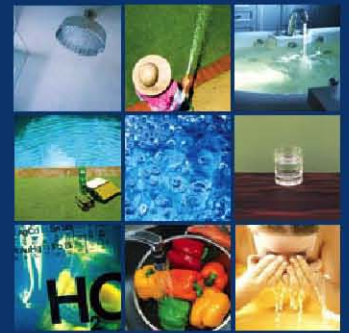


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The Weekly Wrap



April 6, 2012

No. 2012-14

TO: CWA Member Companies
FROM: Jack Hawks, Executive Director
SUBJECT: Highlights for the Week Ending April 6, 2012

CWS, GSW, and PW/AVRW File Highly Critical of WRAM PD— California Water Service Co., Golden State Water Co., Park Water Co. and Apple Valley Ranchos Water Co. filed comments April 6th on a Proposed Decision (PD) by California PUC Administrative Law Judge Christine Walwyn, in which they articulately dissected and refuted the PD's many false assertions, implications and conclusions. The companies filed a joint application in September 2010 that needed an expedited resolution to avoid exactly what has happened – a multi-million dollar build-up in balancing accounts that jeopardized recovery of approved revenues. The delay in this proceeding gave new meaning to undue bureaucratic delay and inefficiency, to say the least.

The applicants originally requested a fairly straightforward resolution of several technical problems impeding implementation of the Water Revenue Adjustment Mechanisms (WRAMs) and Modified Cost Balancing Accounts (MCBAs) that had been authorized in prior Commission decisions approving conservation rate designs and programs dating back to 2008. Significantly, the companies had reached agreement with the Division of Ratepayer Advocates (DRA) on a solution to the conflict between the required time frame in financial accounting standards to recover and recognize these balances, and the long periods of amortization for high WRAM/MCBA balances.

One would think that with the utilities and DRA in accord, there would not have been a 20-month delay in the proceeding. But no ... according to the companies April 6th comments, the PD "injects needless controversy, misstates the Commission's purpose in approving the WRAM/MCBA mechanism, and makes no attempt to address the tension between accounting and ratemaking treatment of the large revenue under-collections tracked in the WRAM/MCBA mechanism."

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Rather than accepting the utility-DRA settlement, which would have solved the immediate problem a year ago, or even accepting the approach now supported by both the utilities and DRA, which would allow annual recovery of WRAM/MCBA balances up to 10% of revenue requirement (and therefore better balance high surcharge rates with the need for timely elimination of each surcharge, not to mention limiting the potential for inter-generational inequity), this is what the PD actually does:

- Introduces an annual “7.5% Advice Letter ceiling” for recovery of each year’s WRAM/MCBA balance – without considering the significant repercussions on both customers and applicants.
- Extends surcharges over a longer time (by limiting annual recovery to 7.5%), and thus increases the “pancaking” effect on customer bills when amortizations of subsequent WRAM/MCBA balances require new surcharges. The utilities noted that the PD is based on a flawed assumption that lower surcharges inherently benefit customers. Because of this, the PD fails to recognize that, because there may be a continuing need to recover WRAM/MCBA balances between general rate cases, there are also customer benefits to having surcharges end quickly.
- Erroneously redefines the Commission’s stated goal for the full WRAM/MCBAs, which was to remove a company’s financial disincentives to encouraging conservation, thereby undermining the Commission’s purpose in adopting those mechanisms.
- Worse, the PD’s proposal of an annual 7.5% ceiling on recovery (with the remainder of high WRAM/MCBA under-collections still to be addressed in a subsequent general rate case) unexpectedly re-introduces a level of financial risk.
- Appears to view this proceeding as a request for revenue increases, when in fact the issue is the timing for recovering certain revenues that the Commission has already determined to be necessary and appropriate. This is the kind of nonsense that led to the protracted delays that have exacerbated the problem.
- Rather than acknowledging that the high WRAM/MCBA under-collections are an undesirable outcome from a valid mechanism, the PD appears to blame the utilities for the outcome, and that “blame” is then used as a basis for the punitive “solution” that was proposed.

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This latter point is significant because the PD, by needlessly injecting controversy and risk into what should have been a routine accounting matter, has created several egregious outcomes:

- It forces the utilities into cash-flow squeezes and deferred recognition of revenues and earnings in their financial statements;
- It threatens a fundamental breach of the regulatory compact by threatening recovery of properly accounted-for revenues (or as the utilities' comments said, "delay them into oblivion");
- It potentially relegates the full WRAM/MCBA mechanism to a tool that could easily reduce the incentive to continue aggressive promotion of water conservation.

As I said above, the utilities' comments did an excellent job of identifying the many fatal flaws of the PD, and explaining why they must be rectified. The companies concluded by urging the Commission to correct the PD's "inaccurate portrayal of the Commission's intentions in authorizing Applicants' WRAM/MCBA mechanisms, to allow for amortization of WRAM/MCBA account balances on the terms stated in the Applicants' "counter-proposal," and to allow exceptions to the filing requirements stated in the Proposed Decision with respect to timing and contents as [they] proposed above." The companies then provided red-lined edits to the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Ordering Paragraphs in the PD that would correct all the mistakes and deficiencies.

The energy utilities have had essentially this same mechanism for 30 years with nary a problem. One would think the Commission would have looked at the energy utility experience, said "okay, we can fix this quickly," and corrected it post-haste. Unfortunately, it was not to be.

AWI Continues Editorial Critique of Decoupling in April Issue—Following up its February article, which attempted to explain conservation rate design and the impact of decoupling on water utilities to its readers, *American Water Intelligence* (AWI) ran a second article in its April issue, "4Q Costs for Cal Water Expose Risks of Decoupling."

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The article led off with “California’s decoupling policy has hit its first significant snag after roughly four years of practice, and at least one privately owned water utility is feeling the heat. California Water Service Group (Cal Water) was forced last quarter to defer \$12.9 million in revenues due to accounting rules, shaking investor confidence in Cal Water and in the decoupling practice itself.” Obviously, this is not the lead we need for an article like this, and it was disappointing to say the least.

The article went on to describe the effect of conservation on sales and revenues, and how decoupling was supposed to work. It then said, “In Cal Water’s case, however, conservation measures worked better than the state bargained for ... water use fell dramatically ... and [Cal Water’s] undercollection, however, could not be fixed immediately due to California’s accounting rules (described as ‘byzantine’ by Janney Capital Markets analyst Ryan Connors) and amortization schedule for decoupled water utilities. Cal Water was thus forced to defer revenues that were not likely to be recovered within two years.

After consultation with Cal Water on exactly what to say, I agreed to do an interview with reporter, who wrote that as the CPUC “works on an accounting fix, others are defending decoupling despite Cal Water’s troubles. California Water Association executive director Jack Hawks said decoupling itself is working well and needs only accounting tweaks.” The next quote was more accurate: “The California PUC’s conservation policy is working as intended. The rates are working as intended. The decoupling is working as intended [in that the balancing accounts are accumulating the proper totals]. The only thing that hasn’t worked in this initial go-around is the timing of the recovery of the difference between the actual revenues and the authorized revenues. The decoupling amortization problem is going to get fixed, and it will not be an issue in the future.”

Unbeknownst to me, the reporter also interviewed California American Water’s Kevin Tilden on the same subject. Fortunately, we were on the same wavelength. Kevin said the CPUC “has only to improve [sales] forecasting methods to make the practice work. Utilities will need decoupling as water conservation ramps up ... [T]his is a hiccup, but

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we're moving in the right direction," Kevin said. "I think we should not throw out the baby with the bath water. This is growing pains, and we need to fix it and move on."

Amen.

Joint Water Utility Presentation Made at LARWQCB Workshop—David Kimbrough, Water Quality Manager for the City of Pasadena, made a joint presentation on behalf of CWA, ACWA and the AWWA-Cal-Nevada Section, April 5th, at a special workshop hosted by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), at which two elements of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit – Non-Stormwater Discharges (NSDs) and Minimum Control Measures (MCM) were discussed. David's presentation focused on how to resolve the conflict between MS4 permit holders, who are incented to aim for zero discharges of NDSs and community water systems (CWSs), which are legally obligated to make NDSs.

David's presentation covered the background as to why CWSs must discharge, and the water utilities' proposed solution, which is: 1) New Permit Language (Regulatory Relief for MS4 permittees), 2) An MOU (Regulatory Relief for CWSs), and 3) Best Management Practices (BMPs) for executing the MOU. In exchange for regulatory relief for these specific discharges, the MS4 permittees and CWSs will take on additional responsibilities (more BMPs than are currently required).

On March 28th, the LA Regional Board staff released draft language for the MS4 permit that would cover NSDs. The key element is regulatory relief, and the proposed language stated: *"If a potable water supply discharge caused an exceedence of a water quality standard, the MS4 Permittee would not be found in violation of the receiving water limitation"* (identical language is present for emergency fire flows). David noted that this draft language was the regulatory relief being sought by the CWSs, and it included four of the CWS-recommended BMPs. David further noted that the staff's presentation, our presentation and the presentation by the Fire Chiefs and State Fire Marshal all dovetailed on these points. The key one remained, though, that discharges from CWS and FDs are legally mandated to occur, that they cannot be banned and that the MS4 Permit has to be written to recognize that reality.

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The MS4 permittees did not speak to the issue one way or the other at the workshop; rather, their proposal was for complete regulatory relief from all allowed or permitted discharges, including those from CWSs and FDs, but including much more. Other environmental groups spoke against any regulatory relief at all. However, while the speakers ranged from no regulatory relief at all to full regulatory relief, no one spoke against our proposal for some regulatory relief specifically for CWSs and FDs.

David did point out that the Regional Board staff's proposed language, while incorporating the three key elements, is not clearly written and is difficult to interpret. For instance, non-emergency fire flows were not adequately addressed, and changes are needed on the discharge requirements for fire sprinklers. However, David reported that, given the limitations of the workshop, there is momentum for the MOU-BMP alternative approach to move forward successfully. The parties are meeting on April 12th at Metropolitan Water District to discuss improvements to the staff's proposal and best to move forward with negotiations with the LARWQCB and other parties.

CPUC Appoints Jack Hagan as CPSD Director—The California PUC announced April 4th that Brigadier General (CA) Jack Hagan has been appointed as Director of its Consumer Protection and Safety Division (CPSD), effective April 23, 2012. General Hagan currently serves as Special Agent for the Bureau of Investigation, Division of Law Enforcement, in the California Dept. of Justice.

In its news release, the Commission noted that Hagan has a distinguished 28-year active duty military career as a Marine Corps Infantry officer, including 15 years of command experience in positions ranging from Rifle Platoon Commander to Infantry Battalion Commander, as well as assignments in recruiting, recruit training, as an Inspector General, and in special operations capable units. General Hagan has served as Officer in Charge, Special Operations Training Group, 1st Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, and directed the special operations training of Marine Expeditionary Units prior to their deployment overseas. He also served in the Republic of Vietnam, Desert Storm, and Operation Restore Hope, Somalia.

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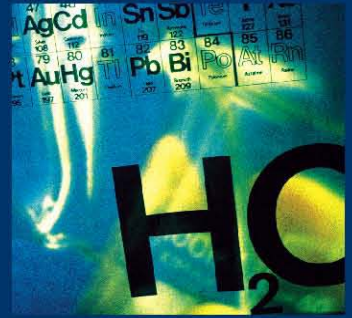
General Hagan retired from active duty in 1999, but was recalled to state active duty in 2003 to be the Deputy Director, Training and Exercise Division, Governor's Office of Homeland Security, where he directed a multi-disciplinary/multi-agency staff of military and civilian subject matter experts in developing, coordinating, and producing exercises and training for California's counties, five Urban Area Security Initiative cities, and 650,000 emergency responders to respond to terrorist attacks involving weapons of mass destruction and catastrophic natural disasters.

He was promoted to Brigadier General in 2006 and served as the Commanding General of the California State Military Reserve, California Military Department. General Hagan has also served as Chief of the Division of Investigation, Department of Consumer Affairs, where he was responsible for directing a staff of sworn law enforcement officers and non-sworn investigators in conducting criminal and administrative investigations and providing law enforcement services to protect the health, safety, and welfare of all Californians.

General Hagan's decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Order of California, 11 other personal decorations, numerous campaign and service medals, the Navy and Marine Corps Parachutist insignia, and the Combat Diver insignia. He holds a M.A. in Psychology from Pepperdine University; a B.S. in Business Administration from The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina; and is a graduate of the Marine Corps Command and Staff College. He also holds a Peace Officers Standards and Training Advanced Certificate.

