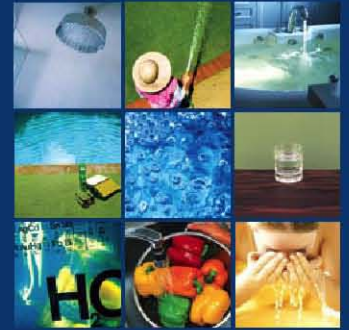


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# The Weekly Wrap



**June 22, 2012**

**No. 2012-25**

TO: CWA Member Companies  
FROM: Jack Hawks, Executive Director  
SUBJECT: Highlights for the Week Ending June 22, 2012

**“Comr Sandoval’s Alternate Proposed Decision is the Best Dam(n) Solution”—**

So said California PUC Commissioner (Comr) Mark Ferron in supporting the Alternate Proposed Decision (APD) of Comr Catherine Sandoval, which approved California American Water’s (CAW) request to implement the *Carmel River Reroute and San Clemente Dam Removal Project* in its Monterey District. The Commission approved the Sandoval APD by a 4-1 vote (Comr Florio dissenting) on reasoning primarily based on the need to eliminate the Dam’s seismic safety hazard, provide comprehensive restoration of the natural character and function of the valley bottom, and restore steelhead fish passage.

The project is expected to cost \$83 million, and the funding will come from a public-private partnership between CAW, the California State Coastal Conservancy and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Of the \$83 million, CAW will incur \$49 million, and the Conservancy will secure \$34 million in public funds, \$19.5 million of which has been committed or nearly committed. The project will consist of a permanent bypass around a portion of the Carmel River by cutting a channel between the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek, upstream of the Dam. The bypassed portion of the Carmel River will be used as a disposal site for the accumulated sediment, and the Dam will be removed.

“This momentous decision will enable us to move forward with the largest dam removal project in California history, which will bring numerous benefits to customers, the environment and the public at large,” said California American Water President Rob MacLean in the company’s news release. “This decision represents a major victory for the river, its habitat and generations of Monterey Peninsula residents to come.”

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Located 18 miles from the ocean on the Carmel River, the San Clemente Dam is a 106-foot high concrete-arch dam built in 1921 to supply water to the Monterey Peninsula. Today, the reservoir is more than 90 percent filled with sediment and is no longer in compliance with state seismic safety requirements.

CAW got a nice quote from its local Member of Congress, Sam Farr (D-Carmel). He said, "Removing San Clemente Dam is among the most important things we can do to help improve the health of the Carmel River. So I am happy that we are finally moving forward to take this action - something that could not have happened without a full public/private partnership that has moved this project from dream to reality. It is a good example of how government and industry can work together to generate jobs, address public safety and improve our environment."

CAW noted that the project is unique because the accumulated sediment will be left in place and located between two new, stabilized, natural, earthen structures, rather than be removed, which would have required 250,000 truckloads. The Carmel River will be rerouted 1/2 mile to bypass the sediment and as the final step, the dam will be removed. CAW will donate the 928-acre property where the dam is located to the Bureau of Land Management. The project area adjoins two regional parks, creating more than 5,400 acres of combined open space for hiking and passive recreation.

Removing the San Clemente Dam will restore access to 25 miles of spawning and rearing habitat, critical to the South Central California Coast Steelhead's recovery. Restoring the river's ecological connectivity will also benefit other threatened species like the California red-legged frog. Enabling sediment to move past the dam will also help replenish sand supply to Carmel River beach and dunes, fortifying the beach and coastal area against sea level rise.

Based on CAW's current rates approved on June 7, 2012, residential customer bills will increase by an average of \$2.54 a month, or 5.61 percent, over current amounts in order to fund the project. The new rates will take effect July 1. Groundbreaking on the project will commence later this year and completion is expected in 2015.

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Comr. Sandoval gave a persuasive presentation of her APD, saying “This project is a laudatory example of innovative thinking because it provides a creative solution and a public/private partnership to address a host of problems. It is a historic opportunity to protect people from potential flood damage, meet earthquake safety guidelines, protect endangered species, and provide significant environmental benefits to the public and wildlife.”

