Pursuant to the Governor's Executive Order N-29-20, there will be no public location for attending in person. Members of the public who wish to participate may do so by calling in at:

(Toll Free): 1 (866) 899-4679
Access Code: 141-425-845

Members of the public who wish to comment on any item within the jurisdiction of the Agency or any item on the agenda, may submit comments by emailing sbaca@dwa.org before 5:00 p.m. May 4. Comments will become part of the Board meeting record.

Board members and staff will be participating in this meeting via teleconference.

1. CALL TO ORDER/PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE  STUART

2. ROLL CALL  BACA

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES -  April 21, 2020  STUART

4. GENERAL MANAGER’S REPORT  KRAUSE

5. COMMITTEE REPORTS –  A. Executive – April 30, 2020  STUART

6. PUBLIC COMMENT: Members of the public may comment on any item not listed on the agenda, but within the jurisdiction of the Agency. In addition, members of the public may speak on any item listed on the agenda as that item comes up for consideration. Speakers are requested to keep their comments to no more than three (3) minutes. As provided in the Brown Act, the Board is prohibited from acting on items not listed on the agenda.

7. ACTION ITEM
   A. Request Approval for Extension of COVID-19 Financial Relief to Customers  KRAUSE

8. DISCUSSION ITEM
   A. State Water Contractor’s Meeting – April 16, 2020 (Verbal)  RIDDELL

9. OUTREACH & CONSERVATION
   A. Activities & Events  METZGER

10. DIRECTORS COMMENTS/REQUESTS

11. CLOSED SESSION
   A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
       Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1)
       Name of Case: Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians vs. Coachella Valley Water District, et al (2 cases)

   B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
       Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1)
       Name of Case: Mission Springs Water District vs. Desert Water Agency

   C. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
       Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1)
       Name of Case: Albrecht et al vs. County of Riverside

   D. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
       Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1)
       Name of Case: Abbey et al vs. County of Riverside
E. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1)

F. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – PENDING LITIGATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (2)
Possible Intervention in Case: AT&T vs. County of Riverside

G. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1)

H. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATIONS
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8
Property: APN No's. 514-272-009, 516-051-001 and 516-051-006
Agency Negotiators: Mark S. Krause, General Manager and Steve Johnson, Asst. General Manager
Negotiating Parties: Desert Water Agency and Marcus Wynne Hughes
Under Negotiation: Price and terms

I. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8
Property: APN No. 680-180-034
Agency Negotiators: Mark S. Krause, General Manager and Steve Johnson, Asst. General Manager
Negotiating Parties: Desert Water Agency and Wildcat I Energy Storage, LLC
Under Negotiation: Possible amendment of terms and lease agreement

12. RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION – REPORT FROM CLOSED SESSION

13. ADJOURN
MINUTES
OF THE REGULAR MEETING
OF THE
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

April 21, 2020

DWA Board via Joseph K. Stuart, President
Teleconference: Kristin Bloomer, Vice President
Craig Ewing, Secretary-Treasurer
Patricia G. Oygar, Director
James Cioffi, Director

DWA Staff via Mark S. Krause, General Manager
Teleconference: Steve Johnson, Assistant General Manager
Esther Saenz, Finance Director
Sylvia Baca, Asst. Secretary of the Board
Kris Hopping, Human Resources Director
Ashley Metzger, Outreach & Conserv. Mgr.

Consultants via Michael T. Riddell, Best Best & Krieger
Teleconference: Dave Scriven, Krieger & Stewart

Public via Randy Duncan, Mission Springs Water District
Teleconference: David Freedman, Palm Springs Resident

18727. President Stuart opened the meeting at 8:10 a.m. and asked everyone to join him in the Pledge of Allegiance.

18728. President Stuart called upon Assistant Secretary of the Board Baca to conduct the roll call:

Present: Cioffi, Oygar, Ewing, Bloomer, Stuart

18729. President Stuart called for approval of the April 7, 2020 Regular Board Meeting Minutes.

Secretary-Treasurer Ewing moved for approval. After a second by Director Cioffi, the minutes were approved by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Oygar, Cioffi, Ewing, Bloomer, Stuart
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None
President Stuart called upon General Manager Krause to provide an update on Agency operations.

Mr. Krause provided an update on Agency operations and noted his meetings and activities for the past several weeks.

In response to Secretary-Treasurer Ewing, Mr. Krause explained that some employee personal cell phones are being used for calls only. Agency Counsel Riddell noted unless there is a lawsuit involved, personal cell phones are not subject to Public Records Act disclosure.

President Stuart noted the minutes for the April 14, 2020 Finance Committee meeting were provided in the Board’s packet and called upon Vice President Bloomer to report.

Ms. Bloomer noted the Finance Committee went over the Proposed 2020/21 Budget; Proposed 2020/21 Operating Fund Revenues; Proposed 2020/21 General Fund Revenues, and they reviewed the Investment Strategy.

President Stuart noted the minutes for the April 16, 2020 Executive Committee meeting were provided in the Board’s packet.

President Stuart opened the meeting for public comment.

There being no one from the public wishing to address the Board, President Stuart closed the public comment period.

President Stuart called upon Secretary-Treasurer Ewing to present an overview of financial activities for the month of March 2020.

Secretary-Treasurer Ewing reported that the Operating Fund received $2,481,898 in Water Sales Revenue, $77,635 in Reclamation Sales Revenue, and $5,000 in Construction Deposits. $1,915,388 was paid out in Accounts Payable. Year-to-date Water Sales are 5% under budget, Year-to-date Total Revenues are 2% under budget and Year-to-date Total Expenses are 13% under budget. There were 22,792 active services as of March 31, 2020 compared to 22,785 active services as of February 29, 2020.

Reporting on the General Fund, Mr. Ewing stated that $5,942,964 was received in Property Tax Revenues. $1,410,793 was paid in State Water Project charges (YTD $14,166,172).
Reporting on the Wastewater Fund, Mr. Ewing reported $22,080 was received in Sewer Capacity Charges and $2,208 was received in Sewer Contract payments. There are a total of 26 Sewer Contracts, 2 paid in full, with total delinquents of 4 (15%) with $4,383 principal payments remaining. $129,271 was paid out in Accounts Payable.

President Stuart called upon General Manager Krause to report on the 2019/2020 Groundwater Replenishment Assessments Draft Engineer’s Reports.

Mr. Krause reported under Agency law by May 1 of each year the Board shall cause to be prepared and presented to it an engineering survey and report concerning the groundwater supplies within the Agency noting that the Board determines that funds should be raised by replenishment assessment, it shall call a public hearing, and it shall publish notice at least 10 days in advance thereof pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code, which has been done. Mr. Krause stated the Agency has called a meeting and a draft report for fiscal year 2020/21 has been prepared by Dave Scriven of Krieger & Stewart. He noted within that report it is being proposed that the assessment be raised from $155 per acre foot (AF) to $165/AF within the West Whitewater River Subbasin and the Mission Creek Subbasin (for comparison, Coachella Valley Water District’s proposed replenishment assessment rate went up slightly in the West Whitewater River Subbasin from $158.18/AF to $165.80/AF). Mr. Krause noted that the Mission Creek Subbasin rate remains the same at $135.52/AF.

Continuing his report, Mr. Krause noted that one of the differences in these replenishment rates is the Garnet Hill Subbasin area of benefit is now included in the West Whitewater River area of benefit noting the rate that is being proposed of $165/AF is due in large part to the increases in imported water and replenishment costs. Mr. Krause pointed out as an example, when the rates were set through the Proposition 218 process back in 2015, the variable charges on the State Water Project has increased by 25%, these rates were proposed back in 2015-16 and showed up in the 2016-17 engineering report. The current estimated Assessment Rate has been calculated to be $243/AF and remains beyond what was expected in setting the 2016 Proposition 218 rates due to the removal of the Call Back Factor for the 100,000 AF exchange with MWD.

Mr. Krause explained that the current estimated effective Table A Assessment Rate has increased from $198/AF to $243/AF this year. This increase is due in part to significant increases in cost in all applicable State Water Charges (Delta Water Charge, Variable Transportation Charge, and Off-Aqueduct Power Charge), as estimated by DWR for 2020.
Concluding his report, Mr. Krause noted the proposed assessment rate of $165/AF is intended to stabilize water rates and is expected to increase DWA operation fund expenses by an estimated $317,000. The Agency will continue to rely on using the State Water Project reserve account to make up the difference and gradually increase the replenishment assessment until such time that the revenues cover each year’s charges for imported water with no further shortfall accrual.

Mr. Krause then asked Mr. Scriven from Krieger & Stewart to discuss the revisions made.

Mr. Scriven noted the following changes to the report: 1) Reclassification of the Garnet Hill Subbasin as a sub-area of the West Whitewater Subbasin management area and area of benefit, 2) Some language changes for clarification, 3) Removed most of the detailed language of the drought response, 4) Exhibits 1 thru 4 have been revised, 5) Substituted Well No. 14 to Well No. 39 in Exhibit 1, 6) Added Exhibit 2 to separately show hydrographs for the two San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin wells, 7) Added language throughout the report indicating DWA’s contributions to replenishment quantities, 8) Added language about the provisions of the 2019 amendments to the 2003 Exchange Agreement with MWD, and 9) Regular updates. Before the final report is submitted there are additional adjustments, details, and updates. He noted two key points for this year is overall production has decreased from the West Whitewater River and Mission Creek facilities from 2019 and SWP charges have substantially increased from 2019. Mr. Scriven noted that the Proposition 218 process will need to be done next year.

Concluding his report, Mr. Scriven noted that over the past year cumulative net overdraft has decreased in West Whitewater River Subbasin by approximately 200,000 acre feet (due to an advanced delivery) and has increased by approximately 2,000 acre feet in Mission Creek River Subbasin.

The Board thanked Mr. Scriven for his work on the report.

18736. President Stuart called upon Outreach & Conservation Manager Metzger to provide a report on the March Water Use Reduction Figures.

Mrs. Metzger reported that the Agency and its customers achieved a 13% reduction in potable water production during March 2020 compared to the same month in 2013. She noted the cumulative savings over the last twelve months is 17.6%.

18737. President Stuart called upon Outreach & Conservation Manager Metzger to report on the Customer Assistance Program.
Mrs. Meztger noted there are a small amount of customers applying for customer assistance, approximately one per day. She noted the Agency has increased outreach strategies and continues to inform customers and the community-at-large about the available credits.

18738. President Stuart called upon Finance Director Saenz to present a 30-day COVID-19 Financial Impact Update.

Mrs. Saenz reported between the dates of March 17 thru April 13, the following figures represent the financial impact the Agency has experienced as a result of actions the Agency has taken regarding COVID-19; 1) Late Fees - $27,275 in lost revenues, 2) Reconnection Fees – Agency staff is currently programming reports in order to track this metric within the billing system, 3) Paymentus Fees - the Agency has absorbed $1,876 in Paymentus fees, 4) Telecommuting Expenses - $12,030 to date noting the Agency is pursuing an upgrade to the phone system to allow for remote phone system access capabilities. This capability will cost approximately $12,000 and will be beneficial to the Agency beyond the immediate COVID-19 need and, 5) Safety Supplies & Disinfection - $1,560 in safety supplies directly related to COVID-19. (Items purchased include, masks/respirators and disinfecting supplies noting the Agency has increased its nightly cleaning services contract to include disinfection of the Operations Center at a cost of $300 per weekday). In conclusion, Mrs. Saenz reported that to date, the Agency has experienced lost revenues of $27,275 and increased expenses of $16,866 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic noting the Agency will continue to monitor the ongoing revenue losses and expenses related to COVID-19 and will provide a 60-day update at the May 19, 2020 Board meeting.

18739. At 9:21 a.m., President Stuart convened into a Teleconference Closed Session for the purpose of Conference with Legal Counsel, (A) Existing Litigation, pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1), Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians vs. Coachella Valley Water District, et al (2 cases); (B) Existing Litigation, pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1), Mission Springs Water District vs. Desert Water Agency; (C) Existing Litigation, pursuant to Government Code Section 54959.9 (d) (1), Albrecht et al vs. County of Riverside; (D) Existing Litigation, pursuant to Government Code Section 54959.9 (d) (1), Abbey et al vs. County of Riverside; (E) Existing Litigation, pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1), Alan Neil Freiman et al vs. Safari Park, Inc., (F) Pending Litigation, Pursuant to Government Code Section 5456.9 (d) (2), Possible Intervention in Case: AT&T vs. County of Riverside; and, (G) Existing Litigation, pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1) Bonnie Kessner, et al vs. Desert Water Agency, et al.
At 9:58 a.m., Assistant General Manager Johnson reconvened the meeting into open session and announced there was no reportable action taken.

In the absence of any further business, Assistant General Manager Johnson adjourned the meeting at 9:59 a.m.

Sylvia Baca
Assistant Secretary of the Board
Yuba River Accord Water Purchase Agreement 2020 Update

On April 10, 2020, DWR notified participating contractors that requests for Yuba River Accord water purchases for the 2020 year will be received until April 24, 2020. The Sacramento Region Water Supply Index is currently classified as dry, and pricing for the Yuba water based on the dry index is as follows:

- $200 per acre foot for Component 1 (C1) water
- $160 per acre foot for Component 2 (C2) water
- $200 per acre foot for Component 3 (C3) water
- $350 per acre foot for Component 4 (C4) water

The Agency is a participating contractor and therefore, has decided to submit for the maximum available water allowed for Component 1, 2, and 3 water. Due to the higher cost, we will not be pursuing Component 4 water.

For this year, DWR expects that 60,000 AF of C1 water, 15,000 AF of C2 water, and 16,000 AF of C3 water will be available, to be allocated based on 50% of the participants Table A percentage. For the Agency, our percentage share of Table A water is 1.38%. Therefore, our initial percentage share of Yuba Water is 0.69% of each component water. If, after April 24, 2020, contractors elect not to purchase Yuba water, or decide to purchase less than their allotted share, the remaining water can be purchased by the other contractors. Management has elected to purchase any additional C1-C3 water that may become available. For now, we have submitted the following Yuba water purchase order:

- 415 AF of C1 water in the amount of $83,000.
- 104 AF of C2 water in the amount of $16,640.
- 111 AF of C3 water in the amount of $22,200.

- Total of 630 AF in the amount of $121,840.

For reference, the current table A allocation is at 15%, or 8,362 AF for DWA.
### 2020 Preliminary Illustration of Yuba Accord Water Availability for Participating Contractors

#### Sac Valley 40-30-30 Water Year Type Bull. 120:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Availability</th>
<th>Preliminary</th>
<th>Acre-Feet</th>
<th>Cost, $/AF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1 Water Availability</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Water Availability</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3 Water Availability</td>
<td>15,966</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4 Water Availability</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Relative First Rights to Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant Table</th>
<th>Acre-feet</th>
<th>Percentage Share</th>
<th>C1 Water Acre-feet</th>
<th>C2 Water Acre-feet</th>
<th>C3 Water Acre-feet</th>
<th>C4 Water Acre-feet</th>
<th>Subtotal Acre-feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan WDSC</td>
<td>1,911,500</td>
<td>23.73%</td>
<td>14,242</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,790</td>
<td>18,275</td>
<td>39,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern County WA</td>
<td>962,730</td>
<td>12.20%</td>
<td>7,321</td>
<td>1,830</td>
<td>1,940</td>
<td>9,391</td>
<td>20,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County FC&amp;WCD, Zone 7</td>
<td>80,619</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>1,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope Valley-East Kern WA</td>
<td>144,844</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>1,385</td>
<td>3,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clarita Valley WA (formerly Castaic Lake WA)</td>
<td>35,200</td>
<td>1.18%</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Yuba City</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachella Valley WD</td>
<td>138,350</td>
<td>1.72%</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>2,886</td>
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<tr>
<td>County of Kings</td>
<td>9,305</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>193</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crestline-Lake Arrowhead WA</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert WA</td>
<td>53,750</td>
<td>0.69%</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>1,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley Ridge WD</td>
<td>45,350</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empire West Side ID</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littlerock Creek ID</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Napa County FC&amp;WCD</td>
<td>29,025</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Flat WD</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmdale WD</td>
<td>21,300</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino Valley MWD</td>
<td>102,600</td>
<td>1.27%</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>2,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Gorgonio Pass WA</td>
<td>17,300</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clarita Valley WD</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>1.24%</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>2,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solano County WA</td>
<td>47,750</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulare Lake Basin WD</td>
<td>87,471</td>
<td>1.09%</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>1,824</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santa Barbara County FC&amp;WCD</td>
<td>45,486</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>949</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mojave WA</td>
<td>85,800</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>1,789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SWP Contractor Totals:** 4,026,786  0.00%  30,000  7,500  7,983  38,500  83,983

**Participating Non-SWP Contractor:** 50.00%  30,000  7,500  7,983  38,500  83,983

**Grand Totals:** 100.00%  60,000  15,000  15,966  77,000  167,966
# 2020 Preliminary Illustration of Yuba Accord Water Costs for Participating Contractors

**Sac Valley 40-30-30 Water Year Type Bull. 120:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Availability</th>
<th>Preliminary</th>
<th>Dry Acre-Feet</th>
<th>Cost, $/AF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1 Water</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Water</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$160.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3 Water</td>
<td>15,966</td>
<td></td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVP SOD Ag Alloc:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWP SOD Alloc:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4 Water</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Water Available</td>
<td></td>
<td>167,966</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Relative First Rights to Water Estimated Cost ($)**

### Participant Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participating SWP Contractor</th>
<th>Acre-feet Share</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>C1 Water</th>
<th>C2 Water</th>
<th>C3 Water</th>
<th>C4 Water</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan WDSC</td>
<td>1,911,500</td>
<td>23.73%</td>
<td>$2,848,400</td>
<td>$569,600</td>
<td>$758,000</td>
<td>$6,396,250</td>
<td>$10,572,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern County WA</td>
<td>962,730</td>
<td>12.20%</td>
<td>$1,464,200</td>
<td>$292,800</td>
<td>$389,800</td>
<td>$3,288,600</td>
<td>$5,435,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County FC&amp;WCD, Zone 7</td>
<td>80,619</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>$120,200</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
<td>$268,650</td>
<td>$446,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope Valley-East Kern WA</td>
<td>144,844</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>$215,800</td>
<td>$43,200</td>
<td>$57,400</td>
<td>$328,400</td>
<td>$508,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara Valley WA (formerly Castaic Lake WA)</td>
<td>95,200</td>
<td>1.18%</td>
<td>$141,800</td>
<td>$28,320</td>
<td>$37,800</td>
<td>$269,350</td>
<td>$438,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Yuba City</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td>$14,400</td>
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<td>$22,200</td>
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<td><strong>SWP Contractor Totals</strong></td>
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<td><strong>$13,475,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$22,271,600</strong></td>
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**Participating Non-SWP Contractor**

| San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority | 50.00% | **$6,000,000** | **$1,200,000** | **$1,596,600** | **$13,475,000** | **$22,271,600** |

**Grand Totals**

| 100.00% | **$12,000,000** | **$2,400,000** | **$3,193,200** | **$26,950,000** | **$44,543,200** |
SWC's Challenge the State’s Incidental Take Permit

On April 29, the State Water Contractors filed suit against the Department of Water Resources and Fish and Wildlife on the March 31 Incidental Take Permit (See attached press release).

Also filing suit for its Southern California member water agencies is Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (See attached press release).

A coalition of Northern California Federal Water Contractors and farmers filed suit to protect the Central Valley Project (See attached press release).
State Water Contractors | In the News | SWC Sues State of California Over Updated Permit Conditions for the Long-Term Operation of the State Water Project

29 April 2020

Sacramento, CA – Today, the State Water Contractors (SWC) filed a lawsuit against the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) over the March 31 Incidental Take Permit (ITP) for the long-term operation of the State Water Project (SWP). The ITP is a permit required under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) to protect endangered and threatened fish species. The SWC object to the revised permit because it imposes significant new conditions that far exceed CESA requirements and legal standards and is not based on the best available science. The ITP was approved without adequate consideration of the objections posed to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) throughout the consultation period as reflected in the SWC’s January 6 letter to DWR.

The current ITP:

• Limits water supplies for 27 million Californians without adequate legal or scientific justification
• Increases costs to California ratepayers
• Fails to incorporate the latest and best available science
• Implements overly burdensome and illegal actions for impacts unrelated to SWP operations and geographic range
• Will make climate change adaption and Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) implementation substantially more difficult
• Creates operational conflicts between the Central Valley Project (CVP) and the SWP
• Allows CDFW – rather than DWR – to make wholesale flow decisions over and above the prescriptive criteria included in the permit

SWC General Manager Jennifer Pierre issued the following statement on the matter:

“In maintaining overly restrictive criteria specific to the SWP despite the best available science, and over the objections of the State Water Contractors and other public water agencies – increasing SWP costs by $22 million annually – the ITP’s approval has left us with no other choice than to file litigation that could and should have been avoided.”

“Even more disappointing, the ITP effectively ends the historic Voluntary Agreement process that brought together water agencies, regulators and conservation groups to tackle decades-old water resource problems. Despite this, the SWC remain committed to working with state and federal partners to resume the Voluntary Agreement process. We must gain alignment between the SWP and CVP operations and increase regulatory flexibility that meets the needs of California’s people and the environment.”

###

The State Water Contractors is a statewide, non-profit association of 27 public agencies from Northern, Central and Southern California that purchase water under contract from the California State Water Project. Collectively the State Water Contractors deliver water to more than 27 million residents throughout the state and more than 750,000 acres of agricultural land. For more information on the State Water Contractors, please visit www.swc.org.

SWC Statement ITP Filing FINAL.pdf
April 29, 2020

METROPOLITAN STATEMENT ON INCIDENTAL TAKE PERMIT LITIGATION FILING

Jeffrey Kightlinger, general manager of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, issues the following statement on Metropolitan’s filing of a lawsuit yesterday against the state of California regarding the Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Incidental Take Permit for State Water Project operations:

“In filing litigation, Metropolitan acted to protect Southern California’s ratepayers from cost shifts and water supply reductions inappropriately assigned to the State Water Project. While Metropolitan remains committed to working with the state and Governor Newsom to find a comprehensive solution to improve the ecological health of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, that solution must be based on the best available science and not overly burden Southern California. We have made extraordinary progress in the historic voluntary agreement process, including commitments from water users across the state for enhanced flows, which would produce more water for the environment than this state permit, as well as for habitat restoration and funding. The voluntary agreement process continues to be the only productive path for a solution that balances the water supply needs of the environment, our communities and our farms.

“A lengthy legal battle will not produce a sound solution for the Delta ecosystem. We need a state permit that uses the best available science to address the environmental impact of operations and strikes a balance in providing water supply to California’s farms and cities.”

###

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is a state-established cooperative that, along with its 26 cities and retail suppliers, provide water for 19 million people in six counties. The district imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California to supplement local supplies, and helps its members to develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other resource-management programs.
STATEMENT: Joint SLDMWA, FWA & TCCA State...
The Coachella Valley SNMP stakeholders sent a letter the Regional Board on April 7, 2020, responding to the Regional Board’s recent letter requesting updates to the Salt Nutrient Management Plan submitted by the SNMP stakeholders in 2015. The stakeholders proposed an alternative to the Board’s request. They proposed that instead of updating the water quality data and preparing a water quality monitoring plan that the stakeholders prepare a work plan to develop a new SNMP through a robust and expanded stakeholder involvement. The Board has accepted the proposal, however the groundwater monitoring program work plan must be included in the SNMP Development Work plan due in December 2020. The stakeholders have agreed to accommodate the Board’s request and taking steps to respond to the Board, develop a Request for Proposal for the work to enter into a consulting contract and develop a funding agreement (See the RWQCB response letter attached).
April 27, 2020

Steve Bigley  
Environmental Manager  
Coachella Valley Water District  
75515 Hovley Lane East  
Palm Desert, California 92211

SUBJECT:  COACHELLA VALLEY SALT AND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dear Mr. Bigley,

This correspondence responds to a letter dated April 7, 2020, submitted to the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) by the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) on behalf of key Coachella Valley Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP) stakeholders (stakeholders). The April 7, 2020 letter acknowledges receipt of the Regional Water Board’s February 19, 2020 findings and recommendations regarding the Coachella Valley SNMP and includes a summary of a meeting held with Regional Water Board staff on March 11, 2020 to discuss the Regional Water Board findings. The April 7, 2020 letter also notes actions the stakeholders completed after the March 11th meeting, proposes a timeline to generate a SNMP Development Workplan, and requests actions recommended by the Regional Water Board be replaced or eliminated. Regional Water Board staff have the following comments:

Stakeholder Outreach

Following the March 11th meeting, CVWD, Desert Water Agency (DWA), and Indio Water Authority (IWA) reached out to other Coachella Valley water and wastewater agencies, to invite their participation in developing a more robust SNMP for Coachella Valley that addresses all requirements of the revised 2019 Recycled Water Policy. This effort expanded the key stakeholders to include Coachella Water Authority (CWA), City of Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant (PSP WWTP), Mission Springs Water District (MSWD), Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company (MDMWC), and Valley Sanitary District (VSD).

Comment:  Staff encourage participation from all interested stakeholders and applaud the efforts to involve a comprehensive group of key stakeholders in the development of the Coachella Valley SNMP.
Timeline

The proposed timeline to generate the Coachella Valley SNMP Development Workplan provides a scope of work by May 2020, obtaining a consultant to conduct the work by July 2020, and submittal of a Coachella Valley SNMP Development Workplan to the Regional Water Board by December 2020. The stakeholders also proposed conducting meetings to facilitate stakeholder and Regional Water Board staff participation during development of the SNMP Workplan.

Comment: The stakeholders’ proposal to submit a work plan to guide SNMP development for Coachella Valley appears acceptable. The Workplan must provide a comprehensive path to manage salts and nutrients from all sources within the basin in a manner that ensures attainment of water quality objectives and protection of beneficial uses, and that addresses the specific findings and recommendations previously outlined by Regional Water Board staff. Implementation of the SNMP Workplan must provide the necessary data to fully satisfy the requirements of Section 6.2.4. of the 2019 Recycled Water Policy and include a timeline to achieve the desired goals.

Staff look forward to working with all stakeholders participating in the SNMP development process. However, due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, staff understand delays to the proposed schedule may occur.

June 2015 Groundwater Quality Report

The stakeholders proposed to replace or eliminate the Regional Water Board’s requirement for an update to the June 2015 Coachella Valley SNMP groundwater quality data.

Comment: The Regional Water Board’s requirement for an update was associated with documenting progress on an approved Coachella Valley SNMP. The stakeholder group has re-organized and is working to develop a comprehensive SNMP. Therefore, the request to eliminate the June 2015 groundwater monitoring report update due June 2020, is approved.

Replace or Eliminate Requirements

The stakeholders propose to replace or eliminate the requirement to submit a Groundwater Monitoring Program Work Plan.

Comment: A groundwater monitoring plan that provides a comprehensive assessment of groundwater quality data is integral to the protection of groundwater and development of a groundwater management program. The enhanced monitoring program is expected to address other SNMP concerns, such as determining accurate assimilative capacity, and the need and location for implementation measures. The Groundwater Monitoring Program Work Plan must be included in the SNMP Development Workplan due in December 2020.

We appreciate the actions the key stakeholders and other interested participants are taking to reevaluate efforts to responsibly manage groundwater in this very important
sustainability, ensure effective use of recycled water, and ensure compliance with water quality protection goals.

If you have any questions or wish to comment on this matter, please contact Cathy Sanford at (760) 776-8934 or cathy.sanford@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Paula Rasmussen
Executive Officer
Colorado River Basin
Regional Water Quality Control Board

PR/CS/cs

cc: United States Geologic Survey, Miranda Fram mfram@usgs.gov
Coachella Valley Waterkeeper, Nina Waszak cvwaterkeeper@gmail.com
2020 Coachella Valley SNMP Stakeholders:
City of Cathedral City
  Bill Simons, bsimons@cathedralcity.gov
  Leisa Lukes, llukes@cathedralcity.gov
City of Rancho Mirage
  Jesse Eckenroth, jesse@ranchomirageca.gov
City of Palm Desert
  Christine Canales, cccanales@cityofpalmdesert.org
  Spencer Knight, sknight@cityofpalmdesert.org
City of Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant
  Marcus Fuller, Marcus.Fuller@palm springsca.gov
  Don Uyeno, Don.Uyeno@palm springsca.gov
City of Desert Hot Springs
  Elizabeth Versace, Elizabeth.versace@gmail.com
  Daniel Porras, dporras@cityofdhs.org
City of Indian Wells
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City of La Quinta
  Bryan McKinney, bmckinney@laquinta.org
  Tony Ulloa, tulloa@laquinta.org
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Twentynine Palms Tribe
  Anthony Madrigal, Jr., AMadrigal@29palmsbomi_nsn.gov
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
  Jacquelyn Gonzales, jgonzalez@cabazon indians-nsn.gov
Morongo Tribe  
  John Covington, JCovington@morongo-nsn.gov  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
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  Christina Mokhtarzadeh, christina.mokhtarzadeh@bia.gov  
  Claudia Salgado, claudia.salgado@bia.gov  
  Douglas Garcia, doug.garcia@bia.gov  
  Ollie Beyal, Ollie.Beyal@bia.gov  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
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  Margaret Park, mpark@aquacaliente-nsn.gov  
  Tom Davis, tDavis@aquacaliente.net  
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Valley Sanitary District  
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  Ron Buchwald, rbuchwald@valley-sanitary.org  
Salton Community Services District  
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Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company  
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Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District  
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Riverside County TLMA  
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Mission Springs Water District  
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  Brian Macey, bmacey@mswd.org  
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  Reymundo Trejo, rtrejo@indio.org  
Coachella Water Authority  
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  Berlinda Blackburn, bblackburn@coachella.org  
Desert Water Agency  
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Coachella Valley Water District  
  Steve Bigley, sbigley@cvwd.org  
  Zoe Rodriguez del Rey, zrodriguezdelrey@cvwd.org
BLM Grant of Right – of Way for Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility

On April 7, 2020, the BLM issued a list of Alternative Projects for the preparation of the NEPA process. The list was developed by the BLM with input from the cooperating Agencies. Attached is a letter to the BLM commenting on each of the alternative and sub-alternatives on the list.
April 29, 2020

Miriam Liberatore, Project Manager
Bureau of Land Management
California Desert District
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, OR 97524

Re: Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility List of Alternatives, Dated April 7, 2020

Dear Ms. Liberatore;

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility List of Alternatives dated April 7, 2020. In general Desert Water Agency (DWA) finds that many of the alternatives listed would require a significant amount of construction outside the limits of the current project potentially introducing a significant amount of environmental impact uncertainty and risk to the viability of many of the proposed alternatives.

Alternative to be fully analyzed

- Proposed Action (application request)
  - Sub-alternative: Renewal Area Only (partial implementation)
  - Sub-Alternative: Amendment area only/decreased flow (partial implementation)

In regard to these alternatives DWA provides the following:

In regard to this alternative and sub-alternatives, DWA’s opinion is that the applicants request should be the preferred alternative. This alternative does not required any physical alteration of the existing facility and minimizes impacts that would result from physical alteration. This alternative allows for the recharge of imported water that satisfies the Coachella Valley Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan objectives providing for the groundwater sustainability of the Indio sub-basin. The sub-alternatives do not meet the objectives of Coachella Valley Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Indio Sub-basin.
- **Proposed Action with reduced volume (220k af/year):**

In regard to this alternative DWA provides the following:

The nature of DWA’s exchange agreement with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) typically results in large deliveries of imported water in wetter years followed by no delivery of imported water in dryer years. It is exactly this kind of delivery variation that correlates with State Water Project and Colorado River watersheds annual hydrology that make our exchange agreement so valuable to MWD’s water supply management programs. Without the ability to store large volumes of water in wetter years and stop deliveries in dryer years, the exchange agreement loses most of its benefit to MWD and would most likely be terminated, leaving the Valley with no viable way to deliver its imported water supply. It would also most likely result in the loss of 100,000 acre feet of State Water Project allocation temporarily transferred to DWA and CVWD from MWD. The cost to make up this lost allocation would be in the hundreds of millions of dollars. The loss of this allocation would not meet the water management objectives of the Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Indio Sub-basin. In addition, even if a conveyance were to be built it would take years and may not be possible to build for environmental and financial constraints.

Alternatively, this volume limitation may work as a long term average.

- **Desalination/treatment of Colorado River Aqueduct water at 250mg/L and 500mg/L**

In regard to this alternative DWA provides the following:

Desalination/treatment of Colorado River water would require a regular delivery of water to properly maintain and operate a desalination facility. The nature of our exchange agreement with MWD typically results in large advance deliveries of imported water in wetter years followed by no delivery of imported water in dryer years. To accommodate the large deliveries would require constructing treatment facilities many times larger and many times more costly than would be required for exchange volumes matching our annual State Water Project entitlement. In order to treat the larger volumes of imported water delivered in wetter years would require constructing treatment plant rivaling the largest water treatment plants in the world. In order to make the desalination plant smaller would require constructing a very large forebay to hold the water coming in at a rate of 700 cubic feet per second. The larger plants typically can only treat water at a rate of approximately 77 cubic feet per second (capacity of the Carlsbad desalination plant in San Diego). As an example, in order to treat 220,000 acre feet would require a forebay reservoir with an occupying an area of at least 20,000 acres with a water depth of 10 feet. You would almost have to double the depth or area to accommodate our imported water delivery in 2017. The environmental impact for an area this large would be quite significant.

Typically water treatment plants are designed to operate continuously and for good reason. The chemicals and filter materials work best when used continuously. To shut down for long periods of time the facilities must go through extensive shutdown and preservation procedures, this applies to re-activation but in reverse. Letting a treatment plant sit idle for extended periods of time would most certainly shorten the life cycle of the facilities.
The cost of constructing such a facility and the operation and maintenance of such a plant would be enormous. Desalination plants require great amounts of power at great cost which most likely would result in an increase in carbon emissions. A desalination plant creates a brine which results in a loss of precious water making the water supply less sustainable and adding substantial cost to for disposal. The disposal of the brine would also require power and increased carbon emissions and would most likely have significant environmental impacts.

The current Colorado River Regional Water Quality Control Board criterion for water quality regarding Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is based on consumer acceptance of taste and odor, and a narrative objective that water quality shall not adversely affect beneficial uses as a result of human activity.

As there is no code referenced in the Coachella Valley Basin Plan for TDS, we are left with the California Code of Regulations, Title 22. Title 22 which states that there is no fixed consumer acceptance contaminant level established for TDS. Title 22 states constituent concentrations lower than the recommended contaminant level (500 mg/L) are desirable for a higher degree of consumer acceptance; constituent concentrations ranging to the Upper contaminant level (1,000 mg/L) are acceptable if it is neither reasonable nor feasible to provide more suitable waters; and constituent concentrations ranging to the Short-Term contaminant level (1,500 mg/L) are acceptable only for existing community water systems on a temporary basis pending construction of treatment facilities or development of acceptable new water sources. Based on Title 22, the "Upper" limit of the "Consumer Acceptance Contaminant Level Range" for TDS is 1,000 mg/L. If water being served containing TDS concentrations above 1,000 mg/L is deemed to be unacceptable by customers, the State may take action. It should also be noted that the primary sources of imported water supply, the Colorado River Aqueduct is approximately 750 mg/L (at Lake Havasu).

The Coachella Valley Basin Plan designates three primary beneficial uses for groundwater in the Coachella Valley, municipal, agricultural, and industrial supply. Colorado River water is acceptable for these uses without desalination. Mandatory desalination of imported Colorado River Water which meets all State and Federal water quality standards and is suitable for the highest and best uses for water supply is not warranted.

- **Land Disposal** - BLM/CVWD land exchange or direct sale of the public lands in the project, with a right-of-way of sufficient term to authorize the project on public lands until the exchange or sale were implemented.

In regard to this alternative DWA provides the following:

It is DWA's opinion that this alternative would meet all of the objectives of the applicants request and is superior to the request in that it would eliminate the necessity for a renewal of the right of way grant.

- **No Action Alternative** – "No Action" means denial of the ROW application.

DWA offers no comment.
Alternatives to consider but not fully analyze:

- Direct import of SWP water (ACBCI) - Likely infeasible. Consider but not fully analyzed because the means to get the water there doesn’t exist.

In regard to this alternative DWA provides the following:

DWA Agrees.

  - Sub-alternative: Use of SWP water and treatment of Colorado River Water

In regard to this alternative DWA provides the following:

No conveyance facility for transport of SWP water exists. Construction of such a conveyance is cost prohibitive and is estimated at $1.6 million dollars. The environmental impacts are unknown and extend far beyond the boundaries of the existing facilities.

See comments above regarding desalination and treatment of Colorado River Aqueduct Water.

  - Sub-alternative: Mixing SWP and Colorado River Water

In regard to this alternative DWA provides the following:

See the comment above.

Infeasible alternatives:

- No Facility as the No Action Alternative (ACBCI) - Not feasible – BLM lacks jurisdiction

In regard to this alternative DWA provides the following:

DWA Agrees

Not alternatives, but effects should be considered in analysis of other alternatives:

- Sand transport in the area for fringe-toed lizard. Could be smaller facility (east portion of ponds) or different/additional management of sands removed from ponds, or combination of both. Mitigate or conservation measure of any of the alternatives except the No Action.

In regard to this alternative DWA provides the following:

CVWD operates and maintains the recharge facility. This measures feasibility cannot be known without CVWD’s input.
• Reducing disturbance in the Whitewater River channel through modifications to the conveyance of water from the turnout to the facility. Not an alternative because the BLM lacks jurisdiction. Consider the effects of flow in the channel in our analysis of other alternatives.

In regard to this alternative DWA provides the following:

DWA agrees

- Piping Colorado River Water from the MWD turnout to the facility to avoid using the Whitewater Channel as a conveyance (natural flows continue in channel)

In regard to this alternative DWA provides the following:

Silt is scoured from the channel during water importation and during natural flow conditions. The silt transported during natural surface flow events would conceivably be deposited downstream of the recharge facilities. The natural silt transport should be considered as the mitigated amount of silt to be transferred and not the silt removed during water importation. Natural flows are minimal in the Whitewater River and it appears that it may be more cost efficient to mitigate using sand transport than constructing a conveyance facility.

- Reducing/denying requested ROW on Section 14 (low flow crossing), Sections 23 & 24 possibly a levee near the sluice gate to channelize the water to the sluice gate (this new improvement may not be on BLM land)

In regard to this alternative DWA provides the following:

This sub-alternative would require a permanently constructed conveyance from the MWD turnout on the Whitewater River to the Whitewater Recharge Facilities at great cost to insure an unaltered channel alignment upstream of these sections to insure that flow would be diverted around these areas. The permanent channelized alignment would negate any of the benefits of silt transport trying to be achieved. The environmental and cost impacts of constructing these conveyance facilities will be far greater than those impacts currently occurring using the channel in its current alignment.

In conclusion, DWA would again like to thank the BLM and other cooperators for their efforts in bringing forth this alternative list.

Sincerely,

Mark S. Krause
General Manager-Chief Engineer
DWA Comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed General Plan Update for the City of Desert Hot Springs

Attached is a letter to the Desert Hot Springs Community Development Department. The letter contains DWA’s comments on the City’s Draft Environmental Impact Report for their Proposed GP update. Our letter expresses concern over the DEIR handling of future water supply with regard to planned growth. It also addresses the lack of consultation with the Groundwater Sustainability Agencies within the Sub-basin (DWA & CVWD) in the preparation of the DEIR.

Since this letter, DWA and CVWD have met with the City and they have proposed changes to the DEIR. Much progress has been made and we have agreed to the changes and the adequacy of the report. The document now requires consultation between the City and the Water Managing Agencies within their boundaries and an acknowledgement that future water demands for future projects has significant impacts and that it must be assessed project by project on an ongoing basis.
April 1, 2020

Project: Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the City of Desert Hot Springs
Attn: Rebecca Deming, Community Development Director
Community Development Department
65950 Pierson Boulevard
Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240


Dear Ms Deming:

Desert Water Agency (DWA) is an independent special district of the State of California created by a special act of the California Legislature in 1961 as set forth in the California Water Code Appendix (Chapter 100, West's Edition), known as “The Desert Water Agency Law.” DWA was created for the purpose of bringing imported water to the western Coachella Valley. It is one of only 29 State Water Contractors in California which has a right to imported water from the State Water Project.

Pursuant to California Water Code sections 10723(c)(3) and 10723.8 of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), DWA also serves as the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the portions of the Indio Sub-Basin (DWR Sub-Basin No. 7-21.01), Mission Creek Sub-Basin (DWR Sub-Basin No. 7-21.02) and San Gorgonio Pass Sub-Basin (DWR Sub-Basin 7-2 1.04) shown on Figure 2 (attached).

DWA is one of the statutorily named local agencies given the exclusive power to be the GSA within its boundaries. In addition to the groundwater management responsibilities given to DWA under SGMA, DWA also has groundwater management powers under its enabling legislation and other applicable law across a large portion of the northwestern Coachella Valley. To this end, DWA manages one groundwater replenishment program in the Indio Sub-Basin and another groundwater replenishment program in the Mission Creek Sub-Basin. DWA relies on these replenishment programs in the Indio and Mission Creek Sub-Basins to help meet the water related needs of customers within its boundaries.

DWA and Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) completed construction of the Whitewater River Replenishment Facility in 1973 and the Mission Creek Replenishment Facility in 2002. Recharge activities commenced within each respective sub-basin upon completion of the facilities.

DWA and CVWD together are responsible for ensuring the sustainability of the groundwater supply within the Mission Creek Sub-Basin, and DWA is responsible for the sustainability of the Garnet Hill sub-area of the Indio Sub-Basin, all serving the Mission Springs Water District. Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) for these areas were approved by the California Department of Water Resources. These Alternative GSPs are currently in the process of being updated and the population projections and water demands are based on the 2016 Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Demographics and Growth Forecast.

Under the SGMA, state policy on water supplies and land use decision making was amended to provide that there be close coordination and consultation between California’s water supply or management agencies and California’s land use approval agencies to ensure that proper water supply planning and management occurs to accommodate projects that will result in increased demand on water supplies or will impact water resource management. More specifically, before the adoption or any substantial amendment of a city’s or county’s general plan, the
planning agency must review and consider the adoption of, or update to, a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan (Govt. Code § 65352). Further, a city or county must now refer the proposed adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan to any affected GSA (Govt. Code § 65352). In response, the GSA must provide the land use agency with the current version of its GSP, other water management documents, and any additional information that is relevant to determining the adequacy of existing and planned future water supplies to meet existing and planned future demands on these water supplies. However, nothing in the SGMA or a GSP shall be interpreted as superseding the land use authority of cities and counties, including a city or county general plan, within the basin (CWC § 10726.8).

DWA provides the following comments regarding the DEIR for the proposed General Plan Update for the City of Desert Hot Spring. The EIR states that the MSWD and CVWD’s existing urban water management plans (UWMP’s) do not take into account the proposed development associated with implementation of the GPU and further state that Mitigation Measure UTL-1 does not allow approval of new development associated with the implementation of the GPU if they increase water use in excess of what is identified for supply in 2040 under the most recent UWMP’s. This document does not provide an explanation of how water demand will be controlled to insure it does not exceed the thresholds provided in the 2015 UWMP’s. Furthermore, the 2015 UWMPs are being updated and are basing their analysis on a more conservative population projection provided in the 2016 SCAG Demographics and Growth Forecast, which is not consistent with the City’s proposed General Plan Update.

Consultation with DWA and CVWD was not adequate in the preparation of this document. The Desert Hot Springs General Plan Update must align itself with the current and proposed water supply planning documents for this area. The current General Plan Update does not align with the population projections being used as the basis for future water supply planning. The current imported water supply is significantly inadequate to meet projected future water demands due to climate change and environmental constraints in the San Francisco Bay Delta. DWA and CVWD are actively pursuing participation in the State Water Project Delta Conveyance Facility and Sites Reservoir projects to provide increased future water supply to meet future water supply demand projections. However, both of these projects have not yet obtained approvals for construction. It is DWA’s opinion that the impact of the General Plan Update on sustainable groundwater supply is significant.

Sincerely,

Mark S. Krause
General Manager-Chief Engineer

Attachment: 1 (Figure 2)
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013 WMP Population¹</th>
<th>MSWD 2015 UWMP Population²</th>
<th>2016 City of Desert Hot Springs Population ³</th>
<th>2019 DHS DEIR City only</th>
<th>2019 DHS DEIR-SOI only</th>
<th>2019 DHS DEIR-Total City + SOI</th>
<th>DHS Only from 2020 RTP/SCS⁴</th>
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¹ Source: RCCDL 2012
² Source: 2009 Comprehensive Water System Master Plan
³ 2016 SCAG Demographics Growth Forecast
⁴ Nov 2017: SCAG 2020 Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy (2020 RTP/SCS)

### Population Projections

![Population Projections Graph](image-url)
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<tr>
<th>STREET NAME</th>
<th>NUMBER OF LEAKS</th>
<th>PIPE DIAMETER (INCHES)</th>
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<td>CALLE TOMAS</td>
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<td>INDIAN TR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>STEEL</td>
<td>BARE/UNLINED</td>
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TOTAL LEAKS IN SYSTEM: 17

Streets highlighted in blue are being proposed as part of the 2019/2020 Replacement Pipeline Project
Streets highlighted in blue are being proposed as part of the 2020/2021 Replacement Pipeline Project

**SYSTEM INFORMATION:**

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<th>Value</th>
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<td>AVERAGE YEAR OF INSