



Yucaipa Valley Water District

12770 Second Street, Yucaipa, California 92399 Phone: (909) 797-5117

Notice and Agenda of a Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors

Wednesday, December 2, 2015 at 6:00 p.m.

- I. **CALL TO ORDER** - Pledge of Allegiance
- II. **ROLL CALL**
- III. **PUBLIC COMMENTS** - At this time, members of the public may address the Board of Directors on matters within its jurisdiction. To provide comments on specific agenda items, please complete a speaker's request form and provide the completed form to the Board Secretary prior to the board meeting.
- IV. **CONSENT CALENDAR** - All matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered by the Board of Directors to be routine and will be enacted in one motion. There will be no discussion of these items prior to the time the board considers the motion unless members of the board, the administrative staff, or the public request specific items to be discussed and/or removed from the Consent Calendar.
 - A. Minutes of Meetings
 - 1. Regular Board Meeting - November 18, 2015
 - 2. Board Workshop - November 24, 2015
- V. **BOARD REPORTS**
 - A. Joint Agency Workshop - Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District, City of Beaumont and Yucaipa Valley Water District - November 30, 2015
 - B. Reports by Board Members
- VI. **STAFF REPORT**
- VII. **DISCUSSION ITEMS**
 - A. Adoption of Resolutions Electing to be Subject to the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act at Unequal Amounts for Employees and Annuitants with Respect to Recognized Employee Organizations [[Director Memorandum No. 15-110 - Page 27 of 47](#)]
 - RECOMMENDED ACTION: That the Board of Directors adopt the standardized CalPERS resolutions as follows: Resolution No. 2015-20 for General Employees; Resolution No. 2015-21 for Supervisory Employees;

Any person with a disability who requires accommodation in order to participate in this meeting should telephone Tysa Baeumel 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 board meeting 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

VIII. DIRECTORS COMMENTS

IX. ANNOUNCEMENTS

- A. December 8, 2015 at 4:00 p.m. - Board Workshop
- B. December 16, 2015 at 6:00 p.m. - Regular Board Meeting
- C. January 6, 2015 at 6:00 p.m. - Regular Board Meeting
- D. January 12, 2015 at 4:00 p.m. - Board Workshop
- E. January 20, 2015 at 6:00 p.m. - Regular Board Meeting
- F. January 26, 2015 at 4:00 p.m. - Board Workshop
- G. January 27, 2015 at 6:00 p.m. - San Gorgonio Pass Regional Water Resource Alliance at the City of Banning

X. ADJOURNMENT

Consent Calendar



Yucaipa Valley Water District

MINUTES OF A REGULAR BOARD MEETING

November 18, 2015 at 6:00 P.M.

Directors Present:

Lonni Granlund, President
Jay Bogh, Vice President
Bruce Granlund, Director
Ken Munoz, Director
Tom Shalhoub, Director

Staff Present:

Joseph Zoba, General Manager
Jack Nelson, Assistant General Manager
Brent Anton, Engineering Manager
Peggy Little, Administrative Supervisor
John Wrobel, Regulatory & Environmental Control
Manager

Directors Absent:

None

Consulting Staff Present:

David Wysocki, Legal Counsel

Registered Guests and Others Present:

Karen DaSilva, News Mirror
Leonard Stevenson, San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Steve Copelan, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
Gil Navarro, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Yucaipa Valley Water District was called to order by Director Lonni Granlund at 6:00 p.m. at the Administrative Office Building, 12770 Second Street, Yucaipa, California.

CALL TO ORDER

Director Lonni Granlund led the pledge of allegiance.

FLAG SALUTE

The roll was called and Director Jay Bogh, Director Bruce Granlund, Director Lonni Granlund, Director Ken Munoz and Director Tom Shalhoub were present.

ROLL CALL

There were no public comments.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Director Bruce Granlund moved to approve the consent calendar and Director Ken Munoz seconded the motion to approve the consent calendar.

CONSENT CALENDAR

A. Minutes of Meetings

1. Regular Board Meeting - November 4, 2015
2. Board Workshop - November 10, 2015

B. Payment of Bills

1. Approve/Ratify Invoices for Board Awarded Contracts
2. Ratify General Expenses for September 2015

The motion was approved by the following vote:

Director Jay Bogh - Yes
Director Bruce Granlund - Yes
Director Lonni Granlund - Yes

Director Ken Munoz - Yes
Director Tom Shalhoub - Yes

Reports by Board Members

- Director Ken Munoz reported on the recycled water fill station training session for residential customers held on November 12, 2015.
- Director Tom Shalhoub reported on the San Bernardino County Special Districts meeting held on November 16, 2015.

General Manager Joseph Zoba discussed the following items:

- The District will be participating in a joint agency workshop on Monday, November 30, 2015 at the Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District.

Following a staff presentation by General Manager Joseph Zoba, Director Tom Shalhoub moved and Director Ken Munoz seconded a motion to receive and file the audited financial statements.

The motion was approved by the following vote:

- Director Jay Bogh - Yes
- Director Bruce Granlund - Yes
- Director Lonni Granlund - Yes
- Director Ken Munoz - Yes
- Director Tom Shalhoub - Yes

Following a staff presentation by General Manager Joseph Zoba, Director Jay Bogh moved and Director Ken Munoz seconded a motion to authorize the District staff to execute audit engagement contracts with Vavrinek, Trine, Day & Co. through Fiscal Year 2018-19 for a sum not to exceed \$23,900 per year for the preparation of basic audited financial statements, excluding single audit reports if needed.

The motion was approved by the following vote:

- Director Jay Bogh - Yes
- Director Bruce Granlund - Yes
- Director Lonni Granlund - Yes
- Director Ken Munoz - Yes
- Director Tom Shalhoub - Yes

BOARD REPORTS

STAFF REPORT

DISCUSSION ITEMS:

DM 15-105
DISCUSSION
REGARDING THE
AUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS FOR
THE PERIOD ENDING
ON JUNE 30, 2015

DM 15-106
CONSIDERATION OF
EXECUTING A
FINANCIAL AUDIT
CONTRACT WITH
VAVRINEK, TRINE,
DAY & COMPANY

Following a staff presentation by General Manager Joseph Zoba, Director Bruce Granlund moved and Director Ken Munoz seconded a motion to receive and file the unaudited financial report as presented.

DM 15-107
UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD
ENDING ON OCTOBER
31, 2015

The motion was approved by the following vote:

- Director Jay Bogh - Yes
- Director Bruce Granlund - Yes
- Director Lonni Granlund - Yes
- Director Ken Munoz - Yes
- Director Tom Shalhoub - Yes

Following a staff presentation by Engineering Manager Brent Anton, Director Tom Shalhoub moved and Director Ken Munoz seconded a motion to approve Change Order No. 1 for a decrease of \$8,375.00 and authorize the filing of the Notice of Completion and release of the retention amount of \$26,419.00 thirty-five days after the recorded date.

DM 15-108
CHANGE ORDER NO.
1 AND NOTICE OF
COMPLETION FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION
CONTRACT WITH
BORDEN
EXCAVATING FOR
THE 30" AND 12"
DRINKING WATER
PIPELINES IN
SECOND STREET,
YUCAIPA)

The motion was approved by the following vote:

- Director Jay Bogh - Yes
- Director Bruce Granlund - Yes
- Director Lonni Granlund - Yes
- Director Ken Munoz - Yes
- Director Tom Shalhoub - Yes

Following a staff presentation by Engineering Manager Brent Anton, Director Ken Munoz moved and Director Bruce Granlund seconded a motion to authorize the District staff to solicit bids for the construction of 740 linear feet of 8-inch ductile iron pipe in Date Street, 800 linear feet of 8-inch ductile iron pipe in Dodd Street, 691 linear feet of 8-inch ductile iron pipe in Panorama Drive, 426 linear feet of 8-inch ductile iron pipe in Lennox Street, 428 linear feet of 8-inch ductile iron pipe in Verona Street and 438 linear feet of 8-inch ductile iron pipe in Calvin Street.

DM 15-109
AUTHORIZATION TO
SOLICIT BIDS FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION
OF AN 8-INCH
DRINKING WATER
PIPELINE IN DATE
STREET, DODD
STREET, PANORAMA
DRIVE, LENNOX
STREET, VERONA
STREET AND CALVIN
STREET

The motion was approved by the following vote:

- Director Jay Bogh - Yes
- Director Bruce Granlund - Yes
- Director Lonni Granlund - Yes
- Director Ken Munoz - Yes
- Director Tom Shalhoub - Yes

There were no director comments.

DIRECTOR
COMMENTS

Director Lonni Granlund called attention to the announcements listed on the agenda.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Director Jay Bogh, Director Bruce Granlund, Director Lonni Granlund, Director Ken Munoz and Director Tom Shalhoub were present in closed session with Legal Counsel David Wysocki and General Manager Joseph Zoba concerning the following item:

CLOSED SESSION

- A. Conference with Real Property Negotiator(s)
Property: Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 0301-211-020 and 0301-201-030
Agency Negotiator: Joseph Zoba, General Manager
Negotiating Parties: Mesa Verde Ventures LLC c/o Betek Corporation
Under Negotiation: Terms of Payment and Price

The Board Members reconvened out of closed session into open session and Legal Counsel David Wysocki reported that direction was provided to the General Manager but no reportable action was taken in closed session.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:50 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph B. Zoba, Secretary

(Seal)

MINUTES OF A BOARD WORKSHOP

November 24, 2015 at 4:00 P.M.

Directors Present:

Jay Bogh, Vice President
Bruce Granlund, Director
Ken Munoz, Director
Tom Shalhoub, Director

Staff Present:

Joseph Zoba, General Manager
Jack Nelson, Assistant General Manager
Jennifer Ares, Water Resource Manager
Brent Anton, Engineering Manager
John Hull, Public Works Manager
Chelsie Fogus, Engineering Technician I

Directors Absent:

Lonni Granlund, President

Consulting Staff Present:

David Wysocki, Legal Counsel

Guests and Others Present:

David Duron, Customer
Richard Siegmund, Customer
Steve Copelan, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
Leonard Stevenson, San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

- I. Call to Order - 4:00 p.m.
- II. Public Comments - General Manager Joseph Zoba recognized the members of the Board of Directors and District staff in attendance.
 - David Duron commented on the use and importance of recycled water.
- III. Staff Report:
 - The District staff briefly discussed the following items:
 - The Yucaipa Valley Water District will be conducting a recycled water fill station training session on Saturday, December 5, 2015 at 8:00 a.m.
 - The City of Beaumont, Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District and the Yucaipa Valley Water District will be meeting at the offices of the Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District on November 30, 2015 at 7:00 pm to discuss regional sewer collection and treatment issues.
- 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] - General Manager Joseph Zoba reported on the District's water conservation efforts and the steps taken to achieve the required 36% water conservation goal required by the State Water Resources Control Board.
 - 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] - General Manager Joseph Zoba discussed the proposed changes to the District's Sustainability Plan.
 - C. Overview of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act and Proposed Basin Boundary Revisions [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-235] - General Manager

Joseph Zoba discussed the implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act and proposed basin boundary changes.

V. Operational Updates

- A. Overview of the Proposed 2016 Water Pipeline Replacement Program [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-236] - Engineering Manager Brent Anton provided an overview of the proposed water pipeline replacement projects for 2016.
- B. Overview of the Recycled Water Filling Station for Customers of the Yucaipa Valley Water District [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-237] - General Manager Joseph Zoba and Public Works Manager John Hull provided an update on the operation of the recycled water fill station.

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] - Engineering Manager Brent Anton provided an overview of the Reservoir R-12.4 project construction.
- 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] - Engineering Manager Brent Anton provided information about the recycled water pipelines under construction in the District's service area.

VII. Administrative Items

- 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] - General Manager Joseph Zoba reported on the successful implementation of a new Skydrop installation effort.
- B. Discussion Regarding the Transition to CalPERS Medical Insurance [Workshop Memorandum No. 15-241] - General Manager Joseph Zoba provided information about the transition to CalPERS medical for the District employees.

VIII. Director Comments

- There were no comments from the board members.

IX. Closed Session - Director Jay Bogh, Director Bruce Granlund, Director Ken Munoz, and Director Tom Shalhoub were present in closed session with Legal Counsel David Wysocki and General Manager Joseph Zoba concerning the following items:

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

The Board Members reconvened from closed session into open session and Legal Counsel David Wysocki reported that direction was provided to the General Manager but no reportable action was taken in closed session.

X. Adjournment - The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph B. Zoba, Secretary

Board Reports



Yucaipa Valley Water District

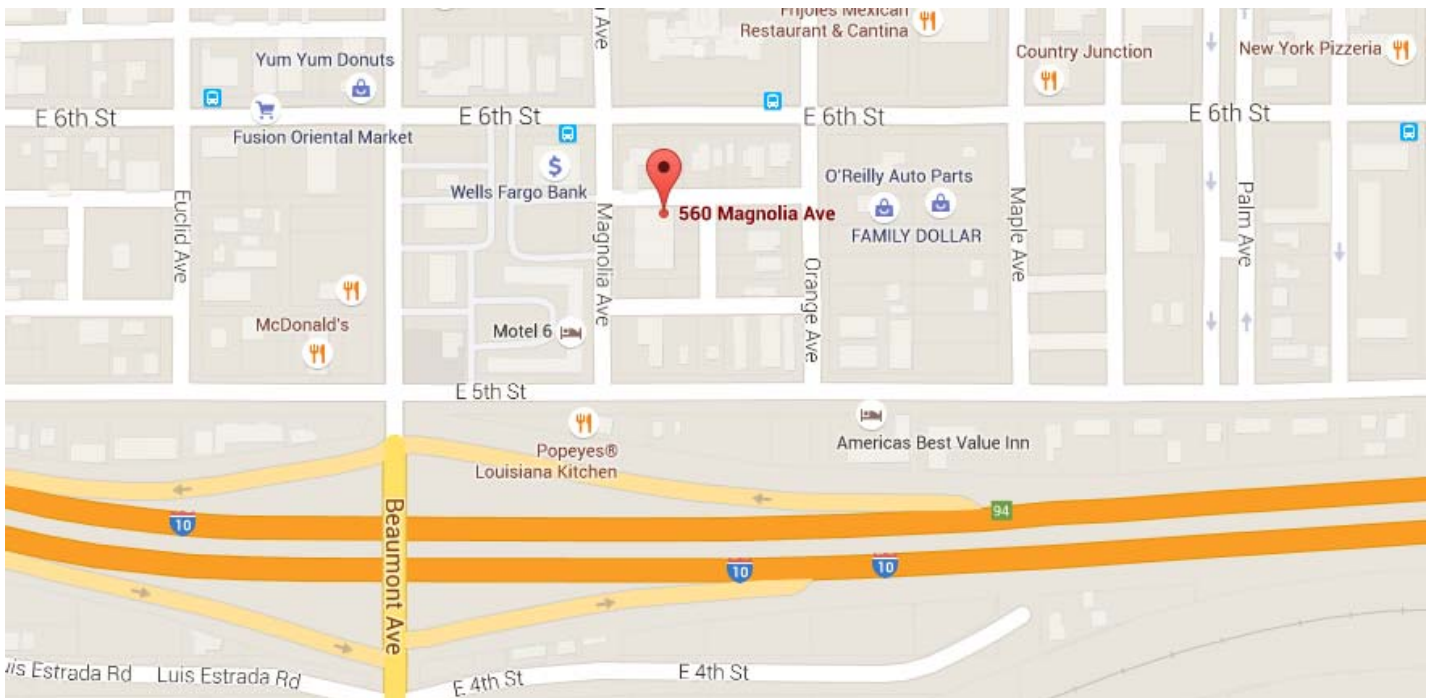


Notice and Agenda of a Joint Agency Workshop
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District
City of Beaumont
Yucaipa Valley Water District

**Discussion Regarding Regional Sewer Collection
and Sewer Treatment Opportunities**

Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District Board Room
560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, California 92223

Monday, November 30, 2015 at 7:00 p.m.



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.

Staff Report



Yucaipa Valley Water District



Yucaipa Valley Water District

Notice of a Community Water Meeting

Join Us for a Conversation about the Drought, Local Water Resources and Water Conservation Programs

The Yucaipa Valley Water District will be hosting a community conversation to discuss the current drought, recycled water, Skydrop irrigation controllers and the management of our water resources.

For more additional information, please contact the Yucaipa Valley Water District at (909) 797-5117.

Wednesday, December 9, 2015, at 6:00 p.m.

Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility at Crystal Creek
35477 Oak Glen Road, Yucaipa 92399



Not much bang for the buck in DWP turf rebates, city controller audit says



Richard Delgado, 65, replaces most of the turf in his frontyard with three different colors of bark in the San Fernando Valley in June. (Anne Cusack / Los Angeles Times)

By **Taylor Goldenstein and Matt Stevens** · Contact Reporters

NOVEMBER 20, 2015, 7:35 PM

Los Angeles' turf rebate program saved less water per dollar spent than other Department of Water and Power conservation programs, an audit released by the city controller said Friday.

Auditors found that money spent for rebates on items such as high-efficiency appliances yielded a water savings almost five times higher than turf replacement. They also found that the DWP does not prioritize water conservation projects based on which are the most cost-effective.

City Controller Ron Galperin called on the water provider to focus its conservation programs in order to achieve more sustained and cost-effective water savings.

"If money is no object, turf replacement rebates are a relatively expedient way to save water," Galperin said. "But, of course, money is an object."

In fiscal year 2014-15, the DWP spent \$40.2 million on customer incentive and rebate programs, Galperin's office said. Nearly \$17.8 million of that went to turf rebates. Each dollar invested in turf

rebates is expected to save 350 gallons of water over the estimated 10-year “life expectancy” of residential turf replacement, the audit said.

In comparison, the department spent \$14.9 million on rebates for high-efficiency appliances and fixtures. Those rebates yield a per-dollar savings of more than 1,700 gallons of water over their estimated lifetimes of up to 19 years, Galperin's office said.

