMPs Best Management Practices
* Elements to be documented in Bulletin 118 Updates
** Basin prioritization will be updated prior to each Bulletin 118 Update (estimated to be every 5 years)
October 2014

Association of California Water Agencies
Since 1910
Leadership • Advocacy
Information • Service

SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2014

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014?

A: The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 is a comprehensive three-bill package that includes AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1168 (Pavley), and SB 1319 (Pavley) and sets the framework for statewide long-term sustainable groundwater management by local authorities.

It requires the formation of new groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) tasked with assessing the conditions in their local basins and adopting locally-based sustainable management plans. It provides for limited state intervention only when a GSA is not formed and / or fails to create and implement a plan that will result in groundwater sustainability within 20 years.

Q: What authority will GSAs have?

A: GSAs are empowered to utilize a number of new management tools to achieve the sustainability goal. For example, GSAs may require registration of groundwater wells, mandate annual extraction reports from individual wells, impose limits on extractions, and assess fees to support creation and adoption of a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP). GSAs also may request a revision of a groundwater basin boundary, including the establishment new subbasins.

A GSA may adopt a single plan covering an entire basin or may combine several plans from multiple agencies.

Q: Is there any funding available to assist GSAs?

A: If approved by voters, Proposition 1 – the Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 – would provide $100 million in funding to help create and implement GSPs.

Q: When do sustainable groundwater management plans have to be completed and implemented?

A: GSPs for critically overdrafted basins must be completed and adopted by the GSA by Jan. 31, 2020. GSPs for high- and medium-priority basins not in overdraft must be completed and adopted by the GSA by Jan. 31, 2022. All high- and medium-priority groundwater basins must achieve sustainability within 20 years of GSP adoption.

Q: Who determines whether a groundwater sustainability plan is sufficient?

A: The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is tasked with reviewing GSPs for compliance. If DWR determines that an adequate GSP has not been adopted or that it is not being implemented in a way

Prepared by the Association of California Water Agencies www.acwa.com
October 2014

that will achieve sustainability within 20 years, then the State Water Resources Control Board may designate the basin "probationary."

After receiving notice from the State Board, local authorities will have 180 days to address GSP deficiencies. If the plan is brought into compliance the state will remove the "probationary" designation and will have no further authority to intervene.

If the deficiencies are not addressed by the GSA, the State Board is authorized to create an interim plan that would remain in effect only until the GSA could assume responsibility with a compliant plan that will achieve sustainability.

Q: What does sustainable groundwater management mean?

A: The aim of the legislation is to have groundwater basins managed within the sustainable yield of each basin. The legislation defines "sustainable groundwater management" as the management and use of groundwater in a manner that can be maintained during the planning and implementation horizon without causing undesirable results, which are defined as any of the following effects:

- Chronic lowering of groundwater levels (not including overdraft during a drought, if a basin is otherwise managed)
- Significant and unreasonable reductions in groundwater storage
- Significant and unreasonable seawater intrusion
- Significant and unreasonable degradation of water quality
- Significant and unreasonable land subsidence
- Surface water depletions that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses

Q: Isn't this basically a state takeover of groundwater?

A: No. At its core, the legislation provides a framework for the improved management of groundwater supplies by local authorities. In fact, it provides protection *against* state intervention, provided that local agencies develop and implement groundwater sustainability plans as required by the legislation. Significantly, the legislation provides tools and authorities some agencies have previously lacked to manage for sustainability. In addition, it provides substantial time (20 years from the time a GSP is adopted) to take the actions necessary to achieve sustainability.

Q: Does this legislation take away the ability of growers to pump groundwater if the current drought continues?

A: No. The legislation will not affect the ability of local water managers and water users to get through the current drought. The legislation allows local managers time to get on the path of sustainability. It recognizes that implementation of local groundwater sustainability plans may take up to 20 years.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: How does this legislation affect existing water and property rights?

A: The legislation does not change existing groundwater rights. Groundwater rights will continue to be subject to regulation under article 10, section 2, of the California Constitution.

Q: Will this legislation make future adjudications more complicated?

A: No. In fact, it is possible that future adjudications would be made easier because there will be more data and information about the basin and pumpers available. Although it is important to note that the legislation will restrict public release of information related to individual groundwater pumpers.

Q: Does this legislation allocate groundwater for environmental and habitat purposes?

A: The legislation does not allocate water for any purpose. There is no expansion of water rights and the public trust doctrine does not apply to groundwater. Local agencies may choose to address this issue in their plans, if they desire.

Q: Why doesn't this legislation address groundwater recharge as a beneficial use of surface water?

A: Groundwater recharge is currently accomplished by filing a petition with the State Board that demonstrates the water would be put to beneficial use. ACWA members have been working on legislative language to address this matter but have not yet reached agreement on any recommendations.

Q: Where can I get more information on groundwater sustainability?

A: Information is available from the following resources:

California Department of Water Resources Groundwater Information Center
http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/

ACWA's Recommendations for Achieving Groundwater Sustainability
http://www.acwa.com/content/groundwater/acwa-recommendations-achieving-groundwater-sustainability

California Water Foundation Information / Recommendations on Groundwater Sustainability
www.californiawaterfoundation.org

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

PROPOSED BASIN BOUNDARY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

California Department of Water Resources

http://water.ca.gov/groundwater/sgm/basin_boundaries.cfm

In September 2014, the Governor signed into law the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The Department has developed a program and is currently implementing new and expanded responsibilities identified in SGMA. One of these responsibilities is developing emergency regulations to modify groundwater basin boundaries. SGMA established a process for local agencies to request that DWR revise the boundaries of a groundwater basin or subbasin, including the creation of new subbasins. California's existing groundwater basins and subbasins are described and delineated in **DWR's Bulletin 118-Update 2003**; – and the key definitions of basin, subbasin, and aquifer used in the emergency regulation are as follows:

- A **basin** refers to an area specifically defined as a basin or "groundwater basin" in Bulletin 118, and shall refer generally to an aquifer or stacked series of aquifers with reasonably well-defined boundaries in a lateral direction, based on features that significantly impede groundwater flow, and a definable bottom, as further defined or characterized in Bulletin 118
- A **subbasin** refers to an area specifically defined as a subbasin or "groundwater subbasin" in Bulletin 118, and shall refer generally to any subdivision of a basin based on geologic and hydrologic barriers or institutional boundaries, as further described or defined in Bulletin 118.
- An **Aquifer** refers to a three-dimensional body of porous and permeable sediment or sedimentary rock that contains sufficient saturated material to yield significant quantities of groundwater to wells and springs, as further defined or characterized in Bulletin 118.

By January 1, 2016, DWR is required to adopt emergency regulations that specify the information required to comply with Water Code §10722.2, which outlines the process that local agencies shall follow when requesting modifications to existing boundaries of groundwater basins and subbasins or the creation of new subbasins . The emergency regulations also identify the methodology and criteria that will be applied by DWR when evaluating modification requests. In general, DWR will apply the following criteria when evaluating boundary modification requests.

- How to assess the likelihood that the proposed basin can be sustainably managed.
- How to assess whether the proposed basin would limit the sustainable management of adjacent basins.
- How to assess whether there is a history of sustainable management of groundwater levels in the proposed basin.

Existing groundwater basin and subbasin boundaries have been defined and revised based on the best available information during each past update of Bulletin 118. The emergency regulations create a process that builds off this historical knowledge and provides a mechanism to modify basin and subbasin boundaries or create new subbasins based on new scientific information and local groundwater management knowledge to improve coordination and promote statewide sustainable groundwater management.

The emergency regulations have been organized in a manner to encompass the variety of modifications that may be requested by a local agency (Requesting Agency). The requirements for each boundary modification vary according to the type of modification requested. Requesting Agencies are required to the greatest extent practicable, combine all boundary modification requests that affect the same basin or subbasin and coordinate with other affected local agencies and affected public water systems, as necessary, to present the information as a single request.

1

SUMMARY OF REGULATION ARTICLES

The emergency regulations will be part of the California Code of Regulations Title 23 - Waters, Division 2 - Department of Water Resources, Chapter 1.5 – Groundwater Management, Subchapter 1 – Groundwater Basin Boundaries, and are arranged into seven articles. The following is a brief summary of each article:

1. **Introductory Provisions**: Provides the authority and intent of the subchapter.
2. **Definitions**: Provides definitions to key terms used in the regulations.
3. **Boundary Modification Categories**: Provides a description for characterizing the type of modification being requested.
4. **Procedures for Modification Request and Public Input**: Describes procedural requirements related to boundary modification requests and public input to those requests.
5. **Supporting Information**: Description of the required information to support the proposed basin modification.
6. **Methodology and Criteria for Evaluation**: Description of the criteria by which information provided in Article 5 will be evaluated.
7. **Adoption of Boundary Modification**: Procedure for the adoption of boundary modifications by DWR.

MODIFICATION TYPES

There are two types of basin modifications, scientific and jurisdictional, each with specific requirements to justify the modification request. The following is a description and graphical representation of the types of basin or subbasin modifications:

Scientific	Hydrogeologic
Jurisdictional	Internal
	Consolidation
	Subdivision

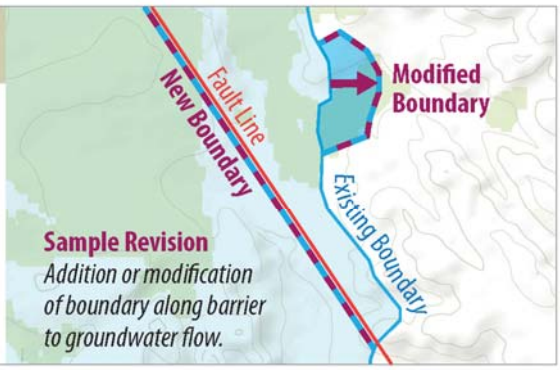
Scientific Modifications: A scientific modification to a basin or subbasin boundary involves the addition, deletion, or relocation of a boundary based on the geologic or hydrologic conditions that define a groundwater basin or subbasin.

Jurisdictional Modifications: A jurisdictional modification involves the addition, deletion, or relocation of a basin or subbasin boundary that is not a scientific modification but promotes sustainable groundwater management.

Examples of Modification Types

SCIENTIFIC

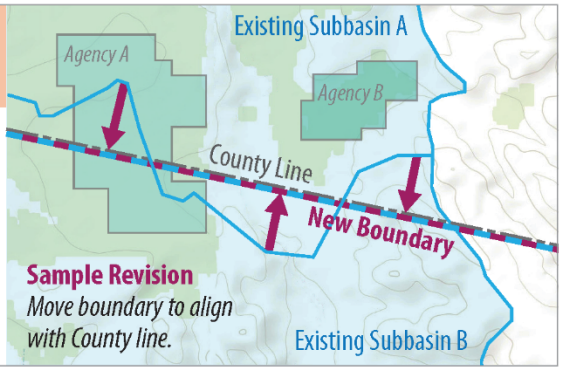
A **scientific** revision to a basin boundary consists of the addition, deletion, or relocation of a boundary based on the geologic or hydrologic conditions that define that basin.



2

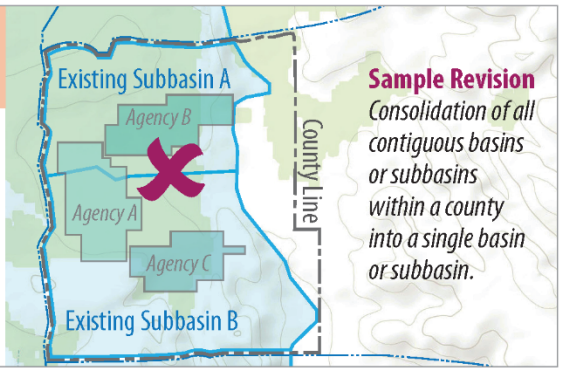
INTERNAL
(Jurisdictional)

Internal Boundary Revision refers to any boundary modification that would adjust the location of a boundary between subbasins, within a basin, or the shared boundary between adjacent basins.



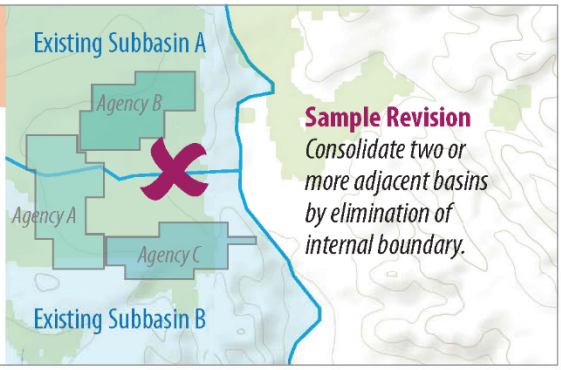
COUNTY BASIN CONSOLIDATION
(Jurisdictional)

County Basin Consolidation means the consolidation of all contiguous basins or subbasins within a county into a single basin or subbasin whose boundaries do not extend beyond those of the county.



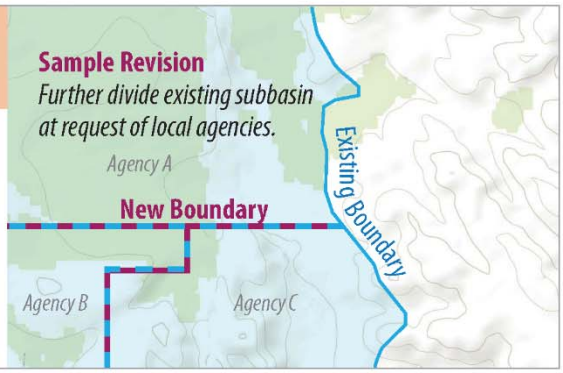
BASIN CONSOLIDATION
(Jurisdictional)

Basin Consolidation refers to any boundary modification that would reduce the number of subbasins within a basin, or merge two or more adjacent basins, but would change only shared boundaries and would not change the external boundary of any basin or subbasin.



BASIN SUBDIVISION
(Jurisdictional)

Basin Subdivision refers to any boundary modification that would increase the number of subbasins within a basin or subbasin.



3

REQUIRED COMPONENTS OF BOUNDARY MODIFICATION

The information submitted by a Requesting Agency to justify a boundary modification will be evaluated using the criteria described in SGMA (Water Code § 10722.2(c)(1)-(3)). The criteria are general, as described below, but provide a context in which to present information to support the boundary modification request.

- How to assess the likelihood that the proposed basin can be sustainably managed.
- How to assess whether the proposed basin would limit the sustainable management of adjacent basins.
- How to assess whether there is a history of sustainable management of groundwater levels in the proposed basin.

All of the following three components are required for boundary modifications relate to Water Code §10722.2(a):

Component 1 – General Information

A Requesting Agency will be required to provide general information including: contact information, evidence of statutory or other legal authority of the agency, a narrative description of the proposed boundary modification and a copy of an adopted board resolution initiating the boundary modification request. This information is important as it provides the opportunity to explain what type of boundary modification is being proposed and an explanation of how the boundary modification will promote sustainable groundwater management in the proposed basin or subbasin. It also provides for the evaluation of eligibility as a local agency and provides contact information to assure that the boundary modification request is coordinated properly.

Component 2 – Notification, Consultation, and Public and Local Agency Input

A Requesting Agency will need to demonstrate evidence of notification and consultation with local agencies and public water systems and, along with DWR, provide opportunities for public input. The purpose of these requirements are to establish communication and coordination between local agencies, public water systems, and the public on each boundary modification. This will allow DWR to receive and evaluate relevant comments, both for and against a boundary modification, from as any entities and individuals as possible in order to make the most informed decision when approving boundary modification requests. Key requirements for notification, consultation, and local agency and public input are described below and in more detail in Article 4 and 5 of the regulations:

Public Input (§343.12) - Any person may provide information to support or oppose a proposed boundary modification request and DWR will consider such comments as part of its evaluation of a boundary modification request.

Local Agency Input (§344.8) - All requests are required to include the following (Article 5):

- Evidence that the requesting agency provided information to affected local agencies and affected public water systems regarding the proposed boundary modification as required by Section 344.4 and provided those affected local agencies and affected public water systems an opportunity to comment in support or opposition.
- Copies of all comments and documents from affected local agencies and affected public water systems in support of or opposition to the proposed modification.
- Any evidence the Requesting Agency believes will rebut any opposition to the proposed boundary modification or otherwise assist the Department in its evaluation.

Any affected local agency or affected public water system that elects to support or oppose the proposed boundary modification is required to provide the requesting agency with one of the following:

- A copy of a resolution formally adopted by the decision-making body of the affected local agency or affected public water system.
- A letter signed by an executive officer or other official with appropriate delegated authority who represents the affected local agency or affected public water system.

4

A request that involves basin subdivision pursuant to Section 342.4(c) shall provide information demonstrating that the proposed boundary modification is supported by at least three-fourths of the local agencies and public water systems in the affected basins.

The level of detail provided by public input and by an affected local agency or affected public water system in support or opposition to a proposed boundary modification need not be as comprehensive as that contained in the request, but the support or opposition must rely on similar scientific and technical information as the particular boundary modification request to which it is addressed, and will be evaluated by the Department using the same criteria.

Component 3 – Technical Information

Technical information describing and supporting the three criteria identified in Water Code § 10722.2(c) is required for boundary modification. Requesting Agencies are required to provide evidence to justify the modification of a basin boundary and show compliance with the legislative intent of the SGMA. The technical supporting information required for each modification types are illustrated in the boundary modification process graphic below and described in detail in Article 5.

STAKEHOLDER INPUT OPPORTUNITIES

Local agencies, as defined in the SGMA, are eligible to request boundary modifications. The emergency regulations have been established to provide multiple opportunities for stakeholder input and notification of basin modification requests. The initial opportunity is direct communication with the Requesting Agency or an affected local agency through typical hearing processes at the local level. The notice, consultation, and public and local agency input components require at least one public meeting to occur prior to all boundary modification requests.

The emergency regulations includes a Public Input provision (§343.12), which defines a process for any person to provide information to support or oppose a proposed boundary modification request after a request is officially submitted to the DWR.

After DWR evaluates all boundary modification requests, DWR will make a draft list of approved boundary modifications available on its website and will hold at least one public meeting to present and discuss the proposed boundary modifications. Another opportunity to provide input is when DWR presents the draft list of approved boundary modifications to the California Water Commission (CWC) for hearing and comment.

NEXT STEPS FOR ADOPTING REGULATIONS

The following are the anticipated next steps for adopting the emergency regulations:

October 21, 2015 – Presentation of proposed emergency regulations to CWC for adoption.

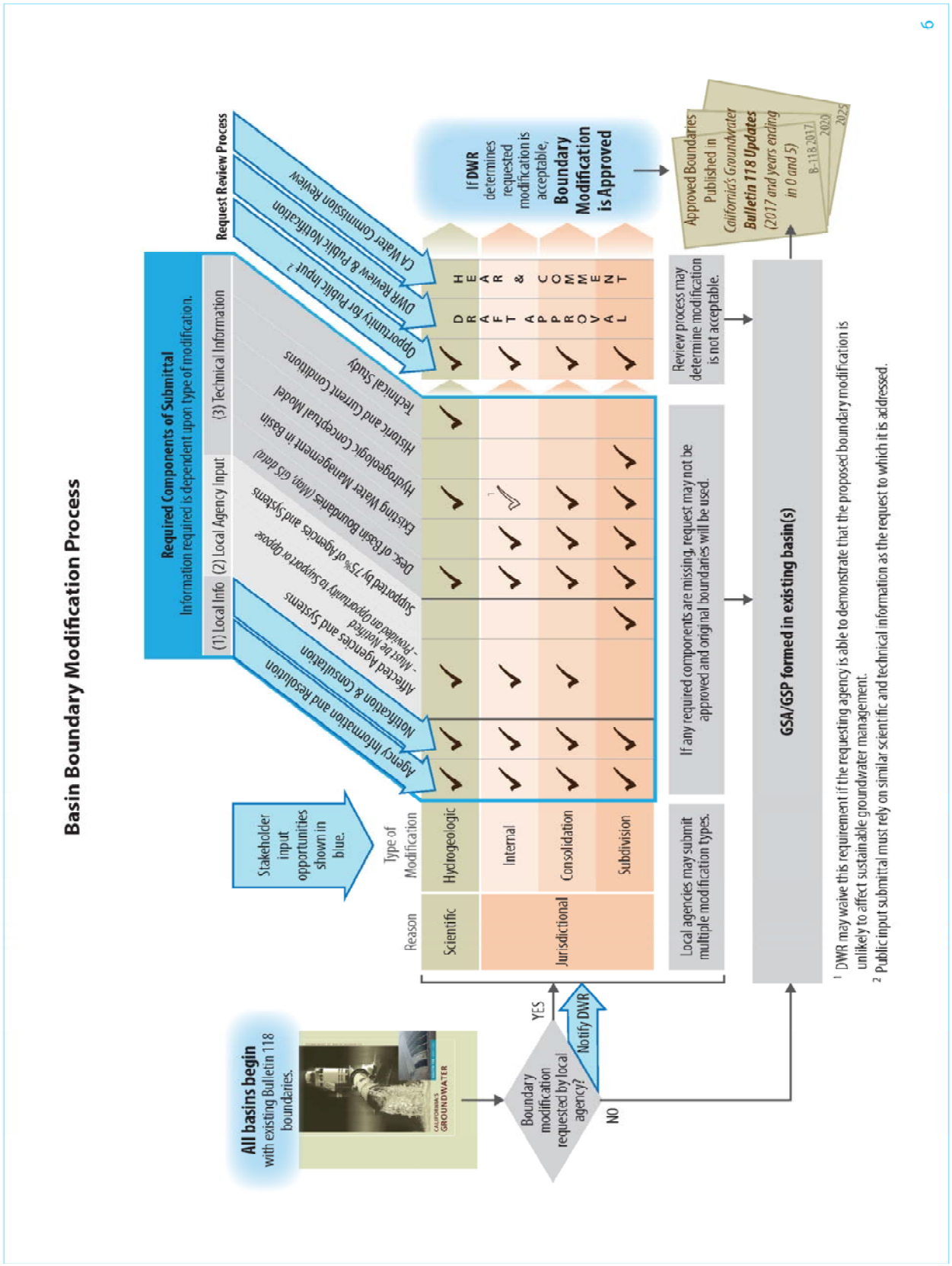
October – November, 2015 – Formal Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and supporting information.

October – November, 2015 – Submission of adopted emergency regulations to Office of Administrative Law.

January 1, 2016 – Boundary modification requests accepted by DWR within 90 day period.

*All dates are subject to change

5


Basin Boundary Modification Process
All basins begin with existing Bulletin 118 boundaries.
Boundary modification requested by local agency?
YES
NO
Notify DWR
Reason
Scientific
Jurisdictional
Type of Modification
Hydrogeologic
Internal
Consolidation
Subdivision
Stakeholder input opportunities shown in blue.
Agency Information and Resolution
Notification & Consultation
Affected Agencies and Systems
- Must be Notified
- Provided an opportunity to support or oppose
Supported by 75% of Agencies and Systems
Desc. of Basin Boundaries (Map, GIS data)
Existing Water Management in Basin
Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model
History and Current Conditions
Technical Study
Required Components of Submittal
Information required is dependent upon type of modification.
(1) Local Info
(2) Local Agency Input
(3) Technical Information
Request Review Process
Opportunity for Public Input [2]
DWR Review & Public Notification
CA Water Commission Review
DRAFT & APPROVAL
DRAFT & COMMENT
Local agencies may submit multiple modification types.
If any required components are missing, request may not be approved and original boundaries will be used.
Review process may determine modification is not acceptable.
GSA/GSP formed in existing basin(s)
If DWR determines requested modification is acceptable, Boundary Modification is Approved
Approved Boundaries Published in California's Groundwater Bulletin 118 Updates (2017 and years ending in 0 and 5)
B-118 2017
2020
2025
[1] DWR may waive this requirement if the requesting agency is able to demonstrate that the proposed boundary modification is unlikely to effect sustainable groundwater management.
[2] Public input submittal must rely on similar scientific and technical information as the request to which it is addressed.
6

Operational Updates

Yucaipa Valley Water District

Yucaipa Valley Water District

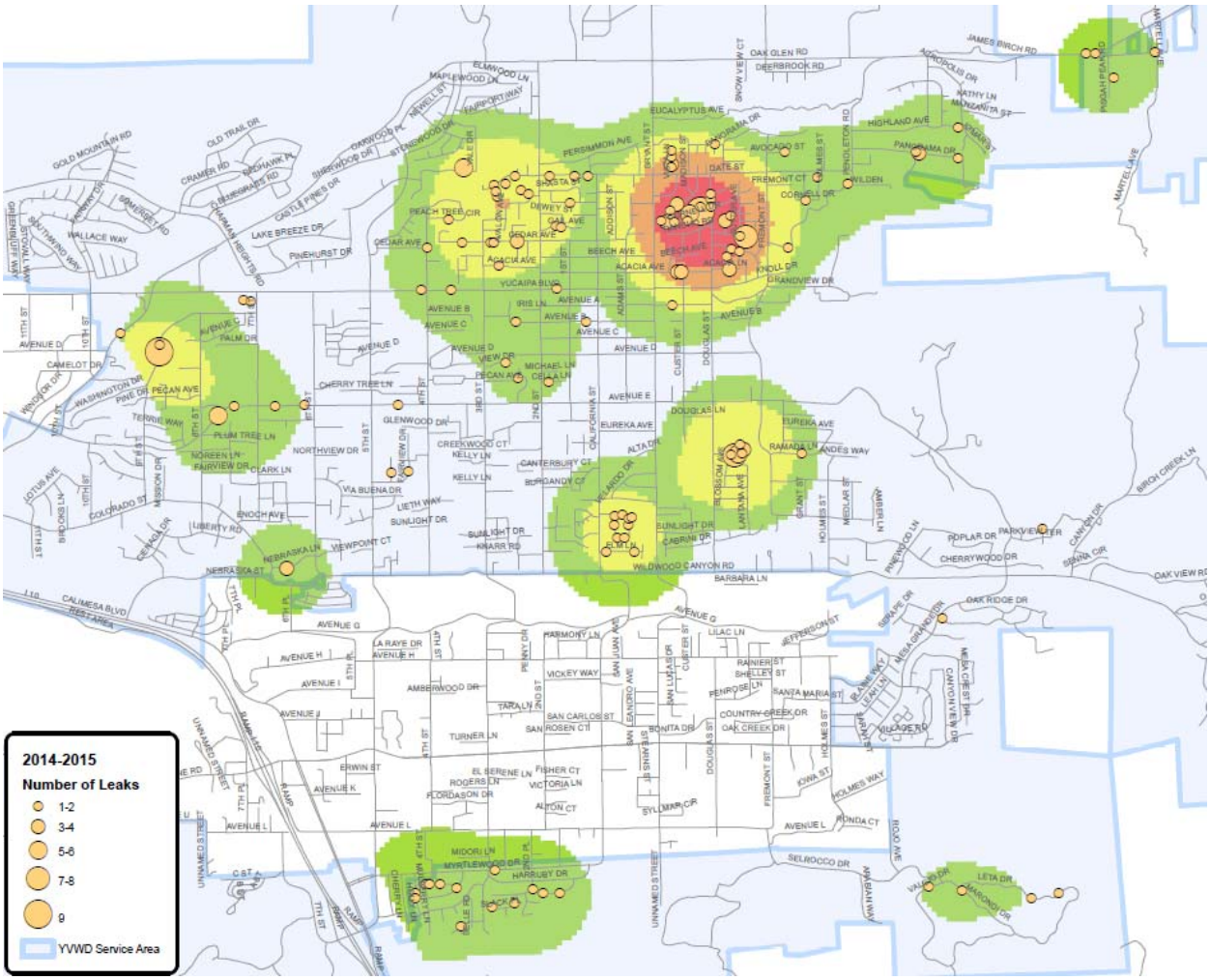
Workshop Memorandum 15-236

Date: **November 24, 2015**

Subject: **Overview of the Proposed 2016 Water Pipeline Replacement Program**

Over the past several years, the Yucaipa Valley Water District has successfully implemented a water pipeline replacement program that assigns a high priority to the most leak prone pipelines. This methodology is used to identify areas that are beginning to show signs of pipeline fatigue and failure. Once a specific area has been identified, a water pipeline project is defined to replace the water mainlines in the vicinity of the failing water pipeline. This usually results in a project that replaces old water pipelines within a city block.

The following map illustrates the recent leak history within the District's service area and how most of the leaks are occurring on pipelines installed during the 1950's to the 1970's.



The District staff is in the process of identifying the specific analytical statistical parameters that best represent the pipeline failures. Once this methodology is perfected and the high priority leak prone pipelines have been replaced, the District staff intends on implementing a new forecasting methodology that will provide a predictive analysis for identifying pipeline replacements.

While water utilities recognize the advantage of implementing an active replacement program like the one described above, the biggest issue is to secure sufficient funding to stay ahead of the aging infrastructure. The District currently uses a pay-as-you-go methodology for the replacement of aging infrastructure. If the level of funding is insufficient to keep up with the aging infrastructure, the District staff may need to look at other funding alternatives to stay ahead of this infrastructure issue.

Los Angeles Times

L.A.’s aging water pipes; a $1-billion dilemma

By Ben Poston and Matt Stevens
Feb. 16, 2015

The water main break that flooded Nowita Place in 2013 wasn't the kind of spectacle that brought TV cameras. Water sprayed a foot in the air through a hole in the buckled asphalt, leaving residents in the Venice neighborhood without water service for hours.

But the break fit an increasingly common pattern for L.A.'s aging waterworks: The pipe was more than 80 years old. It was rusted out. And it was buried in corrosive soil.

About one-fifth of the city's water pipes were installed before 1931 and nearly all will reach the end of their useful lives in the next 15 years. They are responsible for close to half of all water main leaks, and replacing them is a looming, $1-billion problem for the city.

"We must do something about our infrastructure and we must make the necessary investment," said H. David Nahai, former head of the Department of Water and Power. "If we don't act now, we'll simply pay more later."