The APD corrected several deficiencies in the original Proposed Decision from Administrative Law Judge Christine Walwyn. Among the changes were:

- The original PD said CAW did not act prudently in pursuing the dam buttressing option for a decade prior to the dam removal option materializing and disallowed \$26.8 million in cost recovery. The APD explained why CAW did act prudently and did allow recovery of the \$26.8 million.
- The original PD determined that the dam has not been and is not now a “used and useful” asset. The APD disagreed and explained why the dam is currently a used and useful asset.
- The original PD determined that the \$49 million authorized for the dam removal should not be accorded rate of return treatment; rather, CAW only should be authorized its incremental cost of debt as a carrying charge. The APD disagreed again and found that CAW should receive rate-of-return treatment for the project as a regulatory asset.
- The original PD proposed to issue a show cause order “as to why [CAW] 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.” The APD strongly disagreed with this assertion, saying that it was based on a misunderstanding that there is only one type of diversion applicable to the dam. Accordingly, the APD found no basis for a Rule 1.1 violation and stated that CAW’s dam diversion testimony was in compliance with Rule 1.1 and Sections 2107-2108 of the P.U. Code.

Congratulations to CAW on this important decision. It spoke well of CAW’s application, the Commission’s deliberative process, and the final outcome for “getting it right.”

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In other actions at the Open Meeting, the Commission:

- **Approved Decision 12-06-020**, which authorizes CAW to construct Aquifer Storage and Recovery Well #4, record those costs, and submit a Tier 2 advice letter to transfer reasonable and prudent costs up to \$4.7 million to rate base. It also allows CAW to request rate recovery of costs over \$4.7 million via a Tier 3 advice letter and authorizes CAW to modify its existing Monterey Peninsula Water Management District surcharge to recover costs paid between May 2011 and December 31, 2014, up to \$1.6 million annually.
- **Approved Resolution W-4921**, which affirms the Division of Water and Audits' denial of the Town of Apple Valley's protests of Golden State Water's Advice Letter (AL) 1454-WA and Apple Valley Ranchos Water's AL No. 168-WA.
- **Approved Resolution W-4922**, which grants Point Arena Water Works a General Rate Increase of \$37,414 (15.86%) for Test Year 2011. PAWW is also authorized to establish a surcharge to recover the \$38,311 in legal expenses recorded in Memorandum Account Case 08-12-007.
- **Approved Resolution W-4923**, which authorizes the sale of Riverview Acres Water Co. to Salyer Mutual Water Company.
- **Approved Decision 12-06-027**, which extends the statutory deadline for CAW's application to implement the Carmel River reroute and San Clemente Dam Removal Project until August 23, 2012.
- **Held Application 10-11-009**; Southern California Edison Company's Catalina Water Company general rate case decision.

**Resolution L-436 Workshop Spotlights Staff Motives on Confidentiality**—The California PUC hosted the first of a two-day workshop June 19<sup>th</sup> on Draft Resolution L-436, which is intended to establish a new approach for the California PUC to carry out its implementation of the California Public Records Act (CPRA). The workshop was well attended by utility representatives and consumer representatives, as well as by Comr Mike Florio (morning only), Administrative Law Judge Jean Vieth, serving as facilitator, and attorney Fred Harris of CPUC Legal Division, author of the draft resolution. Water sector attendees included me, Bob Kelly of Suburban Water, Sarah Leeper of California American Water, Hilda Wahhab of Golden State Water, and CWA Regulatory Attorney Marty Mattes.

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While the agenda provided for an hour of general discussion followed by issues relating to treatment of safety reports, the group spent nearly the whole day on a back and forth discussion of relatively generic procedural and substantive issues between various participants and Fred Harris, well mediated and articulated by ALJ Vieth. In his report to CWA's Regulatory Committee, Marty said it was a useful process because it allowed parties to inform Fred directly of their primary concerns and because it provided the parties insight into the motivations directing the creation of the draft resolution. Those motivations appear to be primarily:

1. showing the Legislature that the CPUC can be more forthcoming with responses to requests for information and documents, especially related to safety issues;
2. actually being more forthcoming and prompter in responding to information and document requests from the press; and
3. simplifying the life of Fred Harris and his support staff, who have to apply a set of statutes, rules, and procedures in responding to Public Records requests that he considers inconsistent and conflicting.