CPUC Executive Director Paul Clanon said, "Since the San Bruno tragedy the Commissioners and staff of the CPUC have taken a hard look at ourselves and the need to reform everything we do in safety. We've increased staffing, toughened enforcement, adopted new gas safety rules far ahead of the nation, and advanced culture change to make safety the top priority in everything we do. Jack's success over many years in public safety, law enforcement, and senior military command gives me every confidence that he'll continue and magnify our start on making the CPUC the premier safety regulatory body of its kind in the country."

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General Hagan said, "I look forward to joining the CPUC and working with its dedicated team of professionals. My priority is to improve the safety of the public and to shift safety enforcement away from simply ensuring compliance with written rules to ensuring that all regulated entities operate under a culture based on risk assessment. The CPUC has many tools in its arsenal, including the ability to conduct inspections and audits, bring enforcement actions against utilities and levy fines, and open cases to evaluate issues and set rules. All of these tools, combined with a change in the way we think about safety, will better protect the public the CPUC serves."

CPSD has safety oversight of electric and communications facilities, natural gas and propane gas systems, railroads, light rail transit systems, and highway/rail crossings. CPSD also has licensing, consumer protection, and safety oversight of motor carriers of passengers, household goods, and water vessels.

DWR's Fourth Snow Survey of 2012 Shows Dry Conditions—Sorry for the cliché, but "what a difference a year makes" was most applicable to the Department of Water Resources' (DWR) announcement on April 2nd that water content in California's mountain snowpack is only 55 percent of the April 1 full season average. In contrast, on April 1st last year, snowpack water content readings were 163 percent statewide.

"An unusually wet March improved conditions, but did not make up for the previous dry months," said DWR Director Mark Cowin in the agency's news release. "The take-home message is that we've had a dry winter and although good reservoir storage will lessen impacts this summer, we need to be prepared for a potentially dry 2013."

Snowpack water content is measured manually on or near the first of the month from January to May, and also in real-time by electronic sensors. This month's survey and electronic readings are considered the most important of the year, since early April is when the state's snowpack normally is at its peak before it begins to melt into streams, reservoirs and aquifers in the spring and summer months. The mountain snowpack normally provides about a third of California's annual needs.

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Electronic readings indicate that water content in the northern mountains is 78 percent of the April 1st seasonal average. Electronic readings for the central Sierra show 51 percent of the April 1st average. The number for the southern Sierra is 39 percent. As noted above, the statewide average was 55 percent. Still, California had a partial “March miracle” because the statewide snowpack water content on March 1st was only 30 percent of the April 1 seasonal average.

The good news from DWR was that California has above average reservoir storage as summer approaches, thanks mainly to runoff from the 2010-11 storms and from the continued declines in demand as the state moves forward with the 20% conservation mandate by 2020. Lake Oroville in Butte County, the State Water Project's principal reservoir, is 107 percent of average for the date (84 percent of its 3.5 million acre-foot capacity). Lake Shasta north of Redding, the federal Central Valley Project's largest reservoir with a capacity of 4.5 million acre-feet, is at 104 percent of average (86 percent of capacity).

DWR estimates it will be able to deliver 50 percent of the slightly more than 4 million acre-feet of State Water Project (SWP) water requested this year by the 29 public agencies that make up the State Water Contractors. It said that a 50 percent allocation “is not severely low,” even though the wet conditions last year allowed the SWP to deliver 80 percent of the requested amount for calendar year 2011. The final allocation was 50 percent in 2010, 40 percent in 2009, 35 percent in 2008, and 60 percent in 2007. The last 100 percent allocation was in 2006.

CWA Disputes KQED Story; Correction Published on April 4th—Working in concert with Dennis O'Connor, principal consultant to the Senate Natural Resources & Water Committee, I was able to get a correction to an erroneous statement attributed to Dennis in an article published by KQED-TV March 29th on its website in a blog called “Climate Watch.” The article was titled “New Bill Would Make Confidential Groundwater Info Public,” and it covered Sen. Fran Pavley’s (D-Santa Monica) SB 1146, which would make well logs available to the public. The article attributed this statement to Dennis: “However, O'Connor says the confidentiality of well logs has

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primarily benefited private entities, in particular investor-owned water agencies, looking to maintain control over local groundwater resources.”