Leaks in L.A. water grid

The DWP has a $1.3-billion plan to replace 435 miles of deteriorating pipe in the next 10 years, but difficult questions remain about how the agency will find the money, how much it will inconvenience commuters and whether the utility can ever catch up with its aging infrastructure.

To reach its goal by 2025, the DWP would need to more than double the number of pipe miles it replaces annually and more than triple the average amount it spends on pipe replacement each year. Water officials said the department has already budgeted $78 million for water main replacement in the current fiscal year, a significant increase from its annual average.

By the numbers

6,730 — Miles of pipe in the DWP water main network

435 — Miles of deteriorated water mains that DWP wants to replace, about 6.5% of the network

$1.34 billion — Cost to replace at-risk water mains by 2025

$44 million — Annual average amount DWP has spent on pipe replacement in the last eight fiscal years

$135 million — Annual spending needed to reach 10-year pipe replacement goal

Source: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Future funding for the plan will depend on a combination of higher water rates, bond sales and other department revenue. Getting city leaders to approve higher water rates that the agency says it needs could require political maneuvering as the DWP deals with a standoff between city leaders and two nonprofit trusts over $40 million the agency gave to the organizations. The department is also rebounding from a billing scandal in late 2013.

"Like the average rate-payer, I will have to be shown the case" for an increase, Mayor Eric Garcetti said, "but I'm interested in not burying my head on this problem."

As officials weigh rate increases, pipes continue to deteriorate and leak, spewing millions of gallons of water onto city streets amid one of California's worst droughts on record. And costs to repair and maintain the aging system mount, totaling more than $250 million over the last eight fiscal years.

More than a quarter-million pipes make up the DWP's 6,730-mile water main network. Since 2006, work crews have responded to about 13,000 leaks, about four a day across the city.

Some areas experienced more leaks than others — Hollywood Hills West, Mid-City and Hollywood accounted for the largest number of leaks in the city since 2010, agency data show.

During the last eight fiscal years, the department spent an average of $44 million annually to replace about 21 miles of pipe per year.

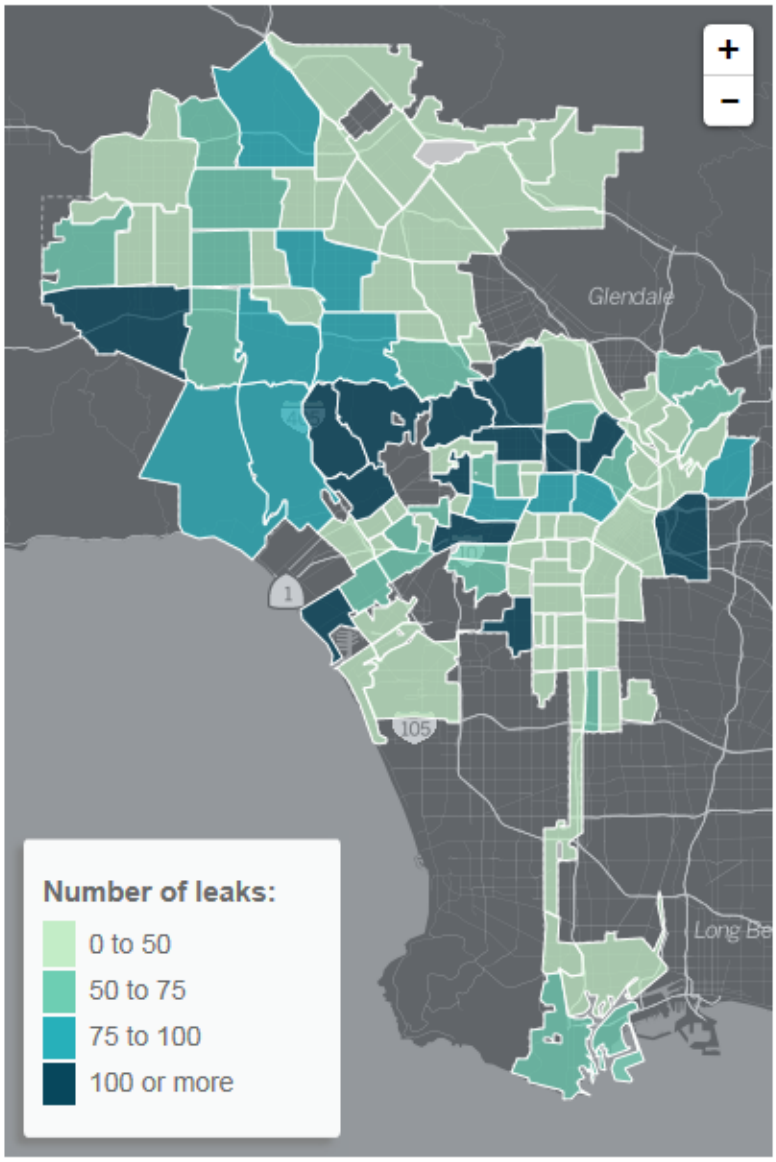
Still, water officials estimate that about 8 billion gallons of water are lost each year to leaky pipes, firefighting, evaporation, theft and other unaccounted losses, though they emphasize that the leak rate has been in decline over the last decade, and is about half the industry average. But the lost water could supply almost 50,000 households for a year.

One small pipe in Woodland Hills leaked more than half a million gallons of water over the course of the year it took the DWP to find and fix it. A DWP spokeswoman said ambient noise made it difficult to find the leak with sound equipment. Workers drilled dozens of holes and dug out sections of the road to locate the leak, leaving uneven patches and a pothole filled with water, residents said.

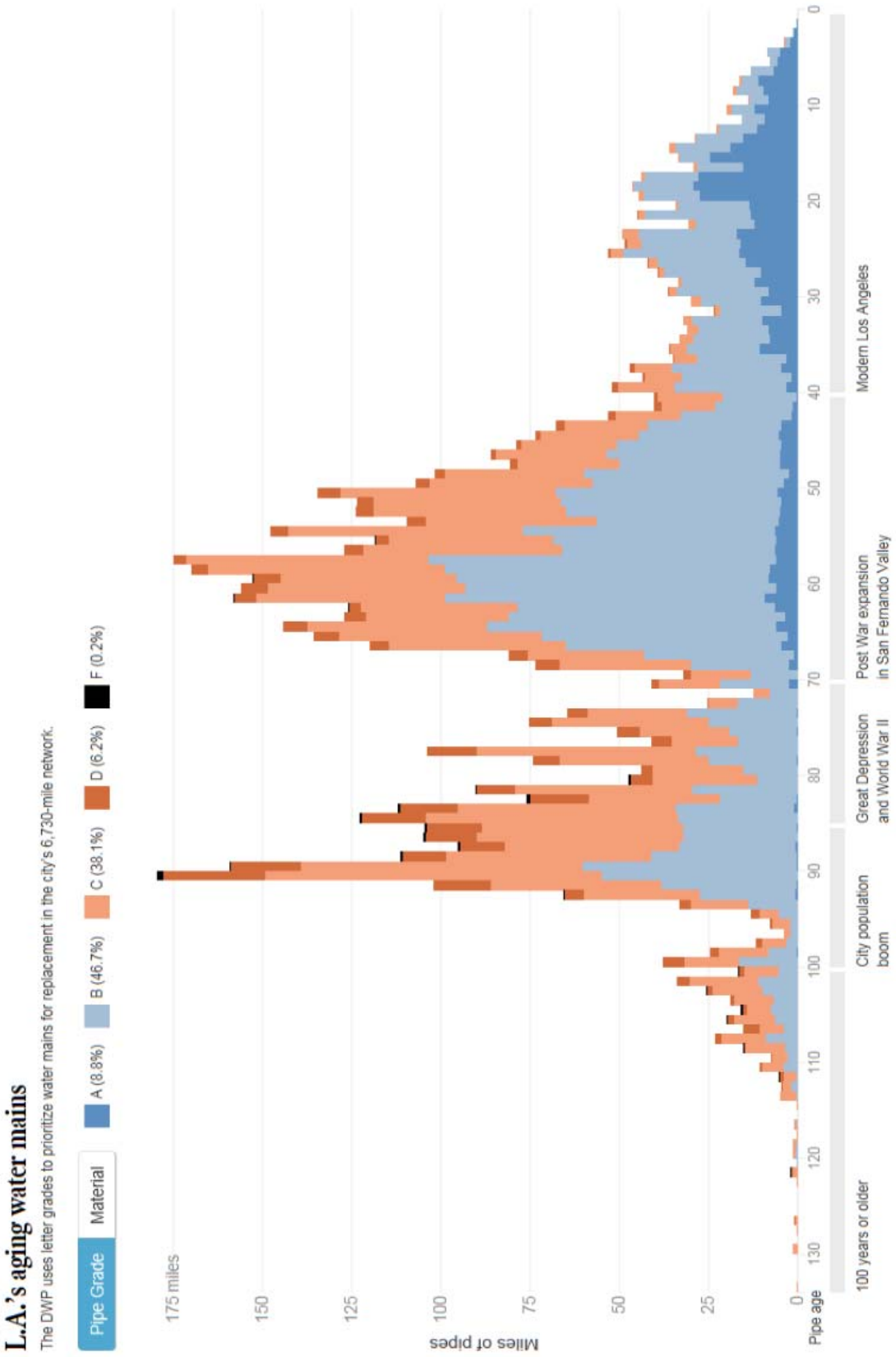
"This thing was wasting water and we're in this severe drought," said Rick Russell, who visits his mother in the neighborhood. "It's kind of like a slap in the face."

Analyzing pipe infrastructure data, The Times found that pipe age, soil quality, water pressure and leak history are key factors that contribute to leaky water mains. DWP engineers weigh those factors when prioritizing pipes for replacement, assigning a letter grade to each water main based on its likelihood of failure and the potential consequences of a break. About 6% of the system earned grades of D and F, according to The Times' analysis.

Leaks by area, 2010 to 2014



Sources: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, MapBox and OpenStreetMap.


L.A.'s aging water mains
The DWP uses letter grades to prioritize water mains for replacement in the city's 6,730-mile network.
Pipe Grade
Material
A (8.8%)
B (46.7%)
C (38.1%)
D (6.2%)
F (0.2%)
175 miles
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
Miles of pipes
Pipe age
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
100 years or older
City population boom
Great Depression and World War II
Post War expansion in San Fernando Valley
Modern Los Angeles

The department's 10-year plan is aimed at replacing pipes that have poor grades. Officials believe that they can replace all the pipes now ranked D and F by 2025.

More than 40% of the pipes graded D and F were installed in 1930 or earlier as Los Angeles' population boomed. The expansion of underground water mains in the city mirrored the growth in population above ground. Installation dropped off during the Great Depression and World War II, and surged during the baby boom, when the DWP installed more than 2,500 miles of water mains, department data show. Those postwar pipes will approach the end of their useful life span in about 30 years.

Lucio Soibelman, a civil engineering professor at USC, reviewed the DWP's database of more than 260,000 water mains that The Times obtained through a California Public Records Act request. He found that older pipes in corrosive soils such as the sandy ground in Venice are the most likely to leak.

"These are the pipes that have to be replaced first," Soibelman said.

> **“Because pipes are out of sight and out of mind, no one has really thought about how we're going to pay for this.”**
>
> — Colin Chung, an asset management consultant

Those aren't the only factors, though. Water pressure and leak history are also important indicators of potential pipe failure, said Julie Spacht, the DWP's water executive managing engineer. Nearly 30% of the leaky pipes had more than one leak, the data show. Most of the at-risk water mains are being targeted for repair, The Times' review shows.

Outdated engineering methods can also make a pipe more likely to fail. Cast iron mains installed before the 1930s often rusted from the inside out, causing leaks, officials said. DWP workers began lining new pipes in the mid-1930s with concrete. That change corresponds to a steep decline in leaks, The Times found.

Cities such as Portland, Ore., San Francisco and Seattle are also seeing old pipes come of age, according to infrastructure experts who praised the DWP for addressing the issue.

"This is not just an L.A. problem," said Colin Chung, an asset management consultant based in Irvine. "Because pipes are out of sight and out of mind, no one has really thought about how we're going to pay for this."

One of the biggest recent pipe failures occurred last summer on Sunset Boulevard when two trunk lines — arterial pipes with diameters larger than 20 inches — ruptured. One of the trunk lines was more than 90 years old and graded C when it failed. The other was more than 80 and graded D.

Los Angeles DWP crews replace a water main

The broken pipes sent about 20 million gallons of water rushing into Westwood**,** rendering cars inoperable, warping the hardwood floor in UCLA's Pauley Pavilion and causing what school administrators estimated would be millions of dollars in damage.

Pipe repair costs totaled almost $900,000, DWP said.

After the blowout, Garcetti asked the DWP to present a plan to address the city's infrastructure. Garcetti said the agency's goal of replacing D- and F-rated pipes by 2025 is achievable using mostly bonds and cash from existing base rates.

He didn't rule out water rate increases, but that requires public meetings and political capital from the DWP Board of Commissioners, City Council and mayor, all of whom must approve an increase.

"We do need to pay for what we need to fix," Garcetti said.

Although the DWP's $1.3-billion plan would fix many of the current problem pipes, water officials said it doesn't address pipes that will deteriorate in coming years. Even the department conceded it is unlikely that it will ever entirely catch up.

Agency officials must also contend with quality-of-life realities for Los Angeles residents. Replacing several hundred miles of pipe could snarl traffic on roads that must be excavated. And the work will cause headaches for those who have to endure construction outside their homes.

The department's plan could also be hampered by constant regulation changes, water price fluctuations and evolving drought conditions, which some infrastructure experts said can make executing a massive long-term initiative nearly impossible.

But water officials said they need to act now.

"The goals we set are 'stretch'-type goals, but not unreasonable," Spacht said. "We're in a spot where we have an opportunity to take measures to keep us from being in a desperate situation in the future."

Leslie Pope and her husband, Doug Fischer, who live on Nowita Place in Venice, said they would pay higher water rates if it meant improved pipes. Since 2010, crews have repaired four leaks on their street and three on the next block.

Leslie Pope says DWP crews have repaired four leaks on her street in Venice since 2010. (Bob Chamberlin / Los Angeles Times)

The day the pipe split in front of her Craftsman bungalow, Pope and about 60 of her neighbors went without water most of the day, according to DWP records. Cones and a massive white truck blocked off the area as crews pumped out standing water. Workers ripped out and tossed aside chunks of asphalt, then dug a chest-deep hole that measured 12 feet square, the records show.

By the late afternoon, crews had removed and replaced seven feet of rusty pipe, records show.

"I love Venice," Fischer said. "But it's old and falling apart, and these things need to be taken care of."

Contact The Reporters

Follow @bposton and @ByMattStevens on Twitter for updates on the city's infrastructure.

Times staff writer Peter Jamison and researcher Kent Coloma contributed to this report.

Credits: Interactive Map: Priya Krishnakumar. Interactive Chart and Digital Producer: Honest Charley Bodkin.