The turf rebate program “had value as a gimmick that ... probably spurred a heightened awareness,” Galperin said at a news conference, adding: “It's the job of my office to look at return on investment.”

In a statement, DWP Board President Mel Levine and General Manager Marcie Edwards said the agency wants to offer “a menu of tools” to customers. However, they added, appliance rebates, which have been around since the early 1990s, are not in as high demand as they once were.

“For many of these fixtures we have reached a market saturation point and they no longer offer the broad-based water savings opportunities they once did,” Levine and Edwards said. “LADWP’s turf replacement program has helped us target the largest remaining opportunity for broad-based water savings: outdoor water use.”

Mayor Eric Garcetti said the turf replacement program had more long-term goals than just upfront water savings.

“Our city’s water conservation efforts aren't just about reacting to the current crisis, but rather changing the way we think about water,” Garcetti said in a statement.

The DWP has allocated \$59 million for water conservation programs this year, Galperin’s office said. He called on the agency to base its rebates on water saved, and advocated for the widespread installation of so-called smart meters, which give customers real-time information about their water usage.

He also said the department should invest more in water infrastructure and technology, such as water recycling and storm-water capture.

“Water conservation programs should be assessed based on how much water they save, and whether they will enhance our future supplies,” Galperin said in a statement.

But experts said the audit overlooked some major benefits of the turf replacement rebate programs.

J.R. DeShazo, director of the Luskin Center for Innovation at UCLA and professor of public policy and urban planning, said the audit did not seem to take into account the high price of water as well as the relatively small amount of water saved by a high-efficiency appliance compared with drought-tolerant landscaping.

“These investments are freeing up water at a lower cost than the DWP could buy the same amount of water from MWD [Metropolitan Water District of Southern California], and we can get a lot of water out of the turf rebate program,” DeShazo said.

Though DeShazo agreed that smart meters are worth consideration, the devices and their installation are very expensive — much more expensive than the turf rebate program — and also serve as an educational tool that does not directly affect consumption.

By some accounts, Californians' penchant for ripping out their grass has been the most significant silver lining of the state's ongoing drought.

In October 2014, Garcetti ordered an increase in the size of turf removal rebates to as much as \$3.75 per square foot. In those large payouts, the MWD paid \$2, and the DWP paid \$1.75.

Then on April 1, Gov. Jerry Brown issued a historic executive order calling on Californians to reduce their urban water consumption by 25%. As a part of that order, he called on the state to replace 50 million square feet of lawns with drought-tolerant landscaping in partnership with local governments.

Weeks later, Garcetti said Los Angeles alone would account for half of Brown's goal by the end of 2015.

By July, the MWD said it had stopped offering rebates, having committed more than \$300 million to customers for lawn removal. The DWP continues to offer the rebates without the MWD's contribution.

The DWP has thus far refused to release the names and addresses of residents who received turf rebates, citing privacy concerns.

Galperin called for the DWP to release them. The agency is suing the MWD to keep the information private.

"Billing information for customers ... is different than the person who voluntarily chooses to ask for an incentive or rebate and gets money from ratepayers for that," Galperin said.

Times staff writer David Zahniser contributed to this report.

Editorial L.A.'s turf rebates aren't just a gimmick



Richard Delgado, 65, replaces most of the turf in his San Fernando Valley yard with three different colors of bark on June 8. (Los Angeles Times)

By **The Times Editorial Board** · **Contact Reporter**

NOVEMBER 25, 2015, 5:00 AM

City Controller Ron Galperin took aim last week at Los Angeles' popular "Cash in Your Lawn" rebate program, calling the program a "gimmick" that helped get people to pay attention to the drought but didn't generate much immediate water savings. His audit of Department of Water and Power conservation programs found that Angelenos voluntarily cut their daily water use by 22 gallons per person over the course of the last year, while the turf removal saved only about half a gallon — or, as the controller said, a "drop in the bucket."

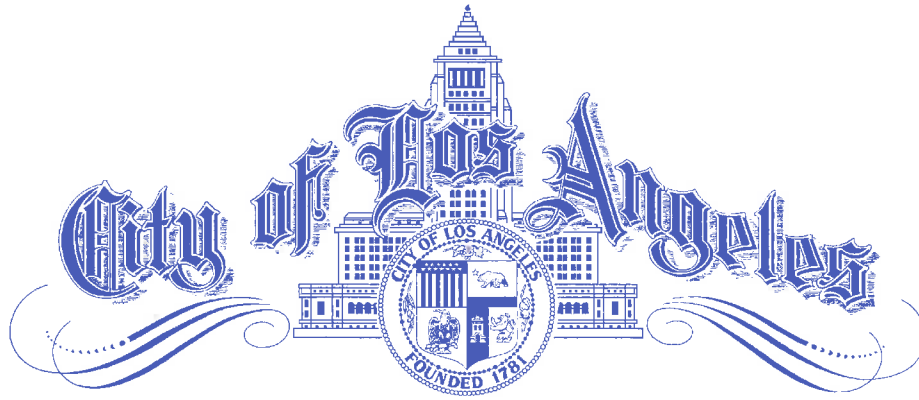
It's unrealistic to expect dramatic water savings from turf removal in the first year.-

Puns aside, Galperin's comments miss the target. When more than 9,000 households and businesses rip out their thirsty lawns and replace them with drought-tolerant landscaping that requires a fraction of the water over the long run, that's no gimmick. That's real, permanent transformation that will help Los Angeles conserve water for years to come.

Besides, it's unrealistic to expect dramatic water savings from turf removal in the first year. Customers who replace grass with drought-tolerant yards may save little or no water in the beginning, as they have to irrigate to get the new plants established. The savings — typically between 18% and 83% — come in future years when the established landscapes can thrive with minimal water.

