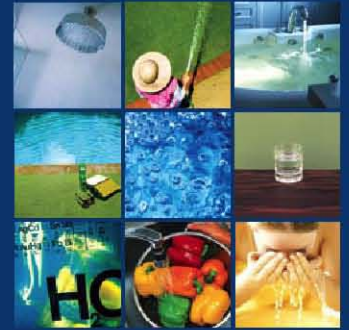


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The Weekly Wrap



May 4, 2012

No. 2012-18

TO: CWA Member Companies
FROM: Jack Hawks, Executive Director
SUBJECT: Highlights for the Week Ending May 4, 2012

Gov. Brown Signals His Intent to Pursue Delta Conveyance—I was fortunate to be the guest of CWA Regulatory Attorney Marty Mattes and Nossaman LLP on May 3rd at the Bay Area Council's 2012 Outlook Conference titled "The Next Human Leap." The conference had quite an agenda, with remarks from former President Bill Clinton, former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice (now a Professor at Stanford) and California Governor Jerry Brown. The private sector was well represented, as well, with presentations from the CEOs of DuPont (Ellen Kullman), Bank of America-California (Janet Lamkin), Kaiser Permanente (George Halvorson), Linked-In (Jeff Weiner) and PG&E Corp. (Anthony Earley).

In his remarks, Governor Brown listed water as one of his top three policy priorities, along with budget reform and education, and after an impassioned plea to vote for his tax increases in November, he told the audience "we have a nice water plan" in development and that "the Delta piece is crucial." He went on to say that it is "crucial to fix the levees," and that "we have to ensure to ensure water reliability." After relating his father's legacy with water and his own history during his first terms, the Governor then said his plan "is controversial, but that we are going to push it through; we're going to take care of a water issue that has been kicking around for 50 years."

Although he didn't say it explicitly, it was apparent to me that he was referring to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan. And since he was so upfront about the plan being controversial, I could only conclude that he was also referring to the conveyance options through and around the Delta. I believe this is the first time that Gov. Brown has made such public statements involving water; up to now, his staff, principally Natural Resources Director John Laird and Deputy Director Jerry Meral, have made the requisite public pronouncements on water.

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President Clinton said the nation faced with three key challenges involving: (1) access to education, jobs and health care; (2) instability of political and financial systems; and (3) the problems with achieving energy sustainability. He went into some detail on the second challenge involving the political economy, attributing many problems to the extreme ideological polarization that exists in today's politics. For a moment, I thought he had read Bill Bagley's book, *California's Golden Years – When Government Worked and Why*, since his principal theme paralleled Bill's. President Clinton closed with some encouraging support of public-private partnerships ("creative networks of cooperation," in his words) as an essential part of the solution.

Condoleezza Rice picked up on the educational challenge saying that the decline in K-12 public education was perhaps "our greatest national security threat." Jeff Weiner of Linked-In, who is very well spoken, also keyed in on education, emphasizing the need for "adaptive learning," which calls for Web-based lectures, exercises and assessment tests that can be done at home, while more analytical and creative pursuits can be done with teachers in the classroom. Both of them decried the need to eliminate the antiquated two to three-month school vacation and convert public schools to year-round operations.

Perhaps the most entertaining (aside from Gov. Brown) was George Halvorson of Kaiser Permanente, who spoke of the coming "industrial revolution in health care," which in his view will decrease health care costs more than anything else. He said it was ridiculous that 18 percent of America's GDP went to healthcare, more than double any other industrialized nation, and that "revolutionary" ideas such as self-administered EKGs and diagnoses via the Internet will be part of our future. "The entire infrastructure of health care can now be delivered electronically," he said.

PG&E's Anthony Earley did not shy away from PG&E's culpability in the San Bruno explosion in his remarks, but he did use it to illustrate the need for renewed infrastructure investment in both the natural gas and electric utility industries. Earley lamented the fact that there has been too little investment in pipelines, power generation and electric transmission in California in the past 20 years, noting that core energy infrastructure investment is the most strategic and essential asset for California's future.