Online Source: http://graphics.latimes.com/la-aging-water-infrastructure/

Yucaipa Valley Water District

Workshop Memorandum 15-237

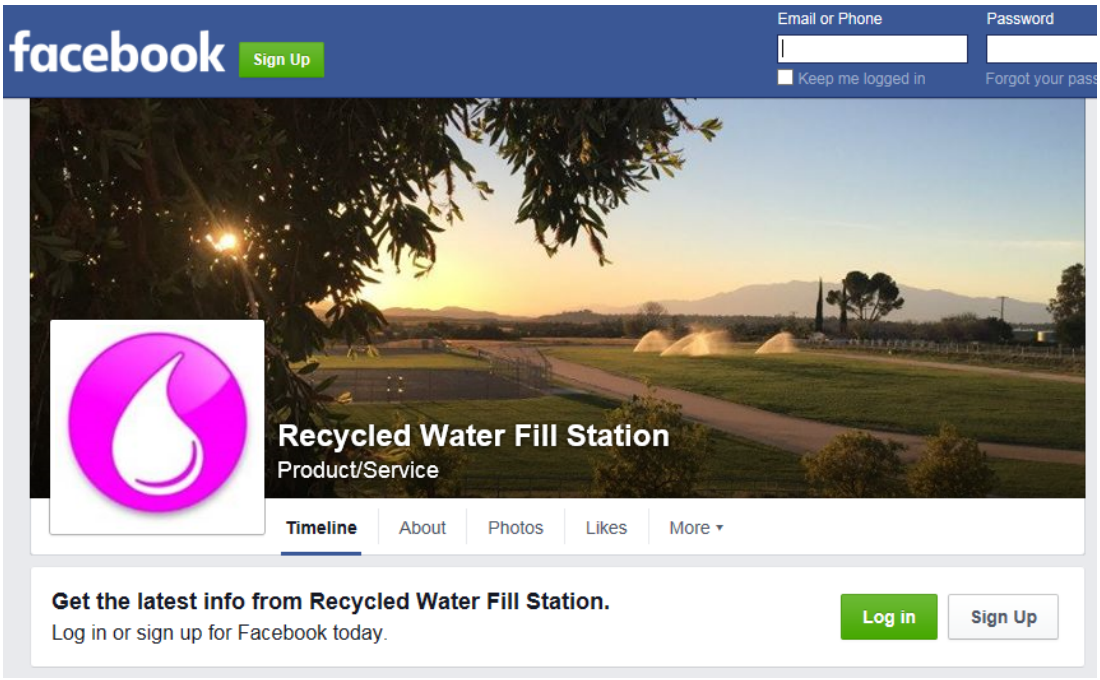
Date: **November 24, 2015**

Subject: **Overview of the Recycled Water Filling Station for Customers of the Yucaipa Valley Water District**

The Yucaipa Valley Water District staff has been investigating the implementation of a recycled water filling station to meet the needs of customers interested in using recycled water for irrigation use at their homes.

On August 5, 2015, the Board of Directors authorized the District staff to proceed with the implementation of a recycled water filling station. On November 2, 2015, the District received a permit to operate the system from the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Over the past several months, the District has hosted a series of meetings to train residential customers interested in receiving the recycled water from this facility. The purpose of this workshop item is to provide an update on the operation of the facility.



Capital Improvement Projects

Yucaipa Valley Water District

Yucaipa Valley Water District

Workshop Memorandum 15-238

Date: **November 24, 2015**

Subject: **Status Report on the Construction of a 6.0 Million Gallon Drinking Water Reservoir R-12.4 - Calimesa**

At the regular meeting on July 16, 2014, the Board authorized the solicitation of bids for the construction of a 6.0 Million Gallon R-12.4 Reservoir located on Singleton Road in Calimesa [Director Memorandum No. 14-060]. On November 19, 2014, the Board of Directors awarded the construction contract for the reservoir facility to Gateway Pacific Contractors [Director Memorandum No. 14-091].

The purpose of this agenda item is to provide an update on the progress of the reservoir construction project.


11/03/2015


11/03/2015


11/03/2015


Trimble
11/03/2015


11/05/2015


11/10/2015

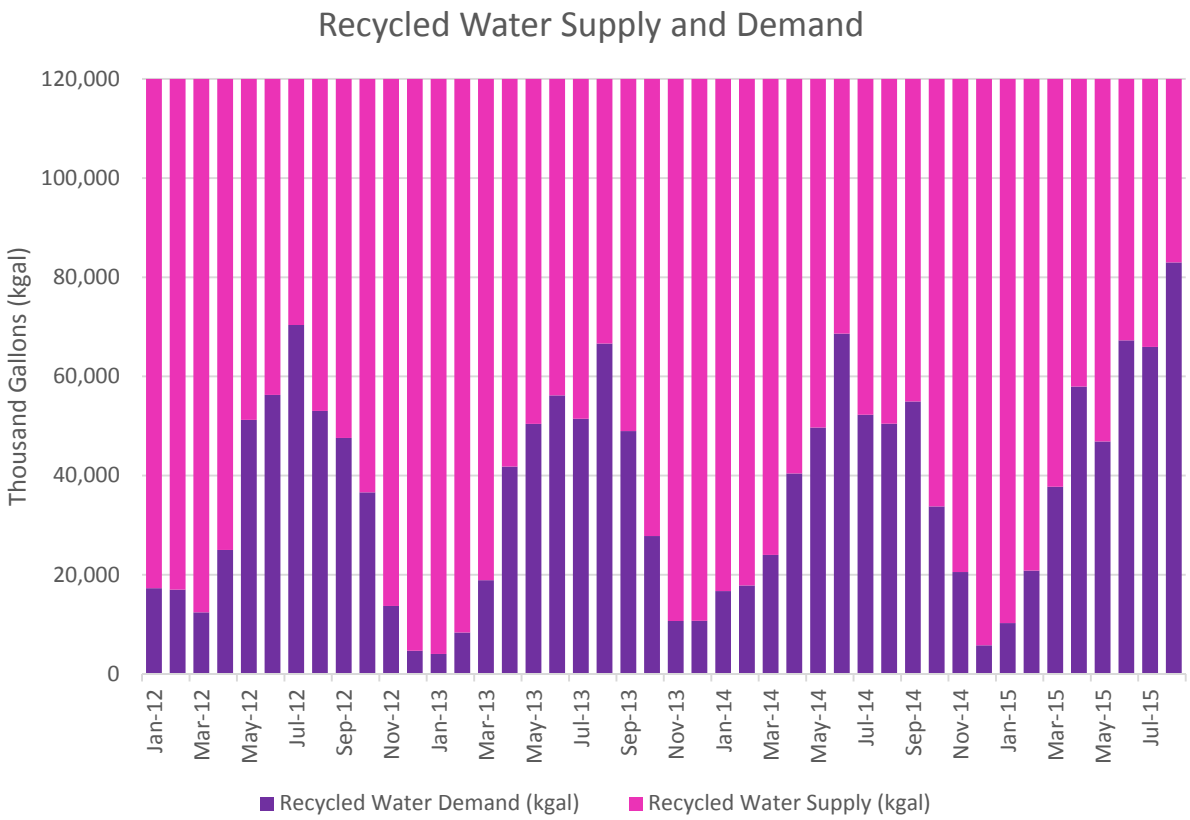
Yucaipa Valley Water District

Workshop Memorandum 15-239

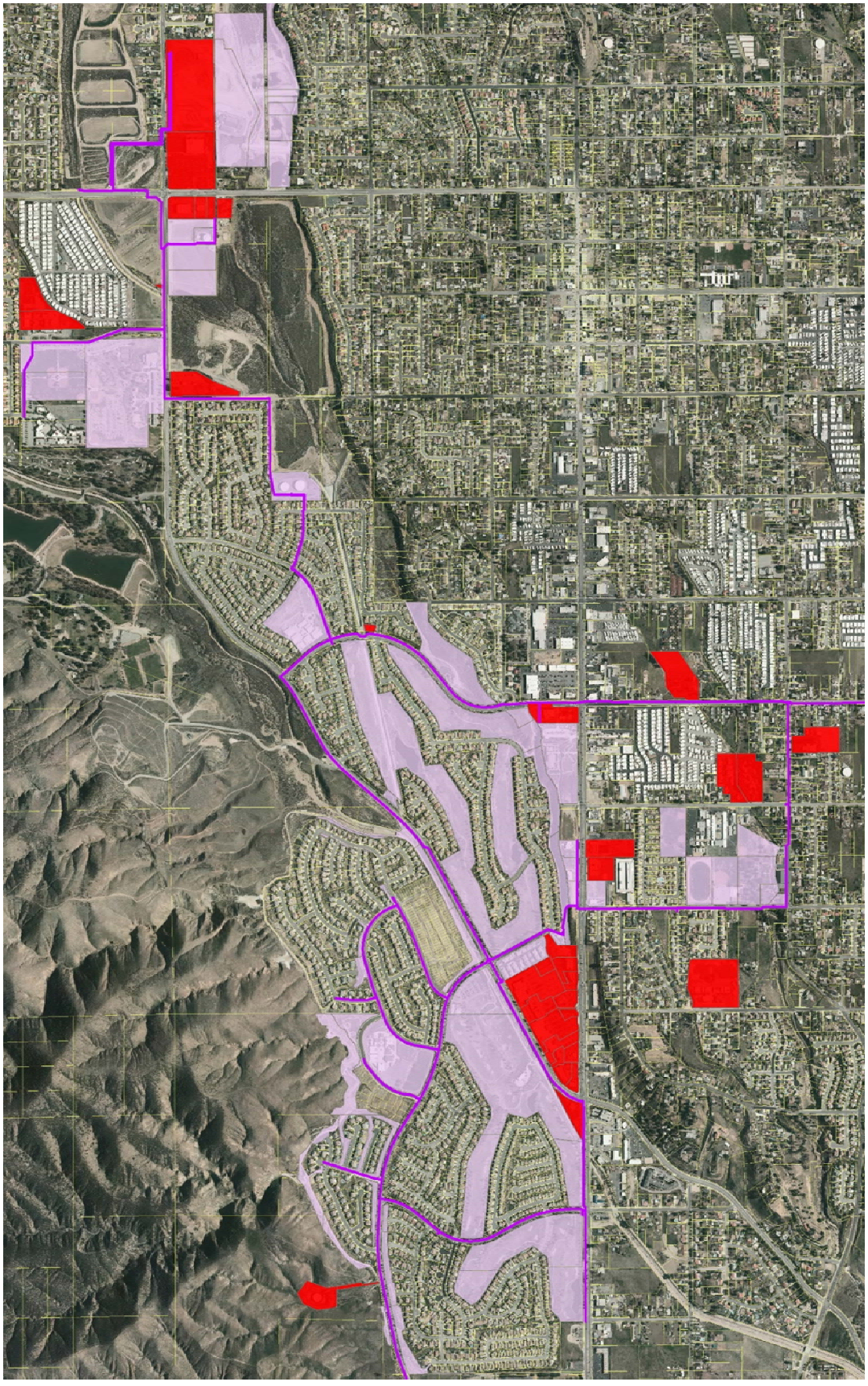
Date: **November 24, 2015**

Subject: **Status Report on the Installation of New Recycled Water Services and Recycled Water Pipelines Throughout the Service Area of the Yucaipa Valley Water District**

Over the past decade, the Yucaipa Valley Water District has been expanding the recycled water system to reduce the amount of potable water used by our community. Currently the District uses only a portion of the total recycled water available for our community. By increasing the availability of the recycled water supply to new properties, the District will be able to protect the entire community against current and future drought impacts.



The District staff is working closely with property owners to facilitate new service connections to the existing recycled water system. The following map shows some of the targeted customers in the Yucaipa portion of our service area. The red parcels indicate properties planning for a new or expanded recycled water connection. The pink parcels are already connected to the recycled water system.



On June 17, 2015, the Board of Directors authorized the District staff to solicit bids for the construction of new recycled water pipelines and service connections to the existing recycled water system [Director Memorandum No. 15-057].

On September 16, 2015, the Board of Directors awarded a construction contract to Weka for a sum not to exceed $411,536.

Financial Considerations:

Funding for this project will be from recycled water depreciation reserves.

Additional Information

In addition to new recycled water service connections, the District staff is working on a long-term plan to significantly expand the recycled water system as shown on the following map. Milestones and future decisions related to the expansion of the recycled water system will be provided in subsequent updates and memorandums.


11.09.2015 11:42


11.09.2015 14:23


CHURCH
OF
CHRIST

Administrative Items

Yucaipa Valley Water District

Yucaipa Valley Water District

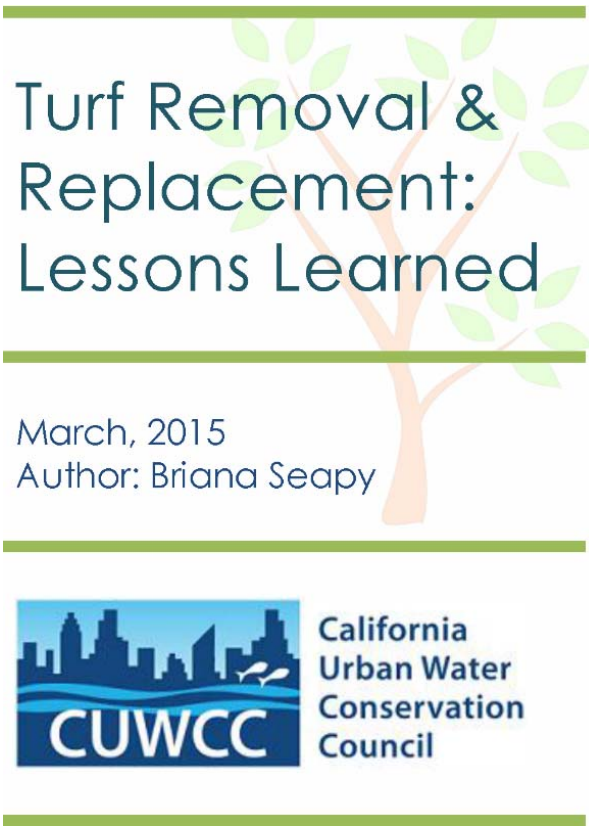
Workshop Memorandum 15-240

Date: **November 24, 2015**

Subject: **Discussion Regarding the Increased Implementation and Distribution of Weather-Based Wi-Fi Irrigation Controllers for Residential Water Customers of the Yucaipa Valley Water District**

On May 6, 2015, the Board of Directors authorized the District staff to (1) implement the necessary policies, procedures and priorities to distribute weather-based irrigation controllers for residential water customers pursuant to the State Water Resources Control Board Emergency Regulations and related Executive Orders by Governor Brown; (2) contract with Skydrop for the purchase of irrigation controllers and related equipment for a sum not to exceed $250,000; (3) provide regular updates on the status of this conservation program; and (4) authorize the General Manager to amend or terminate the implementation of this program at any time.

The District has relied upon a report issued by the California Urban Water Conservation Council to help with the implementation of water conservation program implementation suggestions and estimated water savings from turf-based water conservation programs. The report offered qualitative and quantitative context for turf-removal programs, described the challenges of program implementation and provided guidance to optimize program outcomes.