It's also unrealistic to expect that Angelenos will continue taking short showers, letting their lawns die and living with other austerity measures once the drought is declared over. Volunteerism only goes so far. Los Angeles — and California — have steadily reduced water usage over the last two decades through laws and incentives that persuade people to install efficient toilets, shower heads and appliances. It makes sense, then, to focus on landscaping, which soaks up 50% of the state's urban water use, and to use incentives to spur the cultural and aesthetic shift needed to elevate a water-sipping native garden to the status of a lush green lawn.

Galperin is right that turf rebates are expensive, although less pricey than it would be to import water from Northern California to irrigate those lawns. Going forward, the DWP should tighten the program to make sure that ratepayers get the biggest bang for their rebate buck. The utility could also use "Cash in Your Lawn" to help property owners develop landscapes that are not just drought-tolerant but environmentally sustainable. That should be the ultimate goal: yards that capture rainwater and let it soak into the ground rather than shunting stormwater into the gutters where it carries trash and pollutants to the ocean; plants that provide habitat for bees, birds and other wildlife; and a leafy tree canopy to help counter the climate's rising temperatures.



RON GALPERIN
CONTROLLER

November 20, 2015

Honorable Eric Garcetti, Mayor
Honorable Michael Feuer, City Attorney
Honorable Members of the Los Angeles City Council
All Angelenos

Re: Audit of DWP Customer-Based Water Conservation Programs

Dear Colleagues and Fellow Angelenos:

As we prepare for the possibility of heavy rains this winter, we should keep in mind that El Nino-produced storms in California could bring us only a temporary respite from a protracted drought. Droughts are to be expected in our state and scientists have found evidence from centuries ago that some of them have lasted for decades. As temperatures rise due to climate change, our natural weather cycles are expected to become more extreme.

Currently, City of Los Angeles customers of the Department of Water and Power (DWP) use more than 435 million gallons of water per day, 85% of which comes from hundreds of miles away. Stocks we depend on from Northern California, the Eastern Sierras and the Colorado River have been diminishing. Last year, California's snowpack was only 35% of normal. This year, it peaked at 17% of normal, a modern-record low.

What if those conditions persisted for a long while? How would we continue to quench the thirst of our semi-arid City of 4 million people and our region of more than 20 million? Hence the imperatives that we reduce our dependence on far-away supplies and our uses thereof.

Our Record of Conservation So Far

As a community, Angelenos have responded with extraordinary verve to calls to cut back on water use from the Governor and Mayor. Collectively, Los Angeles City

Honorable Eric Garcetti, Mayor
Honorable Michael Feuer, City Attorney
Honorable Members of the Los Angeles City Council
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customers have cut back on water use by nearly 17% during the last two years, reducing average per person daily consumption from 131 gallons to 109. This is truly remarkable, given that, before these cuts, we were already using the same amount of water we did when there were a million fewer of us.

Today, I am releasing an audit that examines various customer incentive and rebate programs under the auspices of the DWP, which spent \$24.7 million on such programs in FY 2013-14 and \$40.2 million in FY 2014-15. This year's DWP budget calls for spending \$59 million on water conservation programs. Our principal water wholesaler, the Metropolitan Water District, has also increased its spending on such programs. MWD, which spent only \$18 million on rebates and incentives in all of Southern California in Fiscal Year 2013-14, increased that to \$131 million in FY 2014-15, of which \$43 million went to pay for rebates and incentives in the City of Los Angeles alone.

Earlier this year, MWD added more than \$300 million for all of Southern California. These expenditures covered the costs of providing customers with free water-saving devices such as faucet aerators and low flow showerheads, providing customers with rebates for installing low-flow toilets and washing machines, and for replacing water-hungry lawns with more drought tolerant landscapes.

DWP reported that, as a result of its direct water conservation programs, 4,210 acre-feet of water were saved in Fiscal Year 2013-14. That works out to about one gallon per capita per day. In Fiscal Year 2014-15, DWP reported saving 7,197 acre-feet of water, which works out to 1.6 gallons per capita per day. The DWP's turf replacement program, which saved the second most water among DWP's four financial incentive programs, accounted for water savings of about half a gallon per person per day. During this same period, Angelenos voluntarily cut their overall water use by 22 gallons per person per day.

One can't help but think that the direct savings from the rebate programs were a relative drop in the bucket.

DWP's Turf Replacement Investment Was Largely a Gimmick

Auditors found that DWP does not adequately prioritize water conservation projects based on which are the most cost effective. The key component of DWP's conservation program last year--turf replacement--targeted outdoor water use, which constitutes about half of residential water use. But evidence suggests that the turf replacement program, called "Cash in Your Lawn," was largely a gimmick--a device intended to attract attention and publicity.

It in some ways worked as intended. By paying more to provide customers an initial opportunity to get involved in water conservation--in hopes that participation and

Honorable Eric Garcetti, Mayor
Honorable Michael Feuer, City Attorney
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behavior might continue--it had value as an advertising campaign that helped stimulate major public interest in the drought. But this came at a rather high cost and, arguably at the cost of some fairness. Aid was distributed Citywide but was most concentrated in the western San Fernando Valley. As well as ordinary ratepayers, beneficiaries included some affluent households and some private golf courses. One particular contractor benefited handsomely.

If money is no object, turf replacement rebates are a relatively expedient way to save substantial amounts of water, But, of course, money is an object. Auditors found that the turf replacement program gave DWP the lowest return on investment, in terms of gallons of water saved per dollar spent, than other conservation programs, by a wide margin. Auditors calculated that DWP spent nearly \$16 million on *non-turf replacement programs* in FY 2014-15 that were expected to save between 1,717 and 7,278 gallons per dollar over their estimated lifetimes. Turf replacement programs, on the other hand, were expected to save only an estimated 350 gallons per dollar spent over the lifetime of DWP's nearly \$18 million investment in FY 2014-15. (These expenses do not include administrative and certain other costs.) That does not take into account the cost of additional turf replacement rebates paid by the MWD. These lifetime estimates are based on DWP's reports of its spending and estimates of the life expectancy of residential turf replacement (forecast at 10 years) versus the life expectancy of other major rebate programs (forecast at up to 19 years).