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This was fine as far as it went, but then he blamed the lack of investment in electric and gas networks during the past 20 years on deregulation and the difficulty in getting new projects approved, omitting the fact that when PG&E sold all of its natural gas power plants in the late 1990s, the buyers not only refurbished those plants, but actually invested in new power plants on many of those same sites. He did get it right a little later when he said another reason was the “minimalist approach” to energy infrastructure adopted by regulators, policymakers and the industry itself.

A videotape of the conference is posted at www.youtube.com/bayareacouncil.

CAW Files Application for New Monterey Water Supply Project—I was remiss in not getting this article in the *Weekly Wrap* last week, but I’m pleased to be able to present it now. As most of you have heard, California American Water (CAW) filed a new application April 23rd with the California PUC for a new supply project for the Monterey Peninsula that will encompass a combination of sources including desalination, groundwater replenishment, and aquifer storage and recovery. The company news release that accompanied the filing was extraordinarily comprehensive and unusually open to the public, to the point that the reader now has a clear understanding what is going to happen to monthly water bills as a result of all the initiatives underway to secure a sustainable water supply for the future. What follows is a distillation of CAW’s announcement.

The application names the new project the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project (MPWSP), and it replaces the previous Regional Desalination Project, which failed to move forward for a variety of reasons – all previously well documented. The MPWSP is now the company’s preferred solution to replace its current draw from the Carmel River in order to comply with the State Water Resources Control Board’s order to reduce pumping. The MPWSP calls for the development of a desalination plant in North Marina, plus expansion of the company’s current Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) program – to be conducted in cooperation with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD). In addition, CAW proposes to purchase water from the Groundwater Replenishment Project (GWR), currently proposed by the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency and the MPWMD.

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CAW President Rob MacLean didn't mince words in the company news release. "This project will require a significant investment on behalf of our customers," he said. "But getting off the Carmel River is a matter of extreme urgency. If we cannot develop a replacement water supply, the community, which already has residential per capita water consumption of less than 50 gallons per day, will face devastating cutbacks. Our team has put remarkable energy into creating this proposal [which] we believe is the best option in terms of cost and environmental benefit. We also believe our proposal offers the least risk in terms of legal and permitting delays."

CAW financing plans include a combination of State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans and a proposal to fund a portion of the capital investment through a customer surcharge rather than through the company's rate base. Among the key features of the MPWSP are:

- A 5,500 acre-foot per year (5.4 million gallons per day) desalination plant located in North Marina that will employ Energy Recovery Devices to lower the plant's power consumption and slant well technology. Slant wells, which will draw water from under the sea floor past the average high tide line, avoid the impacts to marine life posed by open ocean intakes.
- As part of its application, California American Water proposes to permit the desalination facility for 9,000 acre-feet of water per year (9 million gallons per day) in case the GWR is delayed and unable to deliver water in time to meet state-ordered cutbacks. The company anticipates the decision of whether the desalination facility will be built to the 5,500 acre-foot per year or the 9,000 acre-foot per year level will be made in the last quarter of 2014 and will be based on how far the GWR has come in terms of its environmental review and other permitting work.
- Construction for the desalination and groundwater replenishment facilities would need to begin by the first quarter of 2015.
- The company plans to add two additional ASR wells, which would add an average capacity of 900 acre-feet per year.

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CAW spelled out all the cost estimates and impacts in its news release, and communicated just how serious the supply problem is on the Peninsula. It estimates that the proposed desalination facility and related infrastructure will cost between \$320 and \$370 million, depending on which size facility is constructed. The company proposes implementation of a 30% surcharge in 2013 that would increase to 60% by the third quarter of 2014. The surcharge will not be subject to the company's authorized rate of return and both the surcharge amount and the SRF loans would be exempt from real property taxes. CAW estimates this approach will provide customers an estimated annual savings of \$2.5 million.