Turf-based landscape programs involve two steps: turf removal and turf replacement. The results of this type of water conservation program are highly variable based on customers' aesthetic desires, location, financial ability, and the availability of landscape materials. As public agencies continue to fund and implement turf removal programs during the drought, it is important to continue to review and evaluate the success of these programs to ensure policies are implemented in a manner that protect the funds ratepayers entrust with governmental agencies and achieve long-term water conservation goals.

The Yucaipa Valley Water District implemented a multi-prong approach to achieve a 36% water conservation goal set by the State Water Resources Control Board. While we continuously review all programs, we have identified that the use of Wi-Fi based irrigation controllers for residential

water customers has the ability to quickly reduce our drinking water demands and provide a long-term water reduction throughout the community.

At the board workshop on April 28, 2015, the District staff demonstrated the use of a Wi-Fi based irrigation controller developed by Skydrop. The Skydrop irrigation controller uses a home Wi-Fi system to provide localized weather data to control the amount of water used for outdoor irrigation. This type of device is useful for our climate in the foothills of the San Bernardino National Forest since we commonly experience rainstorms with a daytime temperatures in the 50's followed by warm weather in the 80's. This technology automatically adjusts irrigation sprinklers to reduce the amount of water used when it is not needed based on weather conditions, soil type, sprinkler type and even landscaped slopes.

During this agenda item, the District staff will present a renewed implementation plan to facilitate the distribution of the irrigation controllers to residential customers to achieve an increased goal of 2,500 units installed in our community. This program is superior to limiting watering days during drought conditions, since the program will result in long-term water savings instead of temporary odd/even watering frequencies.

Additionally, the District staff will be proposing the adoption of a resolution to support the installation of the Skydrop irrigation controller in each new home constructed in our service area.

Skydrop earns the coveted EPA WaterSense certification

Posted on March 17, 2015

Skydrop is proud to announce their partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense program. The WaterSense certification means that the skydrop smart watering sprinkler controller is at least 20% more water efficient than other controllers and provides measurable water savings results. Helping users reduce water consumption is our driving purpose at skydrop.

In addition to water savings, the WaterSense certification enables users to redeem valuable municipal rebates on the skydrop sprinkler controller. Depending on your area, you may be able to save 50% or more on the purchase of a skydrop sprinkler controller.

skydrop

Smart Sprinkler Controller

If you are frustrated with you current controller, tired of fighting with outdated user interfaces and confusing programming menus, the Skydrop WiFi controller will revolutionize the way you approach your home and garden irrigation.

Skydrop is more intelligent than other so-called "smart-controllers"; doing more than simply turning sprinkler zones on-and-off at programmed times the way most controllers do, built from the ground up to be an all-in-one solution for all your irrigation and conservation needs.

Not only is the Skydrop WiFi Smart controller the smartest piece of technology in your yard, it's also the most attractive! The contemporary design incorporates modern aesthetics with practical functionality. Skydrop's alloy metal wheel is actually the controllers input interface, making programming the device slick and intuitive to operate. Skydrop's utra-smooth motion of the wheel gliding underhand feels great reflecting the solid build quality and thoughtful design.

If you already have a sprinkler controller the Skydrop is a cinch to swap out. Anyone with a screwdriver and 30-minutes can have a Skydrop up and running in their yard, saving them time and money immediately.

WHAT'S IN THE BOX?

- Skydrop smart sprinkler controller with 4.3" LCD screen
- Wall Plate featuring tool free wiring
- Installation Guide
- 24 VAC power supply
- Mounting screws for wood / drywall

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- 8 Station Smart Controller plus Master Valve / Pump
- Expandable to 16 Stations with expansion unit (Coming Soon)
- Makes adjustments to comply with regional watering restrictions
- Connects to real time hyper-local weather reports and forecasts
- Adapts the watering schedule based on variable inputs
- Can be controlled from any web-enables device or computer

TECHNICAL SPECS

- 8 Station Smart Controller plus Master Valve / Pump
- Expandable to 16 Stations with expansion unit (Coming Soon)
- Makes adjustments to comply with regional watering restrictions
- Connects to real time hyper-local weather reports and forecasts
- Adapts the watering schedule based on variable inputs
- Can be controlled from any web-enables device or computer

NETWORKING

- 802.11b
- 802.11g
- 802.11n (2.4 Ghz only)

Available on the App Store GET IT ON Google play

skydrop

Anywhere Access

ACCESS FROM ANY WEB-ENABLED DEVICE

You can manage your Skydrop smart controller using the controller itself, your preferred mobile device, or web browser. By connecting the Skydrop controller to your Wi-Fi network you can change settings or water at any time or any place.

WI-FI ENABLED

By connecting the Skydrop WiFi controller to your Wi-Fi network Skydrop WiFi Timer you can change settings or water your landscape or lawn at any time or from any place.

AUTOMATED WATERING

No one has time to be constantly adjusting and updating the water schedule for their lawn. Skydrops' proprietary algorithm gathers a variety of hyper-local data points creating from them a comprehensive and efficient watering schedule – dynamically adapting schedules without any intervention on your part throughout the season.

BEAUTIFULLY SIMPLE

The beautifully simple user interface makes Skydrop easy to navigate and setup. Gone are the days of struggling to understand and setup your lawn's irrigation. Skydrop can help you take back control of your yard, once and for all.

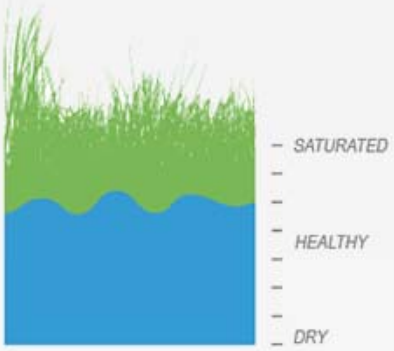
skydrop is Environment Friendly

SKYDROP SAVES WATER & MONEY

Local weather changes can have drastic, daily implications on how much water is needed for any lawn or landscape. Skydrop automatically adjusts watering schedules to reduce wasteful watering, which will save you water and money.

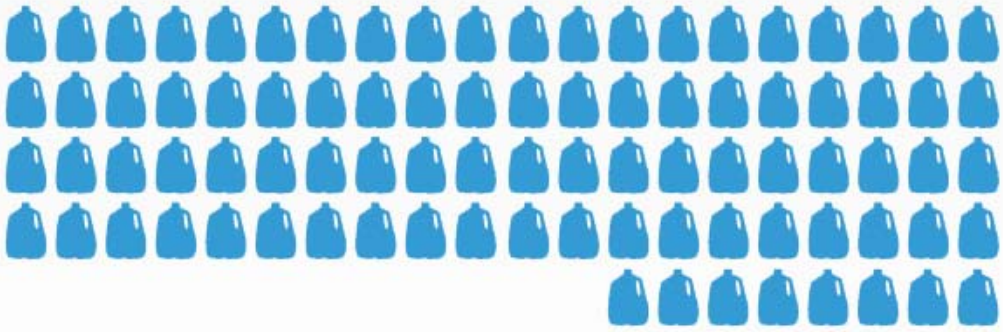
NO MORE WASTEFUL WATERING

Nothing is more wasteful than having your sprinklers on while it's raining. It's bad for the environment, and it costs you money!



WATER SMARTER

The Skydrop WiFi Smart controller helps you determine how much water your lawn needs. It actually calculates how much moisture your lawn is losing each day, and sets watering times accordingly, making sure your grass always has the optimum amount of water it needs to stay green and healthy.



IMAGINE USING 50% LESS WATER

The EPA estimates that about 30% of a household's water is used for irrigation. Over 50% of that irrigation water is wasted through over watering and evaporation. With Skydrop, those inefficiencies will be reduced by up to 50% by watering only by need, rather than watering by a set weekly schedule.

General FAQs

How many zones can the Skydrop Controller manage?

The standard Skydrop Controller is able to manage up to 8-zones. With Skydrop Expansion module an addition of 8-zones can be managed, for a total of 16-zones.

Where does the Skydrop Controller get its weather data?

Skydrop utilizes your Wi-Fi connection to the Skydrop cloud and our network of weather stations. The Skydrop cloud service constantly monitors real-time weather in your specific location and determines the optimal watering schedule based on what the weather conditions.

How is the Skydrop Controller installed?

Skydrop is very simple to install. It replaces your existing sprinkler timer, and the existing valve wires will plug directly into your new Skydrop Controller. Once you power up the controller for the first time, it will guide you through a Wi-Fi connection setup process. Once connected to Wi-Fi, it will gather weather data from the cloud, and also allows you to manage your system from a smartphone or computer.

View the Quick Start Guide for details or view the Installation Video.

Can I manage settings differently for each zone?

Yes, each controller valve wire corresponds to a different zone. When you first setup your zones, Skydrop will ask questions regarding that particular condition or each zone. These conditions consist of soil, sprinkler, plant type, slope, shade, etc.

Which mobile devices are currently compatible with Skydrop?

Any Apple device running iOS 6.0 or newer & Android device running 4.0 (ice cream sandwich) or newer.

How can I download or update my Skydrop App?

The app can be downloaded through links on our website. It is also available from the Apple App Store or Google Play store, by searching "Skydrop Mobile". The app will prompt for regular updates as with any 3rd party app on your smartphone or tablet.

Do I need a mobile device, smartphone or browser to use Skydrop?

No. Skydrop can be controlled using the jog-dial & LCD screen on the device itself. Control can be accessed additionally from a computer, smartphone or tablet. *Some advanced settings are available only via a browser or the app.

Are there any additional fees or costs associated with the Skydrop Controller?

No. There are no additional fees or costs associated with the purchase or use of the controller. The manufacturer suggested retail price of the controller is $299.00 + tax.

Am I able to integrate my own personal weather station into the Skydrop Controller?

The controller cannot integrate with personal weather stations directly. Skydrop pulls hyper-local weather data for your controller from our vast network or weather stations near you. However, the ability to connect to a personal weather station linked to the Weather Underground PWS Network is in development and should be available in the second quarter of 2015.

How do I set up my Skydrop Controller account?

You can create a new account or login to an existing Skydrop account by going to my.skydrop.com or accessing the Skydrop Mobile app. Creating & accessing a personal Skydrop account will give you the ability to manage your sprinkler system remotely.

What type of power supply does Skydrop use?

The controller uses a 24V AC power supply. It is a small module which plugs directly into an AC socket, commonly known as a "wall wart."

Does the controller add to my existing system or does it replace what I have?

The Skydrop controller will replace your existing sprinkler control system, but not existing valves or wires.

What browsers does the Skydrop web interface (my.skydrop.com) support?

Chrome, Safari & Firefox (IE9 or newer)

Can the Skydrop Controller be installed outside?

The device is built for indoor installation, but can be installed outdoors with use of an outdoor housing. Skydrop will be releasing an outdoor housing, which will be available in the later half of 2015.

Does the Skydrop Controller have lightning strike and EMI protection?

Yes. The Skydrop Controller is resistant to interference and meets all FCC standards for unintentional EMI radiation. Skydrop has built-in circuitry to protect against lightning strikes.

Is the Controller heat & cold resistant?

The Skydrop Controller is designed for indoor use (including the garage). Temperature resistance is a maximum 85C and minimum of -20C.

Can I set specific watering instructions on my Controller?

Yes. Skydrop's smart watering system allows you to set specific schedules based on day, time, duration or local watering restrictions.

How do I report a problem?

You can reach us by any of the following Support methods:
email – support@skydrop.com
chat – http://www.skydrop.com/
call – 1-844-SKYDROP (844-759-3767)

How does Skydrop make water conservation better than other "smart" controllers?

The Skydrop controller will anticipate watering needs based on future weather

predictions. These weather updates are analyzed several times per day to ensure the greatest accuracy for your lawns watering needs. In addition, after the initial setup, the Skydrop controller enters a learning period where it will send notifications requesting feedback. With this information, Skydrop fine tunes the schedule and maximizes efficiency. See the article "How Skydrop smart watering works" for additional details on our smart watering methodology.

Does Skydrop help conserve water?

The EPA estimates that about 30% of a household's water is used for irrigation. Over 50% of that irrigation water is wasted through overwatering and evaporation. With Skydrop, those inefficiencies will be reduced by up to 50% by watering only based on need, rather than watering by a set weekly schedule.

Why is water conservation so important?

With water use in the United States increasing every year, many regions are starting to feel the pressure. In the last five years, nearly every region of the country has experienced a water shortage. At least 36 states are anticipating local, regional, or statewide water shortages by 2013, even under non-drought conditions. Most of these municipalities are placing restrictions on watering to combat drought conditions.

What happens if Skydrop loses its Internet connection?

If you have been connected to the Skydrop cloud service at any time, the controller will use a backup watering schedule based on the device's history. This schedule lacks the day-to-day smart watering intelligence, but will still operate using seasonal adjustments provided by historical data. If Skydrop does not have an active Internet connection, you will not be able to access your controller using a mobile device or web browser.

Yucaipa Valley Water District

Workshop Memorandum 15-241

Date: **November 24, 2015**

Subject: **Discussion Regarding the Transition to CalPERS Medical Insurance**

On January 1, 2016, provisions of the Affordable Health Care Act (ACA), or Covered California for California residents, takes effect and will directly impact the existing medical coverage plan of the Yucaipa Valley Water District. The District staff and the District's medical insurance broker, Inland Counties Insurance Services, have been exploring various options for medical insurance.

Based on the direction provided to the District staff at the board workshop on October 27, 2015, the staff has been working to transition the District's health benefits program to the CalPERS health plans.

The attached resolutions are currently being reviewed by District staff and will be presented at a future board meeting for consideration.