How Interest in Turf Rebates Swelled and Fell Off

The turf replacement program, which had been around for several years, attracted little attention until last Fall when both DWP and MWD dramatically raised the amounts of rebates they were offering. MWD doubled its rebate from \$1 to \$2 per square foot of residential lawns removed. DWP increased its rebate from \$1 per square foot to \$1.75. Thus, homeowners could claim combined rebates of up to \$3.75 per square foot for replacing lawns with gravel, drought resistant plants and/or artificial turf. A similar pattern held true for lawn replacements for businesses, which were paid up to \$3 per square foot from both agencies combined. This did not reflect ratepayers' total costs. Since DWP ratepayers pay MWD for the water DWP purchases, part of what MWD offered DWP customers in rebates originated with DWP ratepayers.

Here is a breakdown of the program's trajectory to date. DWP statistics show that less than one percent of all DWP's 700,000 residential and commercial customers received turf replacement rebates during the two most recently completed fiscal years. In FY 2013-14, 1,236 residential customers and 14 business customers received them. But those numbers surged in FY 2014-15, when 5,320 residential customers and 106 business customers received the rebates. In the first two months of this fiscal year, DWP reported those numbers continued to grow, with an additional 2,579 residential

Honorable Eric Garcetti, Mayor
Honorable Michael Feuer, City Attorney
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customers and 28 businesses receiving checks for completed projects. That extended the turf rebate participation rate to two percent of DWP's approximately 480,000 *residential* customers. To be fair, that number does not fully reflect the program's appeal in that it does not count an additional 24,093 DWP residential customers whose applications are still in queue, according to the MWD. If two-thirds of those customers follow through on their projects that would appreciably boost participation to almost seven percent of DWP residential customers.

The California Urban Water Conservation Council estimates that there are 2.5 million acres of turf grass in California. If we were to take the turf replacement rebate program to its logical extreme, and issue rebates of \$3 per square foot to replace all of that, we would have to spend \$403 billion, which is about two thirds of the national defense budget.

My office believes that transparency is important and that public monies used for incentives should be a matter of public record. DWP, however, has not released detailed information about who the turf rebate recipients are, citing ratepayers' privacy rights. MWD, however, has released information about DWP customers receiving rebates, with names and precise addresses redacted. In the case of customers of most other Southern California water agencies outside the City of Los Angeles, MWD has also provided names. Disclosures of who received turf replacement rebates in these jurisdictions outside the City have shown that recipients have included owners of high-value residences as well as exclusive country clubs. Some private golf courses are known to have been recipients in the City as well.

Last year, seeking to spike interest in conservation, MWD tapped its reserves and appropriated a two-year total of \$450 million for water conservation incentives and rebates for Fiscal Years 2014-15 and 2015-16. By this month, MWD reported that it had spent or committed almost all of that money. It had paid out or was committed to pay out \$277 million throughout Southern California for turf replacement rebates alone. MWD has stopped taking new applications for them. But DWP is still offering \$1.75 per square foot. Officials told my office, however, that, since MWD dropped out, applications by DWP ratepayers have dropped off by 80%.

Turf replacement rebates may have helped to alter cultural norms for the better as neighbors eyed one another's newly landscaped yards, but there have been criticisms too--including observations that surfaces such as gravel and artificial turf increase surface temperatures and promote a lack of watering that can kill nearby trees dependent on residual water from lawns.

Honorable Eric Garcetti, Mayor
Honorable Michael Feuer, City Attorney
Honorable Members of the Los Angeles City Council
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A Sobering and Encouraging Review

In examining this program and DWP's various other incentives--including less expensive, longstanding and more cost-effective rebates for low-flow toilets and efficient washing machines--my office received information that was both sobering and encouraging. The sobering part was that all of DWP's incentive programs combined cut per capita water use by only 2.6 gallons per day over two years.

The encouraging part was that, during the same period, Angelenos voluntarily cut their overall water use by a remarkable 22 gallons per person per day. That means Angelenos, acting without special financial incentives, accounted for 88% of the cuts in reducing per capita daily use. This has been an overwhelmingly civic-minded response. It also suggests, as our audit indicates, that public education about the need to conserve can be an even more powerful tool than financial incentives.

Giving Ratepayers More Choices

Ironically, increased conservation has meant that DWP took in less money than expected. The utility announced last month that it would have to implement a small upward rate adjustment to make up the difference and keep the system running. The DWP is also seeking a longer-term rate increase that will ask all of us to pay more.

As an alternative to current rebate and incentive programs, what if we were to let creativity reign and structure financial incentives beyond the current two-tiered and even the proposed four-tiered system of rates? We could reward ratepayers for using less water, however they accomplished it, regardless of whether they participated in a formal rebate program. In other words, what if we were to promote more choices?

That might stimulate even more interest in conservation. But for a program like that to flourish, ratepayers would need to be able to measure their own progress on a daily--or even a minute to minute basis. The technology to do that is available, but not in use.

Meters and Submeters

Practically speaking, it is very difficult for ratepayers now to monitor their usage effectively. Current water meters record usage only in 7.48 gallon increments and bi-monthly water bills, only in 748 gallon increments. It's difficult to get immediate gratification from, say, taking a shorter shower when you can't figure out how much water--and money--you saved. But so-called "smart meters" and submetering technologies exist that could measure in much smaller increments and give instant feedback to ratepayers and to utility billing systems capable of generating discounts..

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Smart meters and submeters rely on WiFi or cell phone technologies to communicate directly to utilities and customers, who can access the information in real time on their computers and smartphones.

Some other major water systems around the country and state have already started installing smart meters. But DWP, the nation's largest municipal utility, is behind. DWP's electrical power side, which is its biggest revenue generator, is unfortunately thinking of installing smart meters that won't work for the water side. The electrical side may have unique needs, but installing smart electric meters, without having smart water metering technology, would be a terribly missed opportunity.

Further, I suggest that DWP explore providing incentives for the installation of water meters or submeters for more tenant households. DWP reports that it has about 700,000 meters but there are about 1.4 million households in the City. Households that don't have meters are typically in multi-unit buildings with only one meter per building. Using smart meters or submeters in individual apartments would provide a way for these households too to keep tabs on how much they use.

How Do We Increase Our Supply of Water?