Over the next several years, the company estimates it will need to approximately double its annual revenues in order to fund the MPWSP. The average bill is expected to increase by \$26.50 to \$38.50 per month to pay for the project. Further, when taking into account additional known future rate impacts such as the removal of San Clemente Dam, the costs associated with the Sand City desalination plant and other needed water system infrastructure improvements, customer bills are expected to increase from an average of \$34 per month now to between \$64 or \$93, depending on how revenue requirements are ultimately approved for apportionment among various customer classes.

CAW noted that actual impacts on customer bills will be developed as part of the CPUC review process. Submission of the application begins an approximate 12-month process, which will include public participation hearings hosted by the Commission. The Environmental Impact Review of the proposal also will be managed by the CPUC. Anyone interested in getting more information on the MPWSP or who wants to receive email updates on the project can sign up at www.watersupplyproject.org.

Comr Simon Issues PD Adopting New Financing Rule, General Order 24-C— California PUC Commissioner Timothy Simon issued a Proposed Decision (PD) late on April 27th that establishes a new Long-Term Debt Financing Rule and eliminates the existing Competitive Bidding Rule for regulated utilities. He also proposes revisions to General Order (GO) 24-B (creating a new GO 24-C) that (ostensibly) changes the GO 24-B monthly report to an annual report and makes revisions to the type of information required in that report.

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CWA Regulatory Attorney Marty Mattes reports that the PD is generally a well-intentioned decision because it replaces the outmoded Competitive Bidding Rule, and because it provides an appropriate amount of discretion to the utilities. He did note that there are inconsistent and unsupported provisions that require attention and correction in the final decision. For instance, the PD on page 2 states that the requirement for the separate bank account is eliminated, but then on page 30 contradicts itself and states that “We retain the requirement that utilities maintain a separate bank account in which to record all receipts and disbursements from the sale of stocks bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness, in order to clearly delineate such funds from other utility funds.” Unfortunately, the latter interpretation shows up in the revised GO 24-C draft as new provision C.

The new rule contains four basic provisions, all of which should be manageable:

1. Conduct long-term debt issues in a prudent manner, consistent with market standards encompassing competition and transparency, with the goal of achieving the lowest long-term cost of capital.
2. Determine financing terms with due regard for financial condition and requirements, as well as current and anticipated market conditions.
3. Utilities with annual revenues above \$25 million shall use best efforts to recruit and assist Women-, Minority-, Disabled Veteran-Owned Business Enterprises (WMDVBEs) in being appointed as lead underwriter, book runner, co-manager, or in other roles in the issuance of debt securities offerings. Utilities shall report on their efforts in their General Order 156 Annual Reports. Of note, this provision includes two significant caveats:
 - a) Appointment of WMDVBE as lead underwriter, book runner, co manager, or other role shall be evaluated on a cost-effective basis.
 - b) Utilities shall retain the authority to use their legitimate business judgment in selecting firms for a particular debt securities offering.
4. Debt Enhancement Features shall only be used in connection with debt securities financings, and may include a variety of risk management tools such as put options, call options, sinking funds, swaptions, caps, collars, currency swaps, credit enhancements, etc. It then lists a number of associated restrictions.

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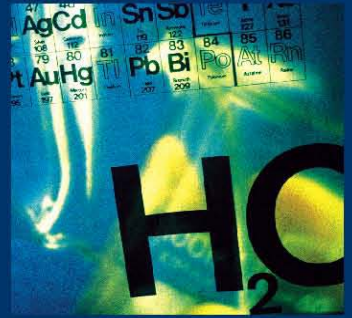
The new Rule then lists seven "Exemptions," which Marty says are remnants from the previous proposed rule and don't necessarily fit very well with the new Financing Rule. Among the potential problems are:

- The exemptions are not automatic; worse, they "will only be granted upon a compelling showing by a utility in an application for financing authority."
- The first exemption is for debt issues in which competitive bidding is not viable or available, or because of the size of the issuance. Unfortunately, it gives the impression that competitive bidding is still required (so as to "encompass competition") unless an exemption is "granted upon a compelling showing."
- The second exemption exempts bond issues of \$20 million or less, adjusted each year for the CPI. The discussion text earlier in the PD notes that since 1986, when the \$20 million floor was set, CPI changes now justify a \$42 million floor. The proposed Rule accepts the principle of a CPI-based adjustment, but fails to apply it in setting the initial floor, which should be at least \$40 million.
- The third exemption applies to "tax exempt or government debt issues," but it needs to be clarified to state that it's the utility issuing debt to or through a government agency.