I wrote the reporter, Jeremy Miller, and explained to him that while it wasn't clear that Dennis actually made the statement, it was factually incorrect. First, I noted that the only benefit investor-owned water utilities receive from the confidentiality of well logs is a reduced potential that vandals will damage their facilities. I acknowledged that the benefit may be steadily diminishing as public access to confidential information grows via the Internet, but the potential does exist. I explained that CWA's interest in the bill, along with other public water agencies who were also concerned with the bill, relates to putting “guard rails” on the public access to well logs in the form of limiting access to professionals and academicians whose interests are fully legitimate.

I continued (mainly for Dennis' benefit so he might be more amenable to accepting our amendments) by saying that inclusion of such relatively benign “ground rules” (e.g., notifying the well owner that someone has requested and will be receiving the well log information) was a reasonable quid pro quo for having this access. Further, I told Jeremy that the real beneficiaries of confidentiality are utility customers whose rates will be minimized as long as the utilities' wells and groundwater facilities remain free from third-party damage.

Second, and more to the point, I explained that investor-owned water utilities serve just 17% of California's population, and given this fact, control over local groundwater resources is “obviously not a consideration” for these utilities. Further, I pointed out that much of their groundwater resources are in adjudicated basins where the courts, not water utilities, control local groundwater resources. Clearly, my note concluded, investor-owned water utilities are in no position “to maintain control over local groundwater resources.” I then requested a correction.

Jeremy wrote back saying he had received word from Dennis that the “private entities” reference was related to private drilling well contractors, not investor-owned water companies, and that he (Jeremy) had inadvertently assumed Dennis had meant us (in separate correspondence to Meg Catzen-Brown and me, Dennis had apologized

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several times and reiterated that he had not meant us when talking to the reporter. Jeremy did say that he had asked his editor to make the change, and that he would let us know. And he did: on April 5th, KQED published a correction. Both Dennis and I were pleasantly surprised.

SJWC's Nick Leles Wins NCMSSDC "Corporate Buyer of the Year" Award—

Sharun Carlson and I were delighted to join representatives from San Jose Water Co. and California Water Service Co. at the 34th Annual Northern California Minority Supplier Development Council awards dinner in San Francisco on Friday evening, April 6th. It turned out to be a very special evening because Nick Leles of San Jose Water won the award, Corporate Buyer of the Year, which is awarded to a procurement specialist "who is a champion of minority supplier inclusion in the procurement process within his/her company." Impressively, Nick won against some very stiff competition from AT&T, PG&E, Kaiser Permanente and Robert Half International. This was a huge accomplishment, and particularly gratifying because California PUC Commissioner Timothy Simon was in attendance and was very impressed, and he came over to our table to congratulate Nick (and participate in our group photo).

Nick also gave a great acceptance speech, urging minority suppliers to keep working hard to deliver quality products and services, continue seeking to gain access to the procurement supply chain, and not to give up. San Jose Water Senior Vice President Palle Jensen was also up for an award as "Executive of the Year," but he came up just short when that award went to PG&E Chief Financial Officer Kent Harvey. Congratulations to both Nick and Palle, and to Charmaine Jackson, who did a great job promoting the effort for San Jose Water. Events like the NCASDC dinner underscore how far the water utilities' utility supplier diversity programs have come in the past five years, and how important they are for both community and regulatory relations.

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The dinner turned out to be even more special that we could have imagined because Cal Water's Manager of Procurement, Sal Peinado, decided to make it truly memorable. He nearly stole the show (and, indeed, drew the applause of the 300 attendees – not to mention the ribbing of the master of ceremonies) when he proposed marriage to his (now) fiancée, Elisa Valdez, at the event. Needless to say, we were flabbergasted when he presented a beautiful ring to Elisa, who fortunately said yes. Congratulations to Sal and Elisa. It was pretty neat, and Sal definitely earned the gratitude of about 150 women in the room.

CAW Partners With National Safety Council on "Distracted Driving"—California American Water (CAW) announced April 5th that it has partnered with the National Safety Council (NSC) to promote "Driving While Distracted Awareness Month," which occurs every April. The campaign seeks to raise awareness about the dangers of driving while distracted with a particular focus on cell phone usage. According to the NSC, nearly 25 percent of all auto accidents in the U.S. involve drivers that were using their cell phones at the time. CAW pointed out that utility workers are uniquely exposed to this danger and other forms of careless driving, as they are often working alongside or in close proximity to moving traffic.