We draw only about 11% of our water from our principal local source--an underground water basin that covers much of the San Fernando Valley. This aquifer, called the San Fernando Groundwater Basin, is currently so polluted that less than one third of the DWP's 115 wells can be used. It has been polluted since the 1940s when a largely unregulated aircraft industry dumped contaminants without due care. Efforts to clean this up, which have been going on for decades, have not yet succeeded in containing the spread of the underground contaminated plume.

Our primary sources for water are hundreds of miles away. We have had to reduce the amount of water we take from the Owens Valley, a source near the Eastern Sierras, because of adverse environmental impacts. Our other major northern California source, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, is in ecological danger and the state has restricted withdrawals. Our third major source, the Colorado River Basin, may also be in trouble.

Taking these factors into account, City water planners have charted courses intended to reduce our need to import so much. The Mayor has set a laudable goal of reducing by 50% the amount we buy from MWD by 2024. MWD's prices have doubled in the last dozen years, and will only continue to increase.

A Time to Think Bigger?

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Honorable Michael Feuer, City Attorney
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I support the efforts that are currently underway to expand the removal of solids from sewage water so that more of it can be safely recycled for landscaping and industrial uses, and to capture more water during rainstorms so that it can be used to decontaminate and replenish our groundwater basin. We should consider expanding these efforts. For example, the City discharges 255,000 acre feet of sewage water per year into the ocean. The City has set a goal for itself, 20 years from now, to recycle 49,000 more acre feet per year of this wastewater. DWP says that setting a higher goal would cost too much in increased energy use and pipeline construction. But we believe that, notwithstanding, there is potential to increase that amount.

We should also consider the obvious fact of the ocean as a water source. The DWP has largely ruled out desalination because of concern over high cost and environmental impacts. But desalination technology is improving and the City should keep an open mind.

In Conclusion

Angelenos have altered, at this time, their water use habits for the better through greater awareness of the seriousness of our problem and through incentives. But the questions are: Is this permanent and, if not, how do we make it so? Moreover, we need a rate system that will encourage people to conserve.

There is definitely room for incentives. But we should consider providing them based on how much water people save, not on which rebate or incentive program they participate in. And, as we invest in incentives to reduce overuse of water, we must also invest in enhancing supplies.

While we face challenges, we also have opportunities to find new ways of meeting our goals and lead the nation in intelligent use of precious resources.

Respectfully Submitted,



Ron Galperin
CITY CONTROLLER

Discussion Items





Date: December 2, 2015

Prepared By: Joseph Zoba, General Manager
Vicky Elisalda, Controller
Sara Onate, Administrative Clerk IV

Subject: Adoption of Resolutions Electing to be Subject to the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act at Unequal Amounts for Employees and Annuitants with Respect to Recognized Employee Organizations

Recommendation: That the Board of Directors adopt the standardized CalPERS resolutions as follows: Resolution No. 2015-20 for General Employees; Resolution No. 2015-21 for Supervisory Employees; Resolution No. 2015-22 for Management Employees; and Resolution No. 2015-23 for the Board of Directors

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 has been analyzing various options for medical insurance. These options were presented at the board workshop on October 27, 2015.

Based on the direction provided to the District staff at the board workshop on October 27, 2015, the District staff has coordinated the preparation of the attached resolutions for your consideration.

The adoption of the attached resolutions do not alter the bargaining group agreements currently in effect. It simply provides comparable medical coverage from a larger pool of recipients which is expected to stabilize costs for both the District and the employees.

Additionally, section 6b of each resolution requires the District to pay up to the PEMHCA minimum for each employee. Based on the existing contribution by the District for medical insurance, this requirement is fulfilled. Information about the rate of growth for the PEMHCA minimum is provided on pages 4-5 for your information.

9/11/2015

Monthly Premiums for Contracting Agencies Los Angeles Area Region Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura										
Effective Date: 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016										
Basic Monthly Rate (B)										
PLAN	If you are ⇒	Employee Only	Plan Code	Party Code	Employee & 1 Dependent	Plan Code	Party Code	Employee & 2+ Dependents	Plan Code	Party Code
Anthem HMO Select		\$543.47	413	1	\$1,086.94	413	2	\$1,413.02	413	3
Anthem HMO Traditional		610.64	402	1	1,221.28	402	2	1,587.66	402	3
BSC Access+		566.53	144	1	1,133.06	144	2	1,472.98	144	3
BSC NetValue		576.46	062	1	1,152.92	062	2	1,498.80	062	3
Health Net Salud y Más		466.11	443	1	932.22	443	2	1,211.89	443	3
Health Net SmartCare		585.39	408	1	1,170.78	408	2	1,522.01	408	3
Kaiser Permanente		543.83	306	1	1,087.66	306	2	1,413.96	306	3
PERS Choice		598.75	321	1	1,197.50	321	2	1,556.75	321	3
PERS Select		547.55	080	1	1,095.10	080	2	1,423.63	080	3
PERSCare		666.91	326	1	1,333.82	326	2	1,733.97	326	3
PORAC		699.00	207	1	1,399.00	207	2	1,789.00	207	3
UnitedHealthcare		492.24	428	1	984.48	428	2	1279.82	428	3
Supplement/Managed Medicare Monthly Rate (M)										
PLAN	If you are ⇒	Employee Only	Plan Code	Party Code	Employee & 1 Dependent	Plan Code	Party Code	Employee & 2+ Dependents	Plan Code	Party Code
Kaiser Permanente SR Adv		\$297.23	316	1	\$594.46	316	2	\$891.69	316	3
PERS Choice Med Supp		366.38	331	1	732.76	331	2	1,099.14	331	3
PERS Select Med Supp		366.38	081	1	732.76	081	2	1,099.14	081	3
PERSCare Med Supp		408.04	336	1	816.08	336	2	1,224.12	336	3
PORAC Med Supp		442.00	208	1	881.00	208	2	1,408.00	208	3
UnitedHealthcare		320.98	382	1	641.96	382	2	962.94	382	3
Group Med Adv/PPO Health Only		320.98	383	1	641.96	383	2	962.94	383	3
UnitedHealthcare ¹		320.98	383	1	641.96	383	2	962.94	383	3
Group Med Adv/PPO Health/Dental/Vision		320.98	383	1	641.96	383	2	962.94	383	3
Combination Monthly Rate										
PLAN	If you are ⇒	Employee in M 1 Dependent in B	Plan Code	Party Code	Employee in M 2+ Dependents in B	Plan Code	Party Code	Employee in M & 1 Dependent in M 1+ Dependents in B	Plan Code	Party Code
Kaiser Permanente/Sr Adv		\$841.06	342	4	\$1,167.36	342	5	\$920.76	342	6
PERS Choice/Med Supp		965.13	347	4	1,324.38	347	5	1,092.01	347	6
PERS Select/Med Supp		913.93	353	4	1,242.46	353	5	1,061.29	353	6
PERSCare/Med Supp		1,074.95	358	4	1,475.10	358	5	1,216.23	358	6
PORAC/Med Supp		1,142.00	158	4	1,532.00	158	5	1,271.00	158	6
UnitedHealthcare		813.22	369	4	1,108.56	369	5	937.30	369	6
Group Med Adv/PPO Health Only		813.22	369	4	1,108.56	369	5	937.30	369	6
UnitedHealthcare ¹		813.22	370	4	1,108.56	370	5	937.30	370	6
Group Med Adv/PPO Health/Dental/Vision		813.22	370	4	1,108.56	370	5	937.30	370	6