CWA's Regulatory Committee has discussed these issues, and the Association will be preparing comments to deal with these issues, especially getting the threshold amount for exempted debt offerings increased to at least \$42 million. CWA's comments also will deal with the inconsistencies in the revisions to GO 24-C, as well as specific clean-up language for the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. The comments are due on May 17th

SouthWest Water Company Names Chief Executive Officer—The Board of Directors of SouthWest Water Company (SWWC), parent company of Suburban Water Systems, has announced the appointment of Daniel E. Corredor as president and chief executive officer, effective on May 1st.

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In its news release, SWWC said that Corredor has nearly 25 years of leadership experience in the oil and gas sector and the regulated water space. Prior to joining SWWC in November 2010 as chief financial officer, Corredor served as president and chief executive officer of Chusei USA, a Houston-based petrochemical company. He holds a B.S. degree in accounting and finance from the University of Houston and is a certified public accountant.

Corredor replaces Robert Carroll, who served as interim chief executive officer since March 2011. Carroll will continue to work with SWWC as chairman of the board. "With Dan's caliber and experience, he is uniquely qualified to lead SWWC," Carroll said. "I am confident he will provide the leadership to successfully implement our corporate strategy and take the company to the next level of growth."

As you know, SouthWest Water Company owns regulated water and wastewater utilities, and also serves cities, utility districts and private companies under contract. It provides a broad range of operations, maintenance and management services, including: water production, treatment and distribution; wastewater collection and treatment; customer service; and utility infrastructure construction management. SWWC serves more than a million people in five states.

Final Snowpack Survey of the Water Year Confirms Low Water Content— The Department of Water Resources (DWR) completed its final snowpack survey of the 2011-12 water year on May 1st, and the manual and electronic readings confirmed that California's drier than usual mountain snowpack yielded statewide water content only 40 percent of normal for the date. This was down from only 55 percent of normal on April 1st, the time of year when it is historically at its peak.

"The fact that we just had a dry winter right after an unusually wet season last year shows that we must be prepared for all types of weather," said DWR Director Mark Cowin in a news release. "Reservoir storage will mitigate the impact of dry conditions on water supply this summer, but we have to plan for the possibility of a consecutive dry year in 2013, both by practicing conservation, continuing to develop alternative local water supplies, and working toward improved water storage and conveyance."

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DWR noted that the winter snowpack normally provides about a third of the state's water supply. Snowpack runoff this year, though less than normal, is mitigated substantially because of the above average reservoir storage due to wet conditions last winter. With Lake Oroville in Butte County -- the State Water Project's (SWP) principal storage reservoir 97 percent full (116 percent of average for the date), DWR expects to be able to deliver 60 percent of the slightly more than 4 million acre-feet of SWP water requested this year. This is not an unusually low delivery projection, or allocation.

The wet conditions last year allowed the DWR to deliver 80 percent of amounts requested by the 29 public agencies that supply SWP water to more than 25 million Californians and nearly a million acres of irrigated agriculture. 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 occurred in 2006.

The May 1st manual snow survey was the fifth and last of the year. The results, combined with readings from other locations, produce the accuracy-checked water content readings as well as forecast spring and summer runoff. Electronic readings indicate that water content in the northern mountains is 70 percent of normal for the date. Electronic readings for the central Sierra are 35 percent of normal. The number for the southern Sierra is 20 percent. The statewide number is 40 percent.

EPA Publishes New UCMR 3 List—The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized the third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3) on April 16th, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on May 2nd. As finalized, UCMR 3 contains 28 chemicals and two viruses that approximately 6,000 public water systems will monitor from 2013 to 2015 as part of the agency's unregulated contaminant monitoring program. The program collects data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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EPA reported that it will spend more than \$20 million to support the monitoring, the majority of which will be devoted to assist small drinking water systems with conducting the monitoring. The data collected under UCMR 3 will inform EPA about the frequency and levels at which these contaminants are found in drinking water systems across the United States and will help determine whether additional protections are needed to ensure safe drinking water for Americans. State participation in the monitoring is voluntary. EPA will fund small drinking water system costs for laboratory analyses, shipping and quality control.

The list of contaminants to be studied includes total chromium and hexavalent chromium, or chromium-6. In January 2011, EPA issued guidance to all water systems on how to assess the prevalence of hexavalent chromium the public comments received were strongly supportive of adding total chromium and hexavalent chromium for monitoring.

“The monitoring that will take place will provide EPA with invaluable information about what municipalities are seeing in their drinking water all across the country,” EPA acting assistant administrator for Water Nancy Stoner said in a news release. “The results of this multi-year monitoring effort will help inform EPA’s work to ensure Americans receive safe drinking water.”

EPA has standards for 91 contaminants in drinking water, and the Safe Drinking Water Act requires that EPA identify up to 30 additional unregulated contaminants for monitoring every five years. For more information, access the following link:
<http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/index.cfm>

Agenda Highlights for the May 10th California PUC Open Meeting—The California PUC has posted its agenda for Thursday’s Open Meeting, which starts at 9:00 a.m. in Fresno. Relevant water agenda items are summarized below. If you want to view any of the related documents, just copy and paste the website link into your Internet browser.

Consent Agenda

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Item 2 – A10-02-006; Modification of Decision 11-09-040. In the matter of the application of Alco Water Service (Alco), a California Corporation, for an order 1) authorizing it to increase rates for water service by \$3,709,633 or 62.6% in test year 2010; 2) authorizing it to increase rates on July 1, 2011 by \$1,752,844 or 18.2% and July 1, 2012 by \$1,016,639 or 8.9% in accordance with Decision 08-11-035, and 3) adopting other related rulings and relief necessary to implement the Commission's ratemaking policies. Proposed outcome: Apply the existing Affiliate Transaction Rules for water utilities to the Adcock family transactions with the utility. This eliminates prior decision's requirement for a Tier 3 Advice Letter approval of every transaction. Estimated cost: No change to current rates or services. (Comr Peevey - ALJ Long)
http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/Cyberdocs/AgendaDoc.asp?DOC_ID=581015.

Item 12 – Res W-4914; Yermo Water Company's Order Rescinding Resolution. Proposed outcome: The California Public Utilities Commission's Legal Division shall file immediately with the Superior Court of San Bernardino County a petition for the appointment of a receiver to assume possession of and operate the water system of the Yermo Water Company. Estimated cost: None.
http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/Cyberdocs/AgendaDoc.asp?DOC_ID=581216.

Item 19 – A10-01-012; Interim Decision Authorizing Aquifer Storage And Recovery Project Phase 2 And Carmel River Mitigation Agreement. In the Matter of the Application of California-American Water Company for an Order Authorizing the Collection and Remittance of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District User Fee. Proposed outcome: Approves expedited construction of well ASR-4, and agreement for Carmel River Mitigation. Estimated cost: \$6.3 million. (Comr Peevey - ALJ Bushey).
http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/Cyberdocs/AgendaDoc.asp?DOC_ID=E58146.

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Regular Agenda - Water/Sewer Orders

Item 33 – A10-09-018; Approval to Implement the Carmel River Reroute and San Clemente Dam Removal Project. Application of California-American Water Company for Authorization to Implement the Carmel River reroute and San Clemente Dam Removal Project and to Recover the Costs Associated with the Project in Rates. Proposed outcome:

- Approves California-American Water Company's (Cal-Am) request to implement the Carmel River Reroute and San Clemente Dam Removal Project (Project) in partnership with the California State Coastal Conservancy and the National Marine Fisheries Service.
- Authorizes ratepayer recovery of Cal-Am's funding portion of the Project, \$49 million, to be paid through a volumetric surcharge on customers' bills over the next 20 years.
- Opens an adjudicatory phase of this proceeding to consider an order to show cause as to why applicant should not be fined or otherwise sanctioned for a failure to comply with Rule 1.1 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, and Sections 2107 and 2108 of the Public Utilities Code.