YUCAIPA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
Introduction to CalPERS Health Benefits
Thursday, November 19, 2015

CalPERS HEALTH PLANS

HMO PLANS

- Anthem HMO Traditional
- Anthem HMO Select
- Blue Shield – Access+
- Blue Shield - NetValue
- Health Net – SmartCare
- Health Net - Salud y Mas
- Kaiser Permanente
- United Healthcare Signature Value Alliance

PPO PLANS

- PERS Select (80/20)
- PERS Choice (80/20)
- PERSCare (90/10)

BENEFITS	All HMO Plans
Office Visit Co-Pay	$15
Urgent Care	$15
Emergency Room	$50 (waived if admitted)
Preventive Care (see EOC)	$0
Hospital Deductible	$0
Prescriptions	$5 Generic $20 Brand
Maximum Annual Deductible	None
Hospital Co-Insurance	None
Co-Insurance	None
Maximum Co-Insurance	None

PERS Select	PERS Choice	PERS Care
$20	$20	$20
$20	$20	$20
$50 (waived if admitted)	$50 (waived if admitted)	$50 (waived if admitted)
$0	$0	$0
$0	$0	$250
$5 Generic $20 Brand	$5 Generic $20 Brand	$5 Generic $20 Brand
Single $500 Family $1,000	Single $500 Family $1,000	Single $500 Family $1,000
20% Tier 1 30% Tier 2	20% in-network	10% in-network
20% in-network	20% in-network	10% in-network
Single $3,000 Family $6,000	Single $3,000 Family $6,000	Single $2,000 Family $4,000

- ☐ Use the online **HEALTH PLAN SEARCH by ZIP CODE** tool to find out if a plan is available in your area. Go to www.calpers.ca.gov or call 888-225-7377
- ☐ **Contact the Health Plan's Customer Service Center to find available providers.** Use the phone number or website listed on other side)
- ☐ **Refer to the plans' EVIDENCE OF COVERAGE (EOC) for details about the benefits provided by a specific plan. Available on line or by request**

CalPERS HEALTH PLAN Directory
Custom Websites and Customer Service Phone Numbers

For ***Medical Provider Directories*** and information about plan benefits and coverage, **go to the provider directory on the website listed below or call the plan's Customer Service toll free number.**

Anthem Blue Cross (HMO) • Anthem Traditional • Anthem Select	**(855) 839-4524** www.anthem.com/**ca/calpersHMO**
Blue Shield of California (HMO) • Blue Shield Access+ • Blue Shield NetValue	**(800) 334-5847** www.blueshieldca.com/**calpers**
Health Net (HMO) • Salud y Mas • SmartCare	**(888) 926-4921** www.healthnet.com/**calpers**
Kaiser Permanente (HMO)	**(800) 464-4000** www.kp.org/ca/**calpers**
UnitedHealthCare (HMO) • Signature Value Alliance	**(877) 359-3714** www.uhc.com/**calpers**
Sharp Health Plan (HMO) **(available in San Diego only)**	**(800) 359-2002** www.sharphealthplan.com/calpers
PPO PLANS • **PERS Select** • **PERS Choice** • **PERSCare**	**(877) 737-7776** www.anthem.com/ca/**calpers**

CVS Caremark Pharmacy Benefits Administrator for all plans except Blue Shield, Kaiser and PORAC.
(877) 542-0284 or www.caremark.com/calpers

CalPERS Health Plan Informational Resources
1 (888) 225-7377 or www.calpers.ca.gov

Online Health Plan Chooser
An online tool that helps you evaluate health plan options
From the CalPERS website at www.calpers.ca.gov, search for HEALTH PLAN CHOOSER

CalPERS Health Program Guide **(HBD-120)** describes CalPERS Basic health program, including an overview of CalPERS health plan types, how and when you can make changes to your plan, and the forms and documentation you will need. This publication also describes how life changes or changes in your employment status can affect your benefits and eligibility.

CalPERS Health Benefit Summary **(HBD-110)** provides a comparison of all CalPERS health plans, including benefits, covered services, and co-payment information for Basic and Medicare plans.

CalPERS Medicare Enrollment Guide **(HBD-65)** how Medicare works with your CalPERS health benefits.

CalPERS 2016 Health Premiums - Regional Contracting Agencies - HMOs Only

Basic	2015			2016			Percent Change (+/-)
	Single	2-Party	Family	Single	2-Party	Family	
Basic Premium Rates - Bay Area							
Alameda, Amador, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Nevada, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, and Yuba							
Anthem HMO Select	$662.41	$1,324.82	$1,722.27	$721.79	$1,443.58	$1,876.65	8.96%
Anthem HMO Traditional	827.57	1,655.14	2,151.68	855.42	1,710.84	2,224.09	3.37%
Blue Shield Access+	928.87	1,857.74	2,415.06	1,016.18	2,032.36	2,642.07	9.40%
Blue Shield NetValue	870.60	1,741.20	2,263.56	1,033.86	2,067.72	2,688.04	18.75%
Health Net SmartCare[a/]				808.44	1,616.88	2,101.94	
Kaiser CA	714.45	1,428.90	1,857.57	746.47	1,492.94	1,940.82	4.48%
UnitedHealthcare	850.67	1,701.34	2,211.74	955.44	1,910.88	2,484.14	12.32%
Basic Premium Rates - Sacramento Area							
El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo							
Anthem HMO Select	$811.14	$1,622.28	$2,108.96	$902.07	$1,804.14	$2,345.38	11.21%
Anthem HMO Traditional	940.16	1,880.32	2,444.42	1,112.54	2,225.08	2,892.60	18.34%
Blue Shield Access+	809.22	1,618.44	2,103.97	885.33	1,770.66	2,301.86	9.41%
Blue Shield NetValue	758.45	1,516.90	1,971.97	900.73	1,801.46	2,341.90	18.76%
Health Net SmartCare[a/]				747.55	1,495.10	1,943.63	
Kaiser CA	660.96	1,321.92	1,718.50	695.11	1,390.22	1,807.29	5.17%
UnitedHealthcare	623.45	1,246.90	1,620.97	686.36	1,372.72	1,784.54	10.09%
Basic Premium Rates - Los Angeles Area							
Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Ventura							
Anthem HMO Select	$493.40	$986.80	$1,282.84	$543.47	$1,086.94	$1,413.02	10.15%
Anthem HMO Traditional	631.62	1,263.24	1,642.21	610.64	1,221.28	1,587.66	-3.32%
Blue Shield Access+	517.87	1,035.74	1,346.46	566.53	1,133.06	1,472.98	9.40%
Blue Shield NetValue	485.41	970.82	1,262.07	576.46	1,152.92	1,498.80	18.76%
Health Net Salud y Más	430.71	861.42	1,119.85	466.11	932.22	1,211.89	8.22%
Health Net SmartCare	568.47	1,136.94	1,478.02	585.39	1,170.78	1,522.01	2.98%
Kaiser CA	521.18	1,042.36	1,355.07	543.83	1,087.66	1,413.96	4.35%
United Healthcare	458.74	917.48	1,192.72	492.24	984.48	1,279.82	7.30%
Basic Premium Rates - Other Southern California							
Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Tulare							
Anthem HMO Select	$653.97	$1,307.94	$1,700.32	$634.75	$1,269.50	$1,650.35	-2.94%
Anthem HMO Traditional	743.12	1,486.24	1,932.11	710.79	1,421.58	1,848.05	-4.35%
Blue Shield Access+	598.66	1,197.32	1,556.52	654.87	1,309.74	1,702.66	9.39%
Blue Shield NetValue	561.09	1,122.18	1,458.83	666.35	1,332.70	1,732.51	18.76%
Health Net Salud y Más	520.59	1,041.18	1,353.53	535.98	1,071.96	1,393.55	2.96%
Health Net SmartCare	579.88	1,159.76	1,507.69	596.98	1,193.96	1,552.15	2.95%
Kaiser CA	579.80	1,159.60	1,507.48	605.05	1,210.10	1,573.13	4.35%
Sharp	564.57	1,129.14	1,467.88	561.34	1,122.68	1,459.48	-0.57%
UnitedHealthcare	449.10	898.20	1,167.66	493.99	987.98	1,284.37	10.00%

CalPERS 2016 Health Premiums - Regional Contracting Agencies - PPOs Only

Basic	2015			2016			Percent Change (+/-)
	Single	2-Party	Family	Single	2-Party	Family	
Basic Premium Rates - Bay Area							
Alameda, Amador, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Nevada, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, and Yuba							
PERS Choice	700.84	1,401.68	1,822.18	798.36	1,596.72	2,075.74	13.91%
PERS Select	690.43	1,380.86	1,795.12	730.07	1,460.14	1,898.18	5.74%
PERSCare	775.08	1,550.16	2,015.21	889.27	1,778.54	2,312.10	14.73%
Basic Premium Rates - Sacramento Area							
El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo							
PERS Choice	679.26	1,358.52	1,766.08	727.58	1,455.16	1,891.71	7.11%
PERS Select	669.16	1,338.32	1,739.82	665.35	1,330.70	1,729.91	-0.57%
PERSCare	751.21	1,502.42	1,953.15	810.40	1,620.80	2,107.04	7.88%
Basic Premium Rates - Los Angeles Area							
Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Ventura							
PERS Choice	585.18	1,170.36	1,521.47	598.75	1,197.50	1,556.75	2.32%
PERS Select	576.49	1,152.98	1,498.87	547.55	1,095.10	1,423.63	-5.02%
PERSCare	647.11	1,294.22	1,682.49	666.91	1,333.82	1,733.97	3.06%
Basic Premium Rates - Other Southern California							
Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Tulare							
PERS Choice	594.40	1,188.80	1,545.44	683.71	1,367.42	1,777.65	15.03%
PERS Select	585.58	1,171.16	1,522.51	625.20	1,250.40	1,625.52	6.77%
PERSCare	657.32	1,314.64	1,709.03	761.50	1,523.00	1,979.90	15.85%
Basic Premium Rates - Other Northern California							
Alpine, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Plumas, San Benito, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Tehama, Trinity, and Tuolumne							
Anthem EPO Del Norte	656.08	1,312.16	1,705.81	795.57	1,591.14	2,068.48	21.26%
Anthem EPO Monterey	656.08	1,312.16	1,705.81	795.57	1,591.14	2,068.48	21.26%
PERS Choice	656.08	1,312.16	1,705.81	795.57	1,591.14	2,068.48	21.26%
PERS Select	646.35	1,292.70	1,680.51	727.47	1,454.94	1,891.42	12.55%
PERSCare	725.54	1,451.08	1,886.40	886.15	1,772.30	2,303.99	22.14%
Basic Premium Rates - Out of State							
PERS Choice	653.58	1,307.16	1,699.31	625.31	1,250.62	1,625.81	-4.33%
PERSCare	722.74	1,445.48	1,879.12	696.49	1,392.98	1,810.87	-3.63%

Medicare	2015			2016			Percent Change (+/-)
	Single	2-Party	Family	Single	2-Party	Family	
Medicare Premium Rates - All Regions							
PERS Choice	339.47	678.94	1,018.41	366.38	732.76	1,099.14	7.93%
PERS Select	339.47	678.94	1,018.41	366.38	732.76	1,099.14	7.93%
PERSCare	368.76	737.52	1,106.28	408.04	816.08	1,224.12	10.65%

RESOLUTION NO. Number

ELECTING TO BE SUBJECT TO THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL CARE ACT AT UNEQUAL AMOUNTS FOR EMPLOYEES AND ANNUITANTS WITH RESPECT TO A RECOGNIZED EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION

WHEREAS, (1) A contracting agency meeting the eligibility requirements set forth in Government Code Section 22920, may obtain health benefit plan(s), as defined under Government Code Section 22777, by submitting a resolution to the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (the "Board"), and upon approval of such resolution by the Board, become subject to the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (the "Act"); and

WHEREAS, (2) Yucaipa Valley Water District is a contracting agency eligible to be subject to the Act under Government Code Section 22920; and

WHEREAS, (3) Government Code Section 22892(a) provides that a contracting agency subject to Act shall fix the amount of the employer contribution by resolution; and

WHEREAS, (4) Government Code Section 22892(b) provides that the employer contribution shall be an equal amount for both employees and annuitants, but may not be less than the amount prescribed by Section 22892(b) of the Act; and

WHEREAS, (5) Government Code Section 22892(c) provides that, notwithstanding Section 22892(b), a contracting agency may establish a lesser monthly employer contribution for annuitants than for employees, provided that the monthly employer contribution for annuitants is annually increased to equal an amount not less than the number of years the contracting agency has been subject to this subdivision multiplied by 5 percent of the current monthly employer contribution for employees, until such time as the amounts are equal; and

WHEREAS, (6) Yucaipa Valley Water District desires to obtain for its employees and annuitants who are members of General Employees the benefit of the Act and to accept the liabilities and obligations of an employer under the Act; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, (a) Yucaipa Valley Water District elects to be subject to the provisions of the Act; and be it further

RESOLVED, (b) That the employer contribution for each employee shall be the amount necessary to pay the full cost of his/her enrollment, including the enrollment of family members, in a health benefits plan or plans up to a maximum of the PEMHCA Minimum per month, and be it further

RESOLVED, (c) That the employer contribution for each annuitant shall be the amount necessary to pay the full cost of his/her enrollment, including the enrollment of family members, in a health benefits plan or plans up to a maximum of $1.00 per month, and be it further

RESOLVED, (d) That the employer contribution for each annuitant shall be increased annually by

five percent of the monthly contribution for employees, multiplied by the number of years the contracting agency has been subject to the Act, until such time as the contributions are equal;

And that the contributions for employees and annuitants shall be in addition to those amounts contributed by the Public Agency for administrative fees and to the Contingency Reserve Fund; and be it further

RESOLVED, (e) Yucaipa Valley Water District has fully complied with any and all applicable provisions of Government Code Section 7507 in electing the benefits set forth above; and be it further

RESOLVED, (f) That the participation of the employees and annuitants of Yucaipa Valley Water District shall be subject to determination of its status as an "agency or instrumentality of the state or political subdivision of a State" that is eligible to participate in a governmental plan within the meaning of Section 414(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, upon publication of final Regulations pursuant to such Section. If it is determined that Yucaipa Valley Water District would not quality as an agency or instrumentality of the state or political subdivision of a State under such final Regulations, CalPERS may be obligated, and reserves the right to terminate the health coverage of all participants of the employer.

RESOLVED, (g) That the executive body appoint and direct, and it does hereby appoint and direct, Position Title or Name of Person to file with the Board a verified copy of this resolution, and to perform on behalf of Yucaipa Valley Water District all functions required of it under the Act; and be it further

RESOLVED, (h) That coverage under the Act be effective on February 1, 2016.

Adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Yucaipa Valley Water District at Yucaipa, California, this 18th day of November, 2015.

Signed: _____
(President, Chairman, etc.)

Attest: _____
(Secretary or appropriate officer)

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

INSTRUCTIONS

This resolution form is the approved form designated by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). It should be used by a contracting agency for the purpose of electing to be subject to Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA) and to fix the monthly employer health contribution for employees and annuitants in accordance with Government Code Section 22892.

If the resolution is filed **on or before the tenth day of any month, it will be effective on the first of the following month** (date stamped as received by CalPERS; See address below).

WHEREAS,	(2)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
WHEREAS,	(6)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency and recognized employee organization.
RESOLVED,	(a)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(b)	should be completed to specify the amount of the employer contribution toward the cost of enrollment for active employees. The amount specified must be an amount equal to or greater than that prescribed by Section 22892(b). Commencing January 1, 2009, the employer contribution shall be adjusted annually by the Board to reflect any change in the medical component of the Consumer Price Index, and shall be rounded to the nearest dollar.
RESOLVED,	(c)	should be completed to specify the amount of the employer contribution toward the cost of enrollment for annuitants. The amount specified must be at least $1.00. This contribution will increase annually as prescribed by Section 22892(c).
RESOLVED,	(d)	should be completed to specify the percentage factor of the annual increase to the employer contribution for annuitant, but cannot be less than 5%. The employer contribution for annuitants will be calculated as the employer contribution for active employees multiplied by this percentage factor, multiplied by years of employer's participation in PEMHCA, to be effective with the January coverage each year.
RESOLVED,	(e)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(f)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(g)	requests the position title of the individual who handles the PEMHCA resolution for the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(g)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(h)	should be completed with the date the coverage is to become effective.

Because resolutions serve as a legally binding document, we require the original resolution, certified copy with original signatures, or a copy of the resolution with the agency's raised seal.

For resolution processing, deliver to the following:

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

Overnight Mail Service
California Public Employees' Retirement System
Health Contracts Unit
400 Q Street
Sacramento, CA 95811-6210

Regular Mail
California Public Employees' Retirement System
Health Contracts Unit
PO BOX 942714
Sacramento, CA 94229-2714

The certification shown following the resolution is to be completed by those individuals authorized to sign for the contracting agency in legal actions and is to include the name of the executive body; i.e. Board of Directors, Board of Trustees, etc., the location and the date of signing.

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

RESOLUTION NO. Number

ELECTING TO BE SUBJECT TO THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL CARE ACT AT UNEQUAL AMOUNTS FOR EMPLOYEES AND ANNUITANTS WITH RESPECT TO A RECOGNIZED EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION

WHEREAS, (1) A contracting agency meeting the eligibility requirements set forth in Government Code Section 22920, may obtain health benefit plan(s), as defined under Government Code Section 22777, by submitting a resolution to the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (the "Board"), and upon approval of such resolution by the Board, become subject to the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (the "Act"); and

WHEREAS, (2) Yucaipa Valley Water District is a contracting agency eligible to be subject to the Act under Government Code Section 22920; and

WHEREAS, (3) Government Code Section 22892(a) provides that a contracting agency subject to Act shall fix the amount of the employer contribution by resolution; and

WHEREAS, (4) Government Code Section 22892(b) provides that the employer contribution shall be an equal amount for both employees and annuitants, but may not be less than the amount prescribed by Section 22892(b) of the Act; and

WHEREAS, (5) Government Code Section 22892(c) provides that, notwithstanding Section 22892(b), a contracting agency may establish a lesser monthly employer contribution for annuitants than for employees, provided that the monthly employer contribution for annuitants is annually increased to equal an amount not less than the number of years the contracting agency has been subject to this subdivision multiplied by 5 percent of the current monthly employer contribution for employees, until such time as the amounts are equal; and

WHEREAS, (6) Yucaipa Valley Water District desires to obtain for its employees and annuitants who are members of Supervisory and Confidential the benefit of the Act and to accept the liabilities and obligations of an employer under the Act; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, (a) Yucaipa Valley Water District elects to be subject to the provisions of the Act; and be it further

RESOLVED, (b) That the employer contribution for each employee shall be the amount necessary to pay the full cost of his/her enrollment, including the enrollment of family members, in a health benefits plan or plans up to a maximum of the PEMHCA Minimum per month, and be it further

RESOLVED, (c) That the employer contribution for each annuitant shall be the amount necessary to pay the full cost of his/her enrollment, including the enrollment of family members, in a health benefits plan or plans up to a maximum of $1.00 per month, and be it further

RESOLVED, (d) That the employer contribution for each annuitant shall be increased annually by

five percent of the monthly contribution for employees, multiplied by the number of years the contracting agency has been subject to the Act, until such time as the contributions are equal;

And that the contributions for employees and annuitants shall be in addition to those amounts contributed by the Public Agency for administrative fees and to the Contingency Reserve Fund; and be it further

RESOLVED, (e) Yucaipa Valley Water District has fully complied with any and all applicable provisions of Government Code Section 7507 in electing the benefits set forth above; and be it further

RESOLVED, (f) That the participation of the employees and annuitants of Yucaipa Valley Water District shall be subject to determination of its status as an "agency or instrumentality of the state or political subdivision of a State" that is eligible to participate in a governmental plan within the meaning of Section 414(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, upon publication of final Regulations pursuant to such Section. If it is determined that Yucaipa Valley Water District would not quality as an agency or instrumentality of the state or political subdivision of a State under such final Regulations, CalPERS may be obligated, and reserves the right to terminate the health coverage of all participants of the employer.

RESOLVED, (g) That the executive body appoint and direct, and it does hereby appoint and direct, Position Title or Name of Person to file with the Board a verified copy of this resolution, and to perform on behalf of Yucaipa Valley Water District all functions required of it under the Act; and be it further

RESOLVED, (h) That coverage under the Act be effective on February 1, 2016.

Adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Yucaipa Valley Water District at Yucaipa, California, this 18th day of November, 2015.

Signed: _____
(President, Chairman, etc.)

Attest: _____
(Secretary or appropriate officer)

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

INSTRUCTIONS

This resolution form is the approved form designated by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). It should be used by a contracting agency for the purpose of electing to be subject to Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA) and to fix the monthly employer health contribution for employees and annuitants in accordance with Government Code Section 22892.

If the resolution is filed **on or before the tenth day of any month, it will be effective on the first of the following month** (date stamped as received by CalPERS; See address below).

WHEREAS,	(2)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
WHEREAS,	(6)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency and recognized employee organization.
RESOLVED,	(a)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(b)	should be completed to specify the amount of the employer contribution toward the cost of enrollment for active employees. The amount specified must be an amount equal to or greater than that prescribed by Section 22892(b). Commencing January 1, 2009, the employer contribution shall be adjusted annually by the Board to reflect any change in the medical component of the Consumer Price Index, and shall be rounded to the nearest dollar.
RESOLVED,	(c)	should be completed to specify the amount of the employer contribution toward the cost of enrollment for annuitants. The amount specified must be at least $1.00. This contribution will increase annually as prescribed by Section 22892(c).
RESOLVED,	(d)	should be completed to specify the percentage factor of the annual increase to the employer contribution for annuitant, but cannot be less than 5%. The employer contribution for annuitants will be calculated as the employer contribution for active employees multiplied by this percentage factor, multiplied by years of employer's participation in PEMHCA, to be effective with the January coverage each year.
RESOLVED,	(e)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(f)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(g)	requests the position title of the individual who handles the PEMHCA resolution for the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(g)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(h)	should be completed with the date the coverage is to become effective.

Because resolutions serve as a legally binding document, we require the original resolution, certified copy with original signatures, or a copy of the resolution with the agency's raised seal.

For resolution processing, deliver to the following:

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

Overnight Mail Service
California Public Employees' Retirement System
Health Contracts Unit
400 Q Street
Sacramento, CA 95811-6210

Regular Mail
California Public Employees' Retirement System
Health Contracts Unit
PO BOX 942714
Sacramento, CA 94229-2714

The certification shown following the resolution is to be completed by those individuals authorized to sign for the contracting agency in legal actions and is to include the name of the executive body; i.e. Board of Directors, Board of Trustees, etc., the location and the date of signing.

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

RESOLUTION NO. Number

ELECTING TO BE SUBJECT TO THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL CARE ACT AT UNEQUAL AMOUNTS FOR EMPLOYEES AND ANNUITANTS WITH RESPECT TO A RECOGNIZED EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION

WHEREAS, (1) A contracting agency meeting the eligibility requirements set forth in Government Code Section 22920, may obtain health benefit plan(s), as defined under Government Code Section 22777, by submitting a resolution to the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (the "Board"), and upon approval of such resolution by the Board, become subject to the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (the "Act"); and

WHEREAS, (2) Yucaipa Valley Water District is a contracting agency eligible to be subject to the Act under Government Code Section 22920; and

WHEREAS, (3) Government Code Section 22892(a) provides that a contracting agency subject to Act shall fix the amount of the employer contribution by resolution; and

WHEREAS, (4) Government Code Section 22892(b) provides that the employer contribution shall be an equal amount for both employees and annuitants, but may not be less than the amount prescribed by Section 22892(b) of the Act; and

WHEREAS, (5) Government Code Section 22892(c) provides that, notwithstanding Section 22892(b), a contracting agency may establish a lesser monthly employer contribution for annuitants than for employees, provided that the monthly employer contribution for annuitants is annually increased to equal an amount not less than the number of years the contracting agency has been subject to this subdivision multiplied by 5 percent of the current monthly employer contribution for employees, until such time as the amounts are equal; and

WHEREAS, (6) Yucaipa Valley Water District desires to obtain for its employees and annuitants who are members of Management the benefit of the Act and to accept the liabilities and obligations of an employer under the Act; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, (a) Yucaipa Valley Water District elects to be subject to the provisions of the Act; and be it further

RESOLVED, (b) That the employer contribution for each employee shall be the amount necessary to pay the full cost of his/her enrollment, including the enrollment of family members, in a health benefits plan or plans up to a maximum of the PEMHCA Minimum per month, and be it further

RESOLVED, (c) That the employer contribution for each annuitant shall be the amount necessary to pay the full cost of his/her enrollment, including the enrollment of family members, in a health benefits plan or plans up to a maximum of $1.00 per month, and be it further

RESOLVED, (d) That the employer contribution for each annuitant shall be increased annually by

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

five percent of the monthly contribution for employees, multiplied by the number of years the contracting agency has been subject to the Act, until such time as the contributions are equal;

And that the contributions for employees and annuitants shall be in addition to those amounts contributed by the Public Agency for administrative fees and to the Contingency Reserve Fund; and be it further

RESOLVED, (e) Yucaipa Valley Water District has fully complied with any and all applicable provisions of Government Code Section 7507 in electing the benefits set forth above; and be it further

RESOLVED, (f) That the participation of the employees and annuitants of Yucaipa Valley Water District shall be subject to determination of its status as an "agency or instrumentality of the state or political subdivision of a State" that is eligible to participate in a governmental plan within the meaning of Section 414(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, upon publication of final Regulations pursuant to such Section. If it is determined that Yucaipa Valley Water District would not quality as an agency or instrumentality of the state or political subdivision of a State under such final Regulations, CalPERS may be obligated, and reserves the right to terminate the health coverage of all participants of the employer.

RESOLVED, (g) That the executive body appoint and direct, and it does hereby appoint and direct, Position Title or Name of Person to file with the Board a verified copy of this resolution, and to perform on behalf of Yucaipa Valley Water District all functions required of it under the Act; and be it further

RESOLVED, (h) That coverage under the Act be effective on February 1, 2016.

Adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Yucaipa Valley Water District at Yucaipa, California, this 18th day of November, 2015.

Signed: _____
(President, Chairman, etc.)

Attest: _____
(Secretary or appropriate officer)

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

INSTRUCTIONS

This resolution form is the approved form designated by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). It should be used by a contracting agency for the purpose of electing to be subject to Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA) and to fix the monthly employer health contribution for employees and annuitants in accordance with Government Code Section 22892.

If the resolution is filed **on or before the tenth day of any month, it will be effective on the first of the following month** (date stamped as received by CalPERS; See address below).

WHEREAS,	(2)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
WHEREAS,	(6)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency and recognized employee organization.
RESOLVED,	(a)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(b)	should be completed to specify the amount of the employer contribution toward the cost of enrollment for active employees. The amount specified must be an amount equal to or greater than that prescribed by Section 22892(b). Commencing January 1, 2009, the employer contribution shall be adjusted annually by the Board to reflect any change in the medical component of the Consumer Price Index, and shall be rounded to the nearest dollar.
RESOLVED,	(c)	should be completed to specify the amount of the employer contribution toward the cost of enrollment for annuitants. The amount specified must be at least $1.00. This contribution will increase annually as prescribed by Section 22892(c).
RESOLVED,	(d)	should be completed to specify the percentage factor of the annual increase to the employer contribution for annuitant, but cannot be less than 5%. The employer contribution for annuitants will be calculated as the employer contribution for active employees multiplied by this percentage factor, multiplied by years of employer's participation in PEMHCA, to be effective with the January coverage each year.
RESOLVED,	(e)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(f)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(g)	requests the position title of the individual who handles the PEMHCA resolution for the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(g)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(h)	should be completed with the date the coverage is to become effective.

Because resolutions serve as a legally binding document, we require the original resolution, certified copy with original signatures, or a copy of the resolution with the agency's raised seal.

For resolution processing, deliver to the following:

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

Overnight Mail Service
California Public Employees' Retirement System
Health Contracts Unit
400 Q Street
Sacramento, CA 95811-6210

Regular Mail
California Public Employees' Retirement System
Health Contracts Unit
PO BOX 942714
Sacramento, CA 94229-2714

The certification shown following the resolution is to be completed by those individuals authorized to sign for the contracting agency in legal actions and is to include the name of the executive body; i.e. Board of Directors, Board of Trustees, etc., the location and the date of signing.

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

RESOLUTION NO. Number

ELECTING TO BE SUBJECT TO THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL CARE ACT AT UNEQUAL AMOUNTS FOR EMPLOYEES AND ANNUITANTS WITH RESPECT TO A RECOGNIZED EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION

WHEREAS, (1) A contracting agency meeting the eligibility requirements set forth in Government Code Section 22920, may obtain health benefit plan(s), as defined under Government Code Section 22777, by submitting a resolution to the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (the "Board"), and upon approval of such resolution by the Board, become subject to the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (the "Act"); and

WHEREAS, (2) Yucaipa Valley Water District is a contracting agency eligible to be subject to the Act under Government Code Section 22920; and

WHEREAS, (3) Government Code Section 22892(a) provides that a contracting agency subject to Act shall fix the amount of the employer contribution by resolution; and

WHEREAS, (4) Government Code Section 22892(b) provides that the employer contribution shall be an equal amount for both employees and annuitants, but may not be less than the amount prescribed by Section 22892(b) of the Act; and

WHEREAS, (5) Government Code Section 22892(c) provides that, notwithstanding Section 22892(b), a contracting agency may establish a lesser monthly employer contribution for annuitants than for employees, provided that the monthly employer contribution for annuitants is annually increased to equal an amount not less than the number of years the contracting agency has been subject to this subdivision multiplied by 5 percent of the current monthly employer contribution for employees, until such time as the amounts are equal; and

WHEREAS, (6) Yucaipa Valley Water District desires to obtain for its employees and annuitants who are members of Board of Directors the benefit of the Act and to accept the liabilities and obligations of an employer under the Act; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, (a) Yucaipa Valley Water District elects to be subject to the provisions of the Act; and be it further

RESOLVED, (b) That the employer contribution for each employee shall be the amount necessary to pay the full cost of his/her enrollment, including the enrollment of family members, in a health benefits plan or plans up to a maximum of the PEMHCA Minimum per month, and be it further

RESOLVED, (c) That the employer contribution for each annuitant shall be the amount necessary to pay the full cost of his/her enrollment, including the enrollment of family members, in a health benefits plan or plans up to a maximum of $1.00 per month, and be it further

RESOLVED, (d) That the employer contribution for each annuitant shall be increased annually by

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

five percent of the monthly contribution for employees, multiplied by the number of years the contracting agency has been subject to the Act, until such time as the contributions are equal;

And that the contributions for employees and annuitants shall be in addition to those amounts contributed by the Public Agency for administrative fees and to the Contingency Reserve Fund; and be it further

RESOLVED, (e) Yucaipa Valley Water District has fully complied with any and all applicable provisions of Government Code Section 7507 in electing the benefits set forth above; and be it further

RESOLVED, (f) That the participation of the employees and annuitants of Yucaipa Valley Water District shall be subject to determination of its status as an "agency or instrumentality of the state or political subdivision of a State" that is eligible to participate in a governmental plan within the meaning of Section 414(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, upon publication of final Regulations pursuant to such Section. If it is determined that Yucaipa Valley Water District would not quality as an agency or instrumentality of the state or political subdivision of a State under such final Regulations, CalPERS may be obligated, and reserves the right to terminate the health coverage of all participants of the employer.

RESOLVED, (g) That the executive body appoint and direct, and it does hereby appoint and direct, Position Title or Name of Person to file with the Board a verified copy of this resolution, and to perform on behalf of Yucaipa Valley Water District all functions required of it under the Act; and be it further

RESOLVED, (h) That coverage under the Act be effective on February 1, 2016.

Adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Yucaipa Valley Water District at Yucaipa, California, this 18th day of November, 2015.

Signed: _____
(President, Chairman, etc.)

Attest: _____
(Secretary or appropriate officer)

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

INSTRUCTIONS

This resolution form is the approved form designated by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). It should be used by a contracting agency for the purpose of electing to be subject to Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA) and to fix the monthly employer health contribution for employees and annuitants in accordance with Government Code Section 22892.

If the resolution is filed **on or before the tenth day of any month, it will be effective on the first of the following month** (date stamped as received by CalPERS; See address below).

WHEREAS,	(2)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
WHEREAS,	(6)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency and recognized employee organization.
RESOLVED,	(a)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(b)	should be completed to specify the amount of the employer contribution toward the cost of enrollment for active employees. The amount specified must be an amount equal to or greater than that prescribed by Section 22892(b). Commencing January 1, 2009, the employer contribution shall be adjusted annually by the Board to reflect any change in the medical component of the Consumer Price Index, and shall be rounded to the nearest dollar.
RESOLVED,	(c)	should be completed to specify the amount of the employer contribution toward the cost of enrollment for annuitants. The amount specified must be at least $1.00. This contribution will increase annually as prescribed by Section 22892(c).
RESOLVED,	(d)	should be completed to specify the percentage factor of the annual increase to the employer contribution for annuitant, but cannot be less than 5%. The employer contribution for annuitants will be calculated as the employer contribution for active employees multiplied by this percentage factor, multiplied by years of employer's participation in PEMHCA, to be effective with the January coverage each year.
RESOLVED,	(e)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(f)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(g)	requests the position title of the individual who handles the PEMHCA resolution for the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(g)	should be completed with full name of the contracting agency.
RESOLVED,	(h)	should be completed with the date the coverage is to become effective.

Because resolutions serve as a legally binding document, we require the original resolution, certified copy with original signatures, or a copy of the resolution with the agency's raised seal.

For resolution processing, deliver to the following:

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

Overnight Mail Service
California Public Employees' Retirement System
Health Contracts Unit
400 Q Street
Sacramento, CA 95811-6210

Regular Mail
California Public Employees' Retirement System
Health Contracts Unit
PO BOX 942714
Sacramento, CA 94229-2714

The certification shown following the resolution is to be completed by those individuals authorized to sign for the contracting agency in legal actions and is to include the name of the executive body; i.e. Board of Directors, Board of Trustees, etc., the location and the date of signing.

NEW – BY GROUP, UNEQUAL, 1 FIXED (REV. 5/2015)

Director Comments

Yucaipa Valley Water District

Yucaipa Valley Water District

FACTS ABOUT THE YUCAIPA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Service Area Size: 40 square miles (sphere of influence is 68 square miles)

Elevation Change: 3,140 foot elevation change (from 2,044 to 5,184 feet)

Number of Employees:
5 elected board members
57 full time employees

Operating Budget:
Water Division - $13,072,750
Sewer Division - $11,689,000
Recycled Water Division - $433,500
Total Annual Budget - $25,195,250

Number of Services:
12,206 water connections serving 16,843 units
13,492 sewer connections serving 20,312 units
62 recycled water connections

Water System:
215 miles of drinking water pipelines
27 reservoirs - 34 million gallons of storage capacity
18 pressure zones
12,000 ac-ft annual water demand (3.9 billion gallons)
Two water filtration facilities:
- 1 mgd at Oak Glen Surface Water Filtration Facility
- 12 mgd at Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility

Sewer System:
8.0 million gallon treatment capacity - current flow at 4.0 mgd
205 miles of sewer mainlines
5 sewer lift stations
4,500 ac-ft annual recycled water prod. (1.46 billion gallons)

Recycled Water:
22 miles of recycled water pipelines
5 reservoirs - 12 million gallons of storage
1,200 ac-ft annual recycled demand (0.4 billion gallons)

Brine Disposal:
2.2 million gallon desalination facility at sewer treatment plant
1.108 million gallons of Inland Empire Brine Line capacity
0.295 million gallons of treatment capacity in Orange County

Yucaipa Valley Water District

THE MEASUREMENT OF WATER PURITY

One part per hundred is generally represented by the percent (%).
This is equivalent to about fifteen minutes out of one day.

One part per thousand denotes one part per 1000 parts.
This is equivalent to about one and a half minutes out of one day.

One part per million (**ppm**) denotes one part per 1,000,000 parts.
This is equivalent to about 32 seconds out of a year.

One part per billion (**ppb**) denotes one part per 1,000,000,000 parts.
This is equivalent to about three seconds out of a century.

One part per trillion (**ppt**) denotes one part per 1,000,000,000,000 parts.
This is equivalent to about three seconds out of every hundred thousand years.

One part per quadrillion (**ppq**) denotes one part per 1,000,000,000,000,000 parts.
This is equivalent to about two and a half minutes out of the age of the Earth (4.5 billion years).

Yucaipa Valley Water District

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Every profession has specialized terms which generally evolve to facilitate communication between individuals. The routine use of these terms tends to exclude those who are unfamiliar with the particular specialized language of the group. Sometimes jargon can create communication cause difficulties where professionals in related fields use different terms for the same phenomena.

Below are commonly used water terms and abbreviations with commonly used definitions. If there is any discrepancy in definitions, the District's Regulations Governing Water Service is the final and binding definition.

Acre Foot of Water - The volume of water (325,850 gallons, or 43,560 cubic feet) that would cover an area of one acre to a depth of 1 foot.

Activated Sludge Process – A secondary biological sewer treatment process where bacteria reproduce at a high rate with the introduction of excess air or oxygen, and consume dissolved nutrients in the wastewater.

Annual Water Quality Report - The document is prepared annually and provides information on water quality, constituents in the water, compliance with drinking water standards and educational material on tap water. It is also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

Aquifer - The natural underground area with layers of porous, water-bearing materials (sand, gravel) capable of yielding a supply of water; see Groundwater basin.

Backflow - The reversal of water's normal direction of flow. When water passes through a water meter into a home or business it should not reverse flow back into the water mainline.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - Methods or techniques found to be the most effective and practical means in achieving an objective. Often used in the context of water conservation.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) – The amount of oxygen used when organic matter undergoes decomposition by microorganisms. Testing for BOD is done to assess the amount of organic matter in water.

Biosolids – Biosolids are nutrient rich organic and highly treated solid materials produced by the sewer treatment process. This high-quality product can be used as a soil amendment on farm land or further processed as an earth-like product for commercial and home gardens to improve and maintain fertile soil and stimulate plant growth.

Catch Basin – A chamber usually built at the curb line of a street, which conveys surface water for discharge into a storm sewer.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP) – Projects for repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of assets. Also includes treatment improvements, additional capacity, and projects for the support facilities.

Collector Sewer – The first element of a wastewater collection system used to collect and carry wastewater from one or more building sewer laterals to a main sewer.

Coliform Bacteria – A group of bacteria found in the intestines of humans and other animals, but also occasionally found elsewhere and is generally used as an indicator of sewage pollution.

Combined Sewer Overflow – The portion of flow from a combined sewer system, which discharges into a water body from an outfall located upstream of a wastewater treatment plant, usually during wet weather conditions.

Combined Sewer System– Generally older sewer systems designed to convey both sewage and storm water into one pipe to a wastewater treatment plant.

Conjunctive Use - The coordinated management of surface water and groundwater supplies to maximize the yield of the overall water resource. Active conjunctive use uses artificial recharge, where surface water is intentionally percolated or injected into aquifers for later use. Passive conjunctive use is to simply rely on surface water in wet years and use groundwater in dry years.

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) - see Annual Water Quality Report.

Cross-Connection - The actual or potential connection between a potable water supply and a non-potable source, where it is possible for a contaminant to enter the drinking water supply.

Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) - The category of compounds formed when disinfectants in water systems react with natural organic matter present in the source water supplies. Different disinfectants produce different types or amounts of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established have been identified in drinking water, including trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, bromate, and chlorite

Drought - a period of below average rainfall causing water supply shortages.

Dry Weather Flow – Flow in a sanitary sewer during periods of dry weather in which the sanitary sewer is under minimum influence of inflow and infiltration.

Fire Flow - The ability to have a sufficient quantity of water available to the distribution system to be delivered through fire hydrants or private fire sprinkler systems.

Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD) - A measurement of the average number of gallons of water use by the number of people served each day in a water system. The calculation is made by dividing the total gallons of water used each day by the total number of people using the water system.

Groundwater Basin - An underground body of water or aquifer defined by physical boundaries.

Groundwater Recharge - The process of placing water in an aquifer. Can be a naturally occurring process or artificially enhanced.

Hard Water - Water having a high concentration of minerals, typically calcium and magnesium ions.

Hydrologic Cycle - The process of evaporation of water into the air and its return to earth in the form of precipitation (rain or snow). This process also includes transpiration from plants, percolation into the ground, groundwater movement, and runoff into rivers, streams and the ocean; see Water cycle.

Infiltration – Water other than sewage that enters a sewer system and/or building laterals from the ground through defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include inflow. See *Inflow.*

Inflow - Water other than sewage that enters a sewer system and building sewer from sources such as roof vents, yard drains, area drains, foundation drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm drains and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage. Inflow does not include infiltration. See *Infiltration*.

Inflow / Infiltration (I/I) – The total quantity of water from both inflow and infiltration.

Mains, Distribution - A network of pipelines that delivers water (drinking water or recycled water) from transmission mains to residential and commercial properties, usually pipe diameters of 4" to 16".

Mains, Transmission - A system of pipelines that deliver water (drinking water or recycled water) from a source of supply the distribution mains, usually pipe diameters of greater than 16".

Meter - A device capable of measuring, in either gallons or cubic feet, a quantity of water delivered by the District to a service connection.

Overdraft - The pumping of water from a groundwater basin or aquifer in excess of the supply flowing into the basin. This pumping results in a depletion of the groundwater in the basin which has a net effect of lowering the levels of water in the aquifer.

Peak Flow – The maximum flow that occurs over a specific length of time (e.g., daily, hourly, instantaneously).

Pipeline - Connected piping that carries water, oil or other liquids. See Mains, Distribution and Mains, Transmission.

Point of Responsibility, Metered Service - The connection point at the outlet side of a water meter where a landowner's responsibility for all conditions, maintenance, repairs, use and replacement of water service facilities begins, and the District's responsibility ends.

Potable Water - Water that is used for human consumption and regulated by the California Department of Public Health.

Pressure Reducing Valve - A device used to reduce the pressure in a domestic water system when the water pressure exceeds desirable levels.

Pump Station - A drinking water or recycled water facility where pumps are used to push water up to a higher elevation or different location.

Reservoir - A water storage facility where water is stored to be used at a later time for peak demands or emergencies such as fire suppression. Drinking water and recycled water systems will typically use concrete or steel reservoirs. The State Water Project system considers lakes, such as Shasta Lake and Folsom Lake to be water storage reservoirs.

Runoff - Water that travels downward over the earth's surface due to the force of gravity. It includes water running in streams as well as over land.

Sanitary Sewer System - Sewer collection system designed to carry sewage, consisting of domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater. This type of system is not designed nor intended to carry water from rainfall, snowmelt, or groundwater sources. See *Combined Sewer System*.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow – Overflow from a sanitary sewer system caused when total wastewater flow exceeds the capacity of the system. See *Combined Sewer Overflow*.

Santa Ana River Interceptor (SARI) Line – A regional brine line designed to convey 30 million gallons per day of non-reclaimable wastewater from the upper Santa Ana River basin to the sewer treatment plant operated by Orange County Sanitation District.

Secondary Treatment – Biological sewer treatment, particularly the activated-sludge process, where bacteria and other microorganisms consume dissolved nutrients in wastewater.

Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) - A computerized system which provides the ability to remotely monitor and control water system facilities such as reservoirs, pumps and other elements of water delivery.

Service Connection - The water piping system connecting a customer's system with a District water main beginning at the outlet side of the point of responsibility, including all plumbing and equipment located on a parcel required for the District's provision of water service to that parcel.

Sludge – Untreated solid material created by the treatment of sewage.

Smart Irrigation Controller - A device that automatically adjusts the time and frequency which water is applied to landscaping based on real-time weather such as rainfall, wind, temperature and humidity.

Special District - A political subdivision of a state established to provide a public services, such as water supply or sanitation, within a specific geographic area.

Surface Water - Water found in lakes, streams, rivers, oceans or reservoirs behind dams.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) – The amount of solids floating and in suspension in water or sewage.

Transpiration - The process by which water vapor is released into the atmosphere by living plants.

Trickling Filter – A biological secondary treatment process in which bacteria and other microorganisms, growing as slime on the surface of rocks or plastic media, consume nutrients in primary treated sewage as it trickles over them.

Underground Service Alert (USA) - A free service that notifies utilities such as water, telephone, cable and sewer companies of pending excavations within the area (dial 8-1-1 at least 2 working days before you dig).

Urban Runoff - Water from city streets and domestic properties that typically carries pollutants into the storm drains, rivers, lakes, and oceans.

Valve - A device that regulates, directs or controls the flow of water by opening, closing or partially obstructing various passageways.

Wastewater – Any water that enters the sanitary sewer.

Water Banking - The practice of actively storing or exchanging in-lieu surface water supplies in available groundwater basin storage space for later extraction and use by the storing party or for sale or exchange to a third party. Water may be banked as an independent operation or as part of a conjunctive use program.

Water cycle - The continuous movement water from the earth's surface to the atmosphere and back again; see Hydrologic cycle.

Water Pressure - Pressure created by the weight and elevation of water and/or generated by pumps that deliver water to the tap.

Water Service Line - The pipeline that delivers potable water to a residence or business from the District's water system. Typically the water service line is a 1" to 1½" diameter pipe for residential properties.

Watershed - A region or land area that contributes to the drainage or catchment area above a specific point on a stream or river.

Water Table - The upper surface of the zone of saturation of groundwater in an unconfined aquifer.

Water Transfer - A transaction, in which a holder of a water right or entitlement voluntarily sells/exchanges to a willing buyer the right to use all or a portion of the water under that water right or entitlement.

Water Well - A hole drilled into the ground to tap an underground water aquifer.

Wetlands - Lands which are fully saturated or under water at least part of the year, like seasonal vernal pools or swamps.

Wet Weather Flow – Dry weather flow combined with stormwater introduced into a combined sewer system, and dry weather flow combined with infiltration/inflow into a separate sewer system.

Yucaipa Valley Water District

COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

AQMD	Air Quality Management District
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CWA	Clean Water Act
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FOG	Fats, Oils, and Grease
GPD	Gallons per day
MGD	Million gallons per day
O & M	Operations and Maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PPM	Parts per million
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SARI	Santa Ana River Inceptor
SAWPA	Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
SBVMWD	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system
SSMP	Sanitary Sewer Management Plan
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
YVWD	Yucaipa Valley Water District