B=Basic Health Plan, M=Medicare Health Plan

¹Dental and Vision coverage is an additional \$26.32 per member, per month premium. UnitedHealthcare will bill you directly for this amount

9/11/2015

Monthly Premiums for Contracting Agencies Los Angeles Area Region Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura										
Effective Date: 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016										
Combination Monthly Rate										
PLAN	If you are ⇒	Employee in B 1 Dependent in M	Plan Code	Party Code	Employee in B 2+ Dependents in M	Plan Code	Party Code	Employee in B & 1 Dependent in B 1+ Dependents in M	Plan Code	Party Code
Kaiser Permanente/Sr Adv		\$841.06	342	7	\$1,138.29	342	8	\$1,167.36	342	9
PERS Choice/Med Supp		965.13	347	7	1,331.51	347	8	1,324.38	347	9
PERS Select/Med Supp		913.93	353	7	1,280.31	353	8	1,242.46	353	9
PERSCare/Med Supp		1,074.95	358	7	1,482.99	358	8	1,475.10	358	9
PORAC/Med Supp		1,138.00	158	7	1,665.00	158	8	1,528.00	158	9
UnitedHealthcare Group Med Adv/PPO Health Only		813.22	369	7	1,134.20	369	8	1,108.56	369	9
UnitedHealthcare ¹ Group Med Adv/PPO Health/Dental/Vision		813.22	370	7	1,134.20	370	8	1,108.56	370	9

B=Basic Health Plan, M=Medicare Health Plan

¹Dental and Vision coverage is an additional \$26.32 per member, per month premium. UnitedHealthcare will bill you directly for this amount

Page 2 of 2



California Public Employees' Retirement System
 P.O. Box 942715
 Sacramento, CA 94229-2715
 (888) CalPERS (or 888-225-7377)
 TTY: (877) 249-7442
 www.calpers.ca.gov

Reference No.:
 Circular Letter No.: 600-012-15
 Distribution: VII
 Special:

Circular Letter

April 13, 2015

TO: CONTRACTING AGENCY HEALTH BENEFITS OFFICERS AND ASSISTANT HEALTH BENEFITS OFFICERS

SUBJECT: CONTRACTING AGENCY MINIMUM EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION CALCULATION FOR 2016

Background The purpose of this Circular Letter is to inform contracting Public Agencies and Schools of the new minimum employer health contribution for 2016. Employers do not need to take action unless they wish to make a change to their current contribution method.

The Minimum Employer Contribution amount is prescribed by Government Code Section 22892 of the Public Employees Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA)¹. Contracting agencies that have designated the PEMHCA Minimum as their contribution will have their employer billing updated automatically to reflect the new amount effective January 1, 2016.

The Minimum Employer Contribution was originally established as a specific dollar value with specified increases from calendar years 2004 through 2008. Starting in calendar year 2009, the calculated adjustments are based upon the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index-Urban (CPI-U).

California Government Code 22892 of the PEMHCA establishes the contracting agencies' minimum health premium contribution for their participating active membership. In addition, this section provides that "commencing January 1, 2009, the employer contribution shall be adjusted annually by the board to reflect any changes in the medical care component of the CPI-U and shall be rounded to the nearest dollar."

The table below displays annual increases of the Minimum Employer Contribution for active members.

¹ California Government Code § 20000, et seq.

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Minimum Employer Contribution by Calendar Year	
Calendar Year	Employer Contribution
2012	\$112.00
2013	\$115.00
2014	\$119.00
2015	\$122.00
2016	\$125.00

Inflation Rate Changes

In January 2015, the US Bureau of Labor Statistics determined the annual percentage change in the medical care component of the CPI-U for 2014 was 2.4 percent.

The table below provides an inflation comparison of medical care rates.

Medical Care Inflation		
Year	Index	Percent
2010	388.436	3.4
2011	400.258	3.0
2012	414.924	3.7
2013	425.134	2.5
2014	435.292	2.4

Calculation of the Minimum Employer Contribution

Using the 2.4 percent increase in the medical care component of the CPI-U, the minimum employer contribution for Calendar Year 2016 is \$125.00. See calculation below.

$(\$122.00 \times 2.4\% = \$2.93 + \$122.00 = \$124.93, \text{ rounded to } \$125.00).$

Questions

If you have any questions about this Circular Letter, please call our CalPERS Customer Contact Center at **888 CalPERS** (or **888-225-7377**).

RENEE OSTRANDER, Chief
 Employer Account Management Division

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

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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 qualify 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)

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
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- 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
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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

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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

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

Signed: _____
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Attest: _____
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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 qualify 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)

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 qualify 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)

Director Comments



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



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).





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.





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