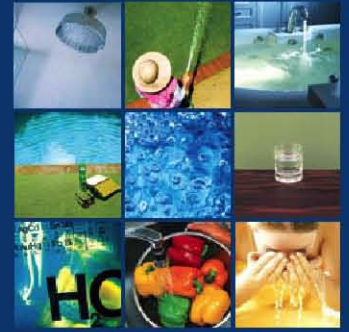


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# The Weekly Wrap



**June 8, 2012**

**No. 2012-23**

TO: CWA Member Companies  
FROM: Jack Hawks, Executive Director  
SUBJECT: Highlights for the Week Ending June 8, 2012

**CWA's Spring Conference Handles the 'Spotlight' Nicely**—More than 80 attendees were treated to a terrific program at CWA's Spring Conference on June 7<sup>th</sup> in Sacramento. Working off the theme "Water Suppliers in the Spotlight," Program Chair Greg Milleman of Valencia Water guided the conference speakers through the challenging task of handling the media, political, legislative and regulatory spotlight under which today's water purveyors find themselves. California Senator Jean Fuller (R-Bakersfield), vice-chair of the Senate Energy, Utilities & Communications Committee, started the conference with a critical message for those involved in statewide water supply and reliability issues. If you are interested in fixing the Delta and addressing the supply-related tasks from conservation to groundwater management, she said, the water coalition that led the effort on the comprehensive 2009 water legislation must remain together or there will be no long-term solution.

She explained that the most pertinent need for coalition cohesiveness is (1) the water bond and (2) the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). While it's clear that Gov. Brown is moving the bond to 2014 so there will be no distractions for his tax plan in the 2012 election, it's not clear at all whether the bond will remain intact, be reconstituted somehow or collapse completely. Sen. Fuller said the coalition is key to keeping the bond together.

Likewise with the BDCP, she said, the coalition must remain together to get the BDCP (and the related Delta Plan) completed. In fact, she was a signatory to a bipartisan letter from Republicans and Southern California Democrats to Interior Secretary Ken Salazar, Bureau of Reclamation Director Mike Connor and Natural Resources Secretary John Laird that urged these leaders to move the BDCP to completion.

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Water Rates, the Media and What to Expect: The first panel focuses on the media spotlight. Cal Water's Shannon Dean moderated the panel, which consisted of former KCRA-TV news anchor Kevin Riggs, now Senior Vice President of Randle Communications, Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD) General Manager Rob Roscoe and Sacramento Bee water reporter Matt Weiser. Shannon set the stage with this key question: What does a water utility have to do make customers understand why rate increases are necessary to reflect the cost of service without inducing comments about profits, country clubs and bank accounts in the Cayman Islands?

All three panelists answered similarly – don't shy away from telling the truth. For Rob, the truth involves not just explaining the rise in labor and infrastructure replacement costs, but also how rebar, ductile iron pipe and asphalt have risen dramatically! Rob's key message was that SSWD started its public outreach on its next rate increase request two years in advance of the actual rate proceeding, first with a campaign on the value of water and then with a campaign on the rising costs of water service. Here were his key points:

- The more the general public understands about the value of water service, and the cost of maintaining reliable service, the better.
- The cost of inaction always exceeds the cost of acting now; falling further behind is always bad.
- Customer messaging must use all available methods and tools, and must be repeated constantly, with a focus on youth.
- Water rates MUST go up.

Golden State Water Co. (GSWC) is a client of Randle Communications, and Kevin Riggs presented GSWC's current public outreach program that resulted from its recent very bright media spotlight in northern and southern California. Kevin explained one key distinction between public water agencies and California-PUC regulated water utilities, as far as customers and the media are concerned, which is the need from regulated utilities to include the CPUC and ratemaking process in their communications, as well as the emphasis on the utility's value to the community – all elements that are not immediately obvious to the customer.

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Kevin presented GSWC's recent media placements (both traditional media and digital media) on various infrastructure projects, community value investments and editorials on the whys and wherefores of rising rates. He left the audience with these takeaway points:

- Proactive public information and community outreach works to help customers understand why their bills are rising;
- Reactive public information that responds to contentious events in a timely manner also helps address customer questions/issues; and
- Articulated support for employees' hard work and the overall value of the utility's philosophy in serving their communities is also beneficial to the communications effort.