Estimated cost: \$49 million. (Comr Peevey - ALJ Walwyn)

http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/Cyberdocs/AgendaDoc.asp?DOC_ID=580235.

Item 33a – ALTERNATE TO ITEM 33. A10-09-018; Approval to Implement the Carmel River Reroute and San Clemente Dam Removal Project. Proposed outcome:

- Approves California-American Water Company's (Cal-Am) request to implement the Carmel River Reroute and San Clemente Dam Removal Project (Project) in partnership with the California State Coastal Conservancy and the National Marine Fisheries Service.
- Authorizes ratepayer recovery of Cal-Am's historical costs accumulated in its San Clemente Dam Memorandum Account.
- Authorizes rate base treatment for San Clemente Dam Removal Project costs.

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- Finds Cal-Am's pursuit of dam buttressing prudent, reasonable and appropriate to enable it to comply with the California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety and Dams seismic safety requirements while seeking to resolve the issue at least cost to its ratepayers.
- Authorizes ratepayer recovery of Cal-Am's funding portion of the Project through a monthly surcharge on customer's bills over the next 20 years.
- Finds the San Clemente Dam to be used and useful and an ongoing benefit to ratepayers.
- Authorizes Cal-Am to file a Tier 3 Advice Letter to request a change in its \$49 million Project cap should there be a need to change the cap.
- Excludes the transfer of a 77.6 acre land parcel being used for utility purposes and not part of the project from being donated to the project or designated open space.
- Finds no Rule 1.1 violation and no need to open an adjudicatory phase of this proceeding.
- Finds Planning Conservation League Foundation eligible to seek intervenor compensation.
- Closes the proceeding.

Estimated cost:

- \$49 million project cost.
- \$27 million Historical San Clemente Dam Memorandum Account Balance.
- \$76 million in total cost.

(Comr Sandoval)

http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/Cyberdocs/AgendaDoc.asp?DOC_ID=E59105

Closed Session – Applications for Rehearing

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Item 61 – C10-08-022; Conference with Legal Counsel - Application for Rehearing. Disposes of application for rehearing of Decision (D) 11-09-001, filed by the Highway 68 Coalition (Coalition). D11-09-001 involved a complaint filed by the Coalition against California-American Water Company, Monterey Division. The Commission rejected the Coalition's position that Ordering Paragraph No. 9 of D98-09-038 prohibited the shared use of the Ambler Park water treatment plant among customers in the Ambler Park service territory, and thus, denied the complaint. *Gov. Code § 11126(e)(2)(B)(i), allows this item to be considered in Closed Session.*

Upcoming Industry Meetings/Conferences/Events:

- May 7, 2012 – Water for People Reception (6:30p-9:00p; California Academy of Sciences; 55 Music Concourse Drive, San Francisco 94118).
- May 8-11, 2012 – Association of California Water Agencies – Spring Conference (Portola and Marriott Hotels, Monterey, CA); J. Hawks will attend in part.
- May 10, 2012 – California PUC Open Meeting (9:00a – 12:00p; Fresno City Council, 2600 Fresno St., Room 2097, Fresno, CA 93721)
- 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 16, 2012 – CWA Utility Supplier Diversity Committee Meeting (10:00a – 2:00p; Park Water Co., 9750 Washburn Rd., Downey, CA 90241).
- May 24, 2012 – California PUC Open Meeting (9:00a – 12:00p; 505 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102)

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- 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 18, 2012 – National Association of Water Companies Government Relations Committee Meeting (9:30a – 3:30p; Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill; 400 New Jersey Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20001).
- June 19-20, 2012 – National Association of Water Companies Annual Report to Congress/Two-Day Fly-In (9:00a – 5:00p; Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill; 400 New Jersey Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20001).
- 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—