"Our field employees are on the road everyday and are often working in high-risk traffic environments," said Grady Stevens, operations supervisor for California American Water's Northern Division. "And while we have rigorous safety protocols in place for employees conducting street work, we cannot control the behaviors of passing motorists. That is why we support this campaign in asking drivers to turn off their phones and eliminate other distractions while behind the wheel. There isn't a single phone call or text message important enough to endanger the lives of yourself or others."

In service to this campaign, CAW has outfitted all its fleet vehicles with bumper stickers that read: "ur txt can w8, please drive safely." In addition, the company has produced a video public service announcement in partnership with the California Highway Patrol that includes employee testimonials and facts about the importance of driving with minimal distractions. To view this video, please visit the company's

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YouTube channel at: <http://www.youtube.com/caamwater> or its Facebook page at: <http://facebook.com/caamwater>.

People are also encouraged to visit the NSC's "Distracted Driving" webpage at http://www.nsc.org/safety_road/Distracted_Driving/Pages/distracted_driving.aspx to find additional information about the campaign and specific tips to reduce auto accidents. Among them are:

- Make a personal commitment to drive cell free; it's the law;
- Research existing technology that prevents cell phone use while driving by holding your calls and messages and delivering them when you are finished driving;
- Turn your phone off or put it on silent while driving so you are not tempted to answer it;
- Speak up when you are in the car with someone using a cell phone while driving – ask if you can do it for them, or if it can wait;
- Change your voicemail message to reflect that you are either away from your phone or driving, and that you'll call back when you can do so safely; and
- If you are talking to someone who you know is driving, tell him/her to hang up and call you later

Another "Good" Editorial on Water-Related Public-Private Partnerships—

Veolia Water North America-West Executive Vice President Jim Good got another nice editorial on public-private partnerships (P3s) placed recently when the Ventura County Star published "Partnerships Can Solve Water Needs" on March 31st. Jim used the recent "2012 California Infrastructure Report Card," by the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) to underpin his thesis that the \$9.1 billion "significant investment" in California called for in the report cannot be achieved without the inclusion of P3s.

Jim noted that the ASCE report said the demands on infrastructure in California have exceeded the ability to keep pace, and a significant investment of time and money will be necessary in the years ahead. The report gave California a C grade overall, but warned that \$65 billion a year will be needed simply to maintain what's there and

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sustain an acceptable level of service. That's up significantly from the \$37 billion annual investment projected by the same group just six years earlier.

He said the 2012 report card zeros in on this, calling for "significant investments to address renewal and replacement, maintenance, security and reliability funding for the state's (water and wastewater) infrastructure," with a projected cost of \$9.1 billion a year over the next decade. With the loss of redevelopment agencies, additional pressure has been put on local government finances, along with a premium on creative, cost-effective solutions to infrastructure challenges.

Jim then introduced the P3 concept, saying that one option local leaders are turning to with greater frequency are public-private partnerships, which now exist in more than 2,000 North American communities. Under a P3, he said, "a community facing water and wastewater infrastructure challenges can leverage private-sector expertise and industry best practices in a way that results in benefits service, environmental impact and cost."

Jim then asked a series of questions, noting that if you can answer "yes" to most of the, a P3 may be the answer:

- Are rates and/or costs continuing to increase and are they higher than in other comparable communities?
- Does your community want to control future expenses related to ongoing operations or related to system/facility expansion?
- Are community leaders interested in performance-based outcomes focused on any or all of the following: Exceptional water quality, environmental compliance, operations metrics, customer service metrics, capital asset management?
- Is your community addressing environmental compliance issues?
- Does your community need to expand water or wastewater operations to meet growth in your area, or does it need to enhance existing assets?
- Do you want to improve safe working conditions for employees?
- Are customers lodging complaints about your water's taste and odor?

Jim concluded by telling municipalities that they can effectively address their water and wastewater with "the kind of collaboration and transparency that a strong public-

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private partnership can bring, ensuring that money is well spent and addresses the specific needs of that community.” He then encouraged cities to seek out not just an easy answer, but the right answer to their water challenges – an effective public-public partnership.

Upcoming Industry Meetings/Conferences/Events:

- April 12, 2012 - CWA Directors Meeting (9:30a-2:30p; Golden State Water; 2143 Convention Center Dr., Suite 110, Ontario, CA 91764); J. Hawks will attend.
- April 12-13, 2012 – Water Resources Investor Event – American Water Intelligence/West Water Research (8:00a – 5:30p; Bacara Resort; 8301 Hollister Ave., Santa Barbara, 93117; 877.422.4245); J. Hawks would like to attend - ☺.
- April 13, 2012 – Upper District-Suburban Water Systems Recycled Water Dedication (9:00a – 11:00a; 2100 S. Azusa Ave., West Covina, CA 91792); J. Hawks will attend.
- April 17, 2012 – SB 1364 (Huff), SB 981 (Yee), SB 1000 (Yee), SB 1403 (Yee) Hearings (9:30a – 1:30p; State Capitol-Room3191; Sacramento; J. Hawks will attend and CWA will testify.
- April 19, 2012 – Ventura 20th Annual Water Symposium (8:00a – 2:00p; Marriott Courtyard; 600 E. Esplanade Dr., Oxnard, CA 93036); J. Hawks is a panelist.
- April 19, 2012 – California PUC Open Meeting (9:00a – 12:00p; 505 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102).
- April 25, 2012 – Groundwater Resources Association – Annual Legislative Symposium and Lobby Day (8:00a – 4:30p; Citizen Hotel; 926 J St., Sacramento 95814); J. Hawks may attend.
- April 27, 2012 – CA Water Plan Update 2013 Groundwater Caucus (9:30a – 4:00p; Cal EPA Building, 1001 I St., Sacramento 95814); J. Hawks will attend.
- April 30, 2012 – California PUC – Water Recycling Workshop (9:00a – 4:00p; 505 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102); J. Hawks will attend.

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- May 8-11, 2012 – Association of California Water Agencies – Spring Conference & Exposition (Portola and Marriott Hotels, Monterey, CA); J. Hawks will attend.
- May 10, 2012 – California PUC Open Meeting (9: 00a – 12:00p; 505 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102)
- May 13-18, 2012 – Center for Public Utilities Advanced Regulatory Training for Water and Wastewater Utilities (8:00a – 5:00p each day; Sheraton Uptown Hotel; 2600 Louisiana NE, Albuquerque, NM).
- May 15, 2012 – CWA Directors Meeting (9:30a-2:30p; Valencia Water; 24631 Avenue Rockefeller, Valencia, CA 91355); J. Hawks will attend.
- May 16, 2012 – California Urban Water Conservation Council Board of Directors Meeting (9:30a – 3:00p; Kennedy Jenks, 2775 Ventura Blvd., Suite 100, Oxnard, CA 93036; J. Hawks will attend.
- May 24, 2012 – California PUC Open Meeting (9: 00a – 12 :00p; 505 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102)
- May 30-31, 2012 – CUWCC NorCal Water Conservation Coordinator I/Water Use Efficiency I Workshop (9:00a–3:00p; San Francisco PUC; 1000 El Camino Real, Millbrae 94030); <http://www.cuwcc.org/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=18714>.
- June 6-8, 2012 – CWA Annual Spring Conference/Regulatory, Small Company Seminar/Directors Meeting (1:00p on June 6; adjourns at 11:00a on June 8; Citizen Hotel; 926 J St., Sacramento 95814)
- June 11-13, 2012 – Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners Annual Meeting (8:00a – 5:00p; Sunriver Resort; 17600 Center Dr., Sunriver, OR 97707); J. Hawks will attend.
- June 19, 2012 – California Urban Water Conservation Council Advanced Metering Infrastructure Symposium (8:30a – 4:30p; LA Dept. of Water & Power; 1350 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, CA 90021); J. Hawks may attend.
- June 20, 2012 – CUWCC Plenary Meeting (9:30a – 3:00p; LA Dept. of Water & Power; 1350 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, CA 90021); J. Hawks will attend.
- June 28, 2012 – California Water Association Annual Northern California Contractors-Vendors Meeting (7:30a – 11:30a; location TBD).

—CWA—