Matt Weiser told the attendees that one manifestation of the spotlight today is that customers have been wrongly taught that water is a renewable resource. This has contributed to the wrongheaded notion that water should be free. He described examples refuting the concept that the water cycle is a sustainable event, mainly the costly externalities associated with water extraction, treatment and conveyance. Customers need to have their minds changed about what water really is, Matt explained, and that is the job of the utility. Customers need to be retrained about water and utility service costs. Matt also decried the decline of specialist reporters, such as his case with water, and the difficulties that posed for utilities. Still, he said, the time-tested approach of developing relationships with reporters and bloggers is still the preferred approach in seeking fair and balanced coverage.

Addressing Local Water Supply Needs: Greg Milleman moderated the next panel, which covered local programs designed augment traditional water supplies. We were delighted to have two public water agency presenters – Paula Kehoe of the San Francisco PUC and Mark Pestrella of the L.A. County Dept. of Public Works. Paula covered SFPUC's alternate water resources program, including rainwater harvesting, graywater/blackwater treatment and reuse, and stormwater capture. Additionally, SFPUC's goals are to reduce system-wide consumption by 4 mgd, while increasing supply from both recycled water and new groundwater supplies each by 4 mgd.

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Mark covered L.A. County's integrated water resource management approach, which relies on (effectively) a variety of projects that can do double-duty. Among them are projects that improve water quality, implement conservation, provide flood protection, recycle and reuse wastewater, etc. His principal focus, though, was on stormwater capture, which in L.A. County has a capacity of 137,000 acre-feet. He also reviewed the L.A. Basin Stormwater Conservation Study and the activities of the Southern California Water Committee's Stormwater Task Force. His message to retail purveyors was to partner with local conservation districts on stormwater capture projects.

The third local supply panelist was the distinguished professor emeritus of civil and environmental engineering at UC-Davis, George Tchobanoglous, who gave a highly entertaining presentation on direct potable reuse of recycled water. George is the co-author of a well-received National Water Resources Institute white paper on the subject, and he had three serious messages for the audience: (1) Wastewater is a renewable recoverable source of energy, nutrients, and potable water; (2) there is no question that existing and future technologies can and will meet the water quality challenges of direct potable reuse; and (3) if the combination of potable reuse and indirect potable reuse are not part of the future recycled water equation on a broad scale, recycled water will never be a fully viable option for future water supply.

Spotlight on Rates, Conservation and Revenue Stability: The conference featured two separate presentations that acted as two sides of the same coin – reconciling conservation and conservation rates. First, Jan Beecher, director of the Institute of Public Utilities at Michigan State University, discussed the dynamic and paradoxical relationship between rising global water demand and declining U.S. water demand, noting that in the U.S., the decline, although non-linear, will continue at 1-3% per year for the next few years. She explained the price and non-price consequences on demand and the inverse relationship between declining demand and rising prices that exists with water. One of her key points is that full-cost pricing for water is finally leading to a situation where elasticity is becoming more prominent in water and, interestingly, price responsiveness is occurring with both average and marginal prices.

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Jan then detailed the “conservation conundrum,” noting how “negawatts” in energy has become “negagallons” for water. Because the basic function of water utilities is to provide “essential infrastructure,” conservation (less use) can be at odds with this basic business purpose (because of revenue shortfall, stranded investment), especially since public health, safety and reliability are paramount considerations for water utilities. She expressed the view that while all other things being equal will mean higher rates for water, customer bills are rising because of rising costs, not because of conservation or efficiency.

Jan concluded with a few observations on revenue assurance mechanisms such as decoupling, in which the conservation conundrum is manifested because revenue per customer must essentially remain intact, even though consumption per customer is declining. As a result, decoupling has internal conflicts with basic economic (price) signals about how a service is valued and used and with the basic economic regulatory model. She reviewed a number of alternatives to decoupling (and water budget rates), including: rate design (better alignment of fixed and variable costs); adjustment mechanisms (e.g., lost revenue or statistical recoupling); and using future test years with better sales forecasting techniques.

Tom Ash’s presentation, which was a spirited defense of water budgets and budget rates, can best be summed up as “we can have our cake and eat it, too.” As evidence, he pointed to the successful implementation of sustainable water budget rates at 15 different water utilities since 1991, including most recently, Valencia Water Co. He said that these successful programs all have three things in common: they recognize the state’s requirements (per capita reductions, landscape efficiency standards), the local utility’s unique geographic and financial circumstances and the customer’s needs (different water requirements, family size, lot size, business type, etc.).

Tom explained how sustainable water rate designs must necessarily accomplish very different things for the utility and the customer, at the same time. They must:

1. Recover the costs of service accurately, transparently and do so while driving customers to use water more efficiently (meaning sell less water in some cases)

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2. Meet State statutory requirements
3. Recognize the local conditions and
4. Send a clear message to customers that efficient use of water is important

If a rate structure in California accomplishes those goals, it is a success. He called that a “sustainable” rate design (sustaining in terms of revenues, conservation and public perception).

Tony Quinn, noted authority on California political trends and demographics, and co-editor of the California Target Book, gave a great luncheon presentation on the implications of the June 3<sup>rd</sup> primary vote. He noted that the electorate adapted very well to the new “top two” primary system, and he made some very cogent points about the long-term effects of the new system. One is that the open primary election process will become much more competitive in future years. Another is that candidates, especially those from the same party that emerge from the primary, will no longer be able to win by appealing to their narrow, more extreme constituencies. With the open primaries, all candidates must appeal to the entire electorate. The implications of this are enormous because it will mean that candidates will have to move toward the center of the political spectrum in order to ensure that they reach a broader slice of the electorate. The new system may spell the doom for the extremist polarized politics that has handicapped government so much in recent years.

California Water Service Co.’s Tom Smegal and Nossaman’s Meg Catzen-Brown moderated the two afternoon panels. Tom’s panel consisted of the Division of Ratepayer Advocates Deputy Director for Telecommunications and Water, Matthew Marcus and Division of Water & Audits Director Rami Kahlon. Matthew took the opportunity to introduce himself to the water utilities, and he explained his role, the role and mission of DRA, and his expectations for working with the water utilities. He encouraged CWA’s member companies to contact him directly with issues of importance and concern; he wants an open dialogue with the utilities.

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Rami spoke of the PUC's renewed emphasis on safety matters, and how the Water Division will be institutionalizing the new safety culture in its work on water utility cases. During the Q&A, Rami also made an emphatic statement regarding the water supply situation in Monterey County, saying there is no way that the PUC is going to let the customers there run out of water.

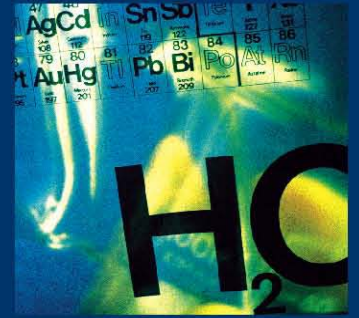
Joining Meg on a discussion of all the water-related bills in the legislature were Kathleen Cole, senior government affairs manager for the Metropolitan Water District, Jennifer West, legislative advocate for water at the California Municipal Utilities Association, and Matthew Marcus, who prior to his current position was DRA's chief legislative advocate. Among other things, they discussed all the pending Delta legislation, the Bay Delta Conservation Plan's reception in the legislature, the well log and recycled water legislation, and several water quality bills. Matthew also addressed the numerous bills affecting the California PUC (see article beginning on page 10).

In sum, it was a terrific conference. All of the presentations are on CWA's website at <http://www.calwaterassn.com/2012/2012-spring-conference/2012-spring-conference>. Mark your calendars now for CWA's Fall Conference in Monterey on October 30-31.

### **Small Companies Focus on PPMs, Meter Equivalency, GRC Effective Dates—**

The small companies that attended the spring conference participated in a seminar on June 6<sup>th</sup>, at which the mechanics of hosting public participation meetings (PPMs), the unintended consequences of the California PUC's approach to handling meter equivalency in rate design and the need to refine general rate case (GRC) effective dates were discussed. First, I presented a summary of all the California PUC decisions affecting small companies from November 2011 through May 2012, noting that the PUC had 26 resolutions or decisions during that time, resulting in revenue increases totaling \$2.9 million. I took the attendees through the presentation I usually give at small company GRC PPMs, covering the basics on the rate increase request, the reasons for the increase, an explanation of the differences between current and future expenses, the specifics on the new rates, and the benefits the customers receive from their water company.

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Small Company Committee Chair Jim Downey, owner of Penngrove and Kenwood Village Water Companies in Sonoma County, covered the other two seminar issues, beginning with an explanation of how fixed costs are recovered in monthly service charges and how meter equivalency ratios (MERs) are used to allocate those service charge amounts between meter sizes. After going through the math involved, Jim described how the process can result in unduly high monthly charges for those small utilities that may have a small number of larger sized metered customers. He used his own company as an example, showing how the rigid application of the ratios for his 1-inch meter customers would have increased their monthly service charge to \$135/month. He explained how he and the Commission's Water Division resolved the problem by reducing the MER for those customers from 2.5x the 5/8 by 3/4 meter to 1.65x. This resulted in a more acceptable monthly charge of \$87. Jim's recommendation for all companies in this situation is to work with the PUC to authorize an MER range between 1.5 and 2.5 for calculating these monthly charges.

Jim also led the discussion on effective dates for general rate cases (GRCs). Unlike Class A water companies, Resolution W-4540 (6/15/05) stipulated that the calendar year is the Test Year for smaller utilities that file within the first six months of the year. The interim rate CPI increase letter is filed concurrently with the GRC, thereby establishing the effective date of the GRC. If the GRC is filed during the latter six months of the year, the next calendar year becomes the Test Year. In this case, the utility must file an advice letter as soon as possible after the beginning of that test year once the new end-of-prior year CPI-U is known in order to get the effective date for the GRC as early as possible in the test year. This procedure has been confusing and has resulted in delays for the GRC effective date.

Jim's recommendation, which CWA will formally propose to the PUC, is to maintain the current procedure for GRC filings in the first six months of the year. For the latter half filers, however, the proposal is to allow the utility applicant to file a conjunctive CPI-based interim rate increase advice letter concurrently with the GRC work papers. This would then clearly establish the effective dates of both the interim CPI-based rate increase and the final rates determined in the GRC. Recovery of uncollected funds or refunds of overcollected revenues would proceed according to current policy.



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**California PUC Approves Phase 1 of CAW GRC**—In what I am assuming is a first for California American Water (CAW), the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) approved the first phase (revenue requirements) of CAW's first ever company-wide general rate case (GRC) on the consent agenda at its Open Meeting on June 7<sup>th</sup> (and it had only been held once, probably another first for CAW). This decision (D.12-06-016) set CAW's revenue requirement for four years –2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

For the company's eight ratemaking districts (Larkfield, Los Angeles, Monterey, Monterey Wastewater, Sacramento, San Diego, Toro and Ventura), the adopted revenue requirement for Test Year 2012 totaled \$180.6 million dollars, and the percentage changes from the previous approved revenue levels ranged from a decline of nearly 5% in Ventura to an increase of nearly 26% in the Sacramento-Larkfield Districts. The small Toro District's approved revenue requirement of \$724,300 represented a 75% increase.

D.12-06-016 also resolved a variety of issues, including projected customer growth/attrition, water sales and revenues, expenses (e.g., O&M, general office and administrative), conservation program budgets, taxes, plant in service, low income ratepayer assistance, low-income tariff consolidation and non-revenue water action plans. Among the issues postponed until the second phase were regulatory expenses, non-revenue water reporting and advance metering infrastructure. CAW will be sending notifications of how the increase will impact their bills once the final rate design is approved in Phase 2. In general, the increase will be distributed based on consumption levels, meter size and household allotment, depending on the service area.

In other action at the Open Meeting, the CPUC:

- Approved **Resolution W-4917**, which authorizes Penngrove Water Co. an increase in annual revenues by \$26,016 or 2.7% for Test Year 2012.
- Approved **Decision 12-06-002**, which authorizes San Gabriel Valley Water Co. to implement discounted rates for a new recycled water distribution project (approximately \$6 million in capital costs) and to apply facilities fees in its Fontana Water Division pursuant to a contract with the City of Fontana.

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- Approved **Resolution ALJ-280**, which changes the preliminary determination in OII 12-03-008 involving Golden Hills Sanitation Co. from adjudicatory to ratemaking.
- Approved **Resolution W-4920** which permits the sale of Lewiston Valley Water Co. from Chris Erikson to Lewiston Community Services District.
- Approved **Decision 12-06-006**, which adopts an all-party settlement agreement regarding \$796,080 booked into Golden State Water's Bear Valley Electric Service division's Catastrophic Event Memorandum Account.

**AB 2398 Dies Soon After Passage; Well Log Bill Fails in Surprise Vote—**

I reported last week that the General Assembly passed Assm. Ben Hueso's (D-Chula Vista) comprehensive recycled water bill that recasts and reorganizes all existing state law pertaining to recycled water into a water recycling statute, AB 2398, on May 29<sup>th</sup> by a 62-11 vote. Apparently, CWA's late support of the bill must have had a detrimental effect (t.i.c.) because once it got to the Senate, opposition from some agricultural water users and environmental organizations forced the bill's author and proponents to shelve it for the year. CWA Legislative Advocate Meg Catzen-Brown anticipates that there will be stakeholder meetings in the fall to work out the issues that those groups need addressed in a comprehensive water recycling act.

In other legislative action, Meg reported that the Senate and Assembly Appropriations Committees again proved to be graveyards for much of the fiscal legislation that was introduced this year, as those committees held many of the bills CWA and other organizations have been following. Among the casualties were Senator Rod Wright's SB 1165, which would have extended the California PUC's intervenor compensation program to school districts and SB 981, Senator Leland Yee's bill that would have created a two-year cooling off period before a CPUC employee could go to work for a utility, and vice versa.

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In what was undoubtedly one of the biggest surprises of the year, Senator Fran Pavley's well log disclosure bill, SB 1146, failed on the Senate floor last week. Although CWA has been neutral on the bill this year, several other interests did not remove their opposition, and have continued to press for limitations on the release of the well log information. Senator Pavley rejected the requested amendments on the basis of Governor Brown's veto message of last year's SB 263, where he suggested that he would sign a bill that provided for "responsible public access" to the well log information. Opponents were able to secure just enough votes to keep the measure from passing – it failed on a vote of 19-16. We will be watching to see whether Senator Pavley will try to amend the bill's provisions into another measure this year.

Another bill of interest to CWA that survived Appropriations and its respective floor vote was Senate Minority Leader Bob Huff's SB 1364, which as introduced, would have imposed a number of burdens on water companies. However, CWA was successful in removing a number of the erroneous and egregious provisions. It cleared the Senate floor without controversy or discussion on a 39-0 vote. Also, AB 1650 (Portantino), which would require electric and water utilities to file emergency response plans with the CPUC, also passed without discussion on a vote of 78-0.

Both bills that would subject the CPUC to the state's Public Records Act passed their respective houses. AB 1541 (Dickinson), passed the Assembly 76-0. This bill amends PU Code Sec. 315 to state that any accident report filed with the CPUC 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 to require 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, market-sensitive information, proprietary business information, and personally identifiable information of customers or employees. [emphasis added] It also maintains the misdemeanor penalty for employees or officers of the Commission who disclose exempt information.

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SB 1000 (Yee), in contrast, amends Sec. 315 to require that any accident report filed with the CPUC, and any order or recommendation of the CPUC stemming from an accident report, "shall be made available and ready for public review in compliance with the California Public Records Act ... and Section 583." [emphasis added]. The Yee bill then leaves in place existing Sec. 583(a), which establishes the confidentiality of information furnished to the CPUC, but amends that section to require the CPUC to create a category of safety-related documents that will automatically be released for public review. It requires the CPUC to post information on its website, including a data base of documents that "details the requests the commission has received to treat documents as confidential and the commission's decisions regarding these requests."

Earlier versions of this bill also repealed the provision in Section 583, which imposes the misdemeanor penalty for disclosure of exempt information, but Yee amended the bill last week to reinstate that provision, after the bill initially failed passage from the Senate floor (19-17). SB 1000, as amended May 23, passed the Senate on a vote of 23-14. It seems unlikely that the Legislature will send both bills the governor's desk, so conventional wisdom suggests that at some point the authors will come up with one bill to address this subject, or one of the bills will fail. We will keep you up to date as these measures advance.

One other high-profile water supply bill that CWA had been supporting also made it to the second house. AB 2595 (Hall), which would create a task force to look at streamlining the permitting process necessary for an ocean water desalination facility, cleared the Assembly floor without controversy, passing on a vote of 52-9. Other bills of interest to CWA continue to advance, including:

- AB 2208 and AB 2238, both introduced by Assemblymember Henry Perea (D-Fresno), pertaining to small, underperforming water system consolidation. Both measures passed the Assembly and will be set for hearings in the Senate.
- AB 2056 (Chesbro) and SB 962 (Anderson), which pertain to the use of point-of-entry and point-of-use water treatment devices, both advanced to their second house without opposition.

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**Draft Los Angeles County MS4 Permit Now Out, Available for Review**—The State Water Resources Control Board posted the draft “Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements For Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges Within The County Of Los Angeles Flood Control District,” on June 6<sup>th</sup>. David Kimbrough of the City of Pasadena Water Department reports that the key provision – the safe harbor retail water purveyors had been seeking – is found on page 31. It states:

“If a Permittee demonstrates that the water quality characteristics of a specific authorized or conditionally exempt essential non-storm water discharge resulted in an exceedence of applicable receiving water limitations and/or water quality based effluent limitations during a specific sampling event, the Permittee shall not be found in violation of applicable receiving water limitations and/or water quality-based effluent limitations for that specific sampling event. Such demonstration must be based on source specific water quality monitoring data from the authorized or conditionally exempt essential non-storm water discharge and other relevant information regarding the specific non-storm water discharge as identified in Table 8.”

Further, there is the list of “Conditional Exemptions from Non-Storm Water Discharge Prohibition” on page 27, including:

“II Discharges from potable water sources, where not otherwise regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit<sup>8</sup>, provided appropriate BMPs are implemented based on the American Water Works Association (California-Nevada Section) Guidelines for the Development of Your Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual for Drinking Water System Releases (2005) or equivalent industry standard BMP manual. Additionally, each Permittee shall work with potable water suppliers that may discharge to the Permittee’s MS4 to ensure: (1) notification at least 72 hours prior to a planned discharge and as soon as possible after an unplanned discharge; (2) monitoring of any pollutants of concern in the potable water supply release; and (3) record keeping by the potable water supplier for all discharges greater than one acre-foot.”

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There is a similar provision for: "I Discharges from essential non-emergency fire fighting activities provided appropriate BMPs are implemented based on the CAL FIRE, Office of the State Fire Marshal's Water-Based Fire Protection Systems Discharge Best Management Practices Manual (September 2011) for water-based fire protection system discharges, and based on Riverside County's Best Management Practices Plan for Urban Runoff Management (May 1, 2004) or equivalent BMP manual for fire training activities and post-emergency fire fighting activities."

Page 29 has the BMP requirements, of which there are six. They are not unique to Community Water Systems or Fire Districts, but are applicable to all "allowed non-stormwater dischargers."

With respect to the Permittee Requirements, each Permittee shall develop and implement procedures to ensure that a discharger, if not a named Permittee in this Order, fulfills the following for non-storm water discharges to the Permittee's MS4:

- i. Notifies the Permittee of the planned discharge in advance, consistent with requirements in Table 8 or recommendations pursuant to the applicable BMP manual;
- ii. Obtains any local permits required by the MS4 owner(s) and/or operator(s);
- iii. Provides documentation that it has obtained any other necessary permits or water quality certifications for the discharge;
- iv. Conducts monitoring of the discharge, if required by the Permittee;
- v. Implements BMPs and/or control measures as specified in Table 8 or in the applicable BMP manual(s) as a condition of the approval to discharge into the Permittee's MS4; and
- vi. Maintains records of its discharge to the MS4, consistent with requirements in Table 8 or recommendations pursuant to the applicable BMP manual.

David noted that the draft permit does not explain how these requirements are to be executed. He said there is no explicit requirement for any agreement between the CWSs and MS4 Permittees, such as an MOU. Nonetheless, he said, his initial impression of the draft permit is positive.

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There will be a meeting of the NPDES Workgroup to discuss the details of the draft permit on July 12<sup>th</sup>, following the Water Quality Managers Meeting. It will take place from 1:30-3:30 p.m. at the Metropolitan Water District's headquarters office at 700 North Alameda Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012 in Room US 1-101. Teleconferencing is available at (213) 217-7888, Code 0002#.

For more information, you can access the draft permit at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water\\_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal/index.shtml).

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

- June 10-13, 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 in part.
- June 13, 2012 – California Water Awareness Campaign – Board of Directors Meeting (10:00a – 12:00n; 910 K St., Sacramento 95814); 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 – California PUC Workshop – Draft Resolution L-436 (9:30a – 4:00p; Golden Gate Conference Room; 505 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102); J. Hawks will attend the first day.
- 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 – CUWCC Advanced Metering Infrastructure Symposium (8:30a – 4:30p; LA Dept. of Water & Power; 1350 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, CA 90021)

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- June 20, 2012 – CUWCC Plenary Meeting (9:30a – 3:00p; LA Dept. of Water & Power; 1350 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, CA 90021).
- June 21, 2012 – California Dept. of Water Resources – State Water Plan Update Advisory Committee Meeting (9:00a – 4:30p; Cal EPA Building; 1001 I St., Sacramento 95814); J. Hawks will attend.
- June 21, 2012 – California PUC Open Meeting (9:00a – 12:00p; 505 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102)
- 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)
- 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—