Much information was shared, and it resulted in sending Fred back to his desk to revise the draft resolution, and deferring the second workshop day until after circulation of a revised draft. Most utility representatives (including Marty) were happy with this result.

Marty reports that a major feature of discussion was Fred's refusal to consider that Section 583, as applied by GO 66-C, provides a substantive basis for refusing to produce documents requested pursuant to the Public Records Act (PRA). He interprets Government Code Section 6254(k), which provides an exemption in case of federal or state law prohibiting or limiting disclosure, as requiring that there be an underlying *statutory* prohibition to support a claim of exemption. He considers a CPUC decision or regulation (such as GO 66-C) not to be "state law" sufficient to support an exemption. This is one reason why draft Resolution L-436 treats the exclusion, in Section 2.2.b of GO 66-C, from production requirements of documents that "if revealed, would place the regulated company at an unfair business disadvantage" as an insufficient basis for the Commission to refuse to honor a PRA request.

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Another reason for Legal Division's unwillingness to rely on GO 66-C is that there apparently have been court decisions in which the courts have looked at the CPUC's discretion, under Section 583, to order public release of allegedly confidential documents as proof that the combination of Section 583 and GO 66-C doesn't offer a substantive basis for refusing to honor a PRA request.

This is a fundamental problem, which was addressed in discussion not only by Marty, but also by counsel for AT&T, CalTel, and others. It was relevant in Fred's response to my inquiry about his attitude toward the pending legislation. Fred had little to say about SB 1000, but he was not happy with the list of broad exemptions included in AB 1541's re-write of Section 583. He was concerned about the Commission's need to develop regulations to define the proposed exemptions for "security-related information," "proprietary business information," and "market-sensitive information," but he was particularly concerned by the proposed exemption for "personally identifiable information of employees or customers, because it isn't limited to utility employees or customers and so, he claims, would require CPUC employees not to divulge their own names, under threat of misdemeanor penalties. That seemed absurd, but he didn't seem to be kidding.

However, Marty followed up later by asking whether a statutory exemption for documents that "if revealed, would place the regulated company at an unfair business disadvantage" would provide a stronger basis for declining to honor a PRA request than just having that exclusion in GO 66-C, and he agreed that would be true. Given all this, Marty and I concluded that there might be a better chance of getting the CPUC to accept AB 1541 if that language were to replace the present, vaguer exemption for "proprietary business information." Also, the fact that AB 1541 would eliminate from Section 583 the CPUC's discretion to order public release of allegedly confidential documents might overcome Legal Division's concern that Section 583 can't provide a substantive basis for denying a PRA request.

Other interesting items of discussion included:

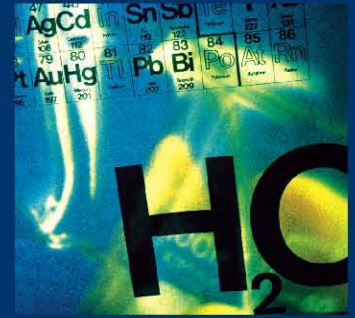
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- Fred emphasized that he was trying to develop a more streamlined way of handling both requests for confidentiality and requests for documents. In response to a question, he noted that Legal Division receives (either directly or via other staff divisions) 250 to 300 requests for documents per year, with slightly more than half being requests for CPUC created documents rather than utility provided documents. The most popular current items are safety audits and accident reports, followed by high bill and smart meter health impact reports.
- Fred explained his view that GO 66-C, when it was adopted in 1992, reversed the presumption of confidentiality, providing that except for enumerated "exclusions", all documents would be public. But because Section 2.2, covering "information of a confidential nature," refers back to Section 583, it created a "loop" that made it difficult to define what the Commission should do.
- Fred made clear that, while he's willing to focus on safety-related documents first, he wants changes in the rules to be much broader than just safety-related matters, because he wants to solve the more generic problems with responding to requests from the public and from utilities. He proposed pursuing a series of resolutions, first addressing safety and then going industry by industry.
- Fred wants a general order that will provide clear guidance, to make staff's life easier. Meanwhile, it's clear that for **ANY** utility information to be protected from disclosure in the event of a PRA request, the utility **must have marked it as confidential** (ideally with reference to Section 583 and GO 66-C) when providing it to the CPUC or CPUC staff (including DRA). That will not guarantee protection; but without it, chances are poor.

Marty raised the issue about the inefficiency of setting up a system to determine confidentiality when a utility provides documents (which is what Fred wants to do), rather than waiting until someone requests a document. Many utility representatives shared Marty's concern. While admitting that the latter approach would limit the job of evaluating confidentiality to a far smaller number of documents, Fred expressed concern about the short time available for evaluation once a PRA request has been received. One of his concerns is that utility contact information isn't always up to date. Assurances were given that utilities would keep contact information up to date and wanted to be informed and have a chance to respond to PRA requests.

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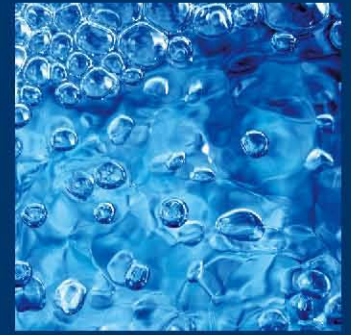


Interestingly, the lawyer from the City of San Francisco explained the City's own practice, which is to assess confidentiality only when a PRA request is received and then to give notice to the person who provided the document. This seemed like an area where CPUC staff might give in, but Fred still wants to create data bases, including "matrices" breaking down types of documents and categorizing that are to be treated as confidential, with documents then to be assigned to such categories when they are provided by the utility. This could still be a big headache.

- Representatives of both Edison and PG&E, supported by Sempra, urged that the Commission continue its historical practice of redacting information about *causation* from accident reports. They both warned that denying confidentiality for such financially relevant elements of such reports may result in the utilities becoming less "forthcoming" in their reports.
- One area discussed under the safety heading was requests for protection of information about *critically important infrastructure* as defined in state and federal laws. There was discussion of whether availability of such information on the Internet or elsewhere should permit the CPUC to release it too. Several utilities stressed that such "leakage" did not waive their rights and obligations to keep what information they had confidential.
- I raised a concern about application of more liberal rules to documents utilities provide to DRA. Fred and the lawyer for DRA both confirmed that DRA is considered Commission staff for CPRA purposes.
- The CalTel representative raised concerns about giving the new rules immediate effectiveness, before providing the guidance of a "matrix" showing what is and is not protected. She urged that GO 66-C remain in effect until the new matrices are in place. I noted my related concern about giving the new rules retroactive effect -- to documents provided prior to issuance of the Resolution and even in prior years, when there was an expectation of confidential treatment. There was a lot of agreeing nodding of heads, but not much discussion of this point.



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As the day wore on, it became clear that the Commission hopes to conclude the resolution and GO 66-C revisions before the legislature passes either SB 1000 or AB 1541. It became equally clear that the utilities should get behind a legislative vehicle that will forestall the PUC Legal Division's intent to recast GO 66-C as a generic one-size-fits-all policy statement. Hence, CWA's Legislative Committee moved forward with a formal position on AB 1541 as that preferred legislative vehicle.

**CWA Sends Support Letter on AB 1541**—And we didn't waste any time. CWA sent a letter June 21<sup>st</sup> to Senate Energy, Utilities & Communications Committee Chair Alex Padilla in support of Assembly Bill 1541 (Dickinson). As you know, AB 1541 amends PU Code Sec. 315 to state that any accident report filed with the California PUC by a utility, and any CPUC order or recommendation stemming from investigation of such an incident, "shall be subject to the California Public Records Act ... " except as provided in Section 583.

It then goes on to amend Section 583 by eliminating the current statute and replacing it with a new Section 583 requiring that "all records of, or information furnished to, the commission are public records that shall be made available to the public, upon request, pursuant to the California Public Records Act ...", unless exempted from disclosure pursuant to that act, or unless the records requested contain security-related information, proprietary business information, market-sensitive information, communication between a certified labor organization and public utility management personnel not related to health and safety, and personally identifiable information of customers or employees. It also maintains the misdemeanor penalty for employees or officers of the Commission who disclose exempt information.

CWA's letter stated that AB 1541 strikes an appropriate balance between the need to ensure the public has access to all safety and accident-related information furnished to the Commission in the disposition of its regulatory responsibilities and the need to ensure that there is a presumption of confidentiality for certain business information (as prescribed in the amended version of Sec. 583 above) furnished to the Commission by parties involved in Commission regulatory proceedings.

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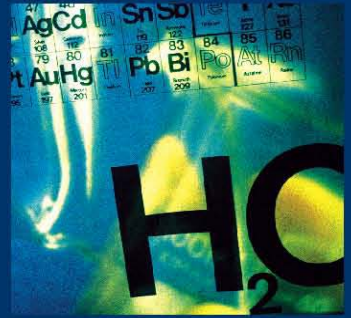
Because Fred Harris of the CPUC's Legal Division made a statement at the June 19<sup>th</sup> workshop that he believed the legislative language regarding the misdemeanor offense applied to him if he released his own name, CWA suggested a small amendment to clarify the exemption intent of the new addition of Sec. 583 (a)(5) – the addition of “non-Commission” in front of “employees or customers” such that Sec. 583 (a)(5) would now read: *“Personally identifiable information of non-Commission employees or customers.”*

CWA concluded by saying it supported the amended version of AB 1541, including the amendments to Sections 6276.36 and 11125.1 of the Government Code, Sections 315, 454.5, and 5960 of the Public Utilities Code, and the repeal and new Section 583 of the Public Utilities Code. The letter then encouraged passage of AB 1541 by the EU&C Committee when it is heard on June 25<sup>th</sup>.

**CUWCC/LADWP Host AMI Symposium, CUWCC Plenary Meeting**—Thanks to CWA Conservation Committee Chair Darlene Phares of Suburban Water, who prepared this report. On June 19<sup>th</sup>, the Los Angeles Dept. of Water & Power hosted the California Urban Water Conservation Council's (CUWCC) Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Symposium, put together in part by Bob Day from San Jose Water, who also moderated one of the sessions. More than 100 people attended. There was a lot of technical information shared about implementing an AMI system, some of the differences in how they operate, some lessons learned, new products by several of the major meter and monitoring companies, the reasons for implementing AMI and some of the major challenges.

A recurring theme Darlene kept hearing about was the amount of server/computer space needed to store in the data that is provided. Many water agencies have older software, older systems (and older employees, Darlene noted slyly) who do not necessarily have the room or ability to store the enormous amount of data that is often associated with an AMI system.

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LADWP also hosted the June 20<sup>th</sup> CUWCC Plenary Meeting. James McDaniel, Senior Assistant General Manager, provided some history regarding LADWP. Penny Falcon, LADWP's Water Conservation Policy Manager, described some of the many programs LADWP has implemented since the late 1980s and the consistent low water use that the Los Angeles area has had due in part to conservation.

There were presentations related to Prop 84 and Prop 50 IRWMP Grant Funding by Robyn Navarra from Zone 7 Water Agency in Northern California, Joe Berg of MWDOC in Orange County, and Toby Roy of the San Diego County Water Authority. All of them emphasized the importance of including any project for which an agency may want funding in an IRWMP. This will increase the likelihood of a grant being awarded. Also, the importance of having Plan B in case for some reason the plan you get approved changes or needs to be amended. Discussion on who typically handles the invoicing and project management of these projects and the importance of keeping things moving so as not to lose funding.

Mary Lou Cotton and Dakota Corey from Kennedy Jenks did a presentation on its experience this year preparing or assisting Urban Water Management Plans for more than 35 water agencies in California (including several CWA member company UWMPs). Although KJ uses a template form that makes it easier for the Dept. of Water Resources to search various UWMPs, each agency is definitely unique in regards to: GPCD numbers; the way these numbers are calculated, the water supply issues each agency has; and their plans going forward to reach 20 X 2020 goals. KJ is in the process of putting together spreadsheets (on an individual basis) to help agencies determine the amount of reduced water use due to weather and the economy vis-à-vis conservation programs.

One last presentation was made by dual presenters; first, Melanie Winters with The Rivers Project discussed the health of the watershed and what types of projects she is seeing (and encouraging) Southern California agencies to implement to heal our watersheds, including rain barrels, onsite catchment and street projects that transform concrete islands into nicely landscaped medians that retain large amounts of run-off.

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Second, Marcus Castain from Generation Water (who has done landscape audits for several of the schools and cities in the L.A. Basin, described the program that GW is involved with providing extensive audits that provide recommended upgrades to irrigation equipment at schools and city parks/facilities in the region. There was discussion regarding the limited resources that both the cities and schools have for implementing any upgrades. Although these audits provide valuable information about where repairs and upgrades are needed, many of these reports are not acted upon. This inaction provides an opportunity for IOWCs who have conservation budgets to step in and offer assistance.

#### **Changes to BDCP Conveyance, Benefits Analysis Outlined at Public Meeting—**

The California Natural Resources Agency hosted a public meeting June 20<sup>th</sup> on the Bay-Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP), and Jerry Meral, deputy secretary of the agency, said the BDCP is changing as a result of input from the public. The most significant changes include a reduction in the number of intakes for proposed conveyance facilities, potential relocation of a proposed forebay, accelerated investments in habitat restoration and the adoption of a decision tree approach to establish operating criteria for new conveyance facilities. Additionally, the agency representatives attempted to reduce some of the sting from the previous week's negative cost-benefit analysis from the University of the Pacific, by having UC-Berkeley Professor David Sunding (who spoke at CWA's annual meeting last November) present a new benefit analysis of the BDCP project alternatives from the Brattle Group.

California Dept. of Water Resources Deputy Director Dale Hoffman-Floerke explained that the number of proposed intakes is being reduced from five to three, with a cumulative maximum capacity of 9,000 cubic-feet per second (cfs), to lessen impacts associated with construction and operation of the facility in Sacramento County. Two side-by-side tunnels are being studied to convey water 35 miles from the intakes to state and federal pumps near Tracy. The tunnels would be sized to operate by gravity flow, resulting in lower electricity demands and fewer emissions than the high-pressure system previously considered.

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Sunding's presentation consisted of an assessment of whether the BDCP's benefits are sufficient to justify the costs to the agencies that receive water supplies from Northern California. Further, his presentation assessed whether the public good benefits of Delta restoration are sufficient to justify public expenditures on habitat. Sunding emphasized that the study is not a statewide cost-benefit analysis and does not consider impacts on areas such as Delta agriculture.

The study quantifies the present value of economic benefits that would be expected to accrue to the water agencies investing in BDCP through 2050. The benefits considered were broader than those in the UOP study and encompassed urban and agricultural water supply benefits (associated with avoiding future water shortages), water quality impacts, reduction in seismic risk, regulatory certainty and recreation and public good benefits. Sunding emphasized the benefits associated with regulatory certainty, saying that the reduced risk of incremental shortages resulting from regulatory restrictions to protect endangered species can be very consequential from an economic point of view.

The Association of California Water Agencies reported in its weekly electronic newsletter that one of Sunding's principal examples involved "the value of avoiding a 20% reduction in baseline supplies due to regulatory restrictions [which] is estimated at \$9 billion for urban agencies through 2050 and \$2.7 billion for agricultural agencies, for a total of \$11.6 billion."

ACWA quoted Sunding saying that the \$11.6 billion benefit "could be worth as much as all the other benefits combined. The consequences of losing 1 million acre-feet are greater than gaining 1 million acre-feet," he said.

It may be worthwhile to engage Sunding and UOP Professor Jim Michael in a debate of the costs and benefits of the BDCP actions. Though the analysis is not yet complete, Sunding said it is clear there would be direct benefits to the agencies and their ratepayers that exceed the costs. "It is beyond serious debate at this point that the benefits to the State Water Project and Central Valley Project users, taken as a whole, exceed the cost," he said.

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The public good benefits of restoration, including both recreational and non-use values, also would very likely exceed the public costs, Sunding said. Sunding's presentation, as well as the other presentations from the public meeting, can be found at

<http://baydeltaconservationplan.com/Files/June%202012%20Public%20Meeting%20Presentation%206-20-12.pdf>.

**CCR Online Posting Bill Fails in Senate by Two Votes**—The National Association of Water Companies' Petra Smeltzer reported that the U.S. Senate voted on a bipartisan amendment offered by Sen. Pat Toomey (D-PA) to the Farm Bill that would allow drinking water utilities to post their annual Consumer Confidence Reports online via their websites. They would have to notify customers where to find the CCRs in the same manner as the customer has elected to receive his or her water bill. This on-line posting would be allowed only if the utility had no violations of maximum contaminant levels in the previous year.

Unfortunately, the amendment failed by two votes. Petra says the scuttlebutt was that the amendment briefly had enough votes to pass and then a partisan shift occurred and 6 Democrats changed their votes—apparently at the urging of Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-CA). Senators Franken, Klobuchar, Bingaman, Tom Udall, and Landrieu (and a sixth unnamed Senator appear to have changed their votes at the last minute.

**California Water Service Group Named a Top Workplace in Bay Area**—Based on survey responses from employees of its subsidiary California Water Service Co. (Cal Water), California Water Service Group has been named one of the Top Workplaces in the Bay Area in 2012 by the Bay Area News Group. Cal Water has 334 employees in the Bay Area in its San Jose headquarters and its Bayshore, Bear Gulch, Los Altos, and Livermore Districts. The company serves 109,200 customer connections in its Bay Area operations.

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"Our employees dedicate themselves to ensuring the health and safety of our customers and providing the best possible service," said Cal Water's Chairman & CEO Pete Nelson in a news release. "I am honored to be part of this organization."

The rankings in the Top Workplaces are based on survey information collected by Workplace Dynamics, an independent company specializing in employee engagement and retention. Rankings were composite scores calculated purely on the basis of employee responses about company leadership, compensation and training, diversity/inclusion, career development, family-friendly flexibility, and values and ethics. Private companies and non-profits as well as publicly held businesses were included in the analysis.

Mac Tully, president and publisher of Bay Area News Group Newspapers, said, "Despite the challenges of the economy, the Bay Area continues to set the standard for progressive companies such as California Water Service Group, which provides positive, enriching work experiences for its employees."

Congratulations to Cal Water on this award and recognition.

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### **Upcoming Industry Meetings/Conferences/Events:**

- June 27, 2012 – California Water Association Annual Northern California Business Opportunities Fair (7:30a – 11:30a; San Ramon Valley Conference Center; 3301 Crow Canyon Road, San Ramon, CA 94583).
- June 27-28, 2012 – California PUC Recycled Water OIR – Workshop #4 (9:30a-4:30p both days; CPUC Auditorium; 505 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco)
- July 10-12, 2012 – CWA Annual Budget Planning Meeting – Tenaya Lodge; Fish Camp, CA (Yosemite).
- July 12, 2012 – California PUC Open Meeting (9:00a – 12:00p; 505 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102)

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- July 22-25, 2012 – National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners – Annual Summer Committee Meetings (10:45a – 5:15p Committee on Water Meetings; Hilton Hotel - Broadway Room - 921 SW 6th Ave, Portland, OR 97204); J. Hawks is presenting CWA's Small Company Assistance Program to the Water Committee on July 24<sup>th</sup>).
- August 8, 2012 – California Urban Water Conservation Council Board of Directors Meeting (9:30a – 3:00p; Regional Water Authority, 5620 Birdcage Street, Ste 180, Citrus Heights, CA 95610)
- August 9, 2012 - CWA Directors Meeting (9:30a-2:30p; California American Water; 1033 B Ave., Suite 200, Coronado, CA 92118); J. Hawks will attend.
- August 15, 2012 – ACWA Annual Regulatory Summit (8:00a – 5:00p; Doubletree Hotel, 1 Doubletree Dr., Rohnert Park, CA 94928); J. Hawks will attend.
- August 23, 2012 – California PUC Open Meeting (9:00a – 12:00p; 505 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102)

—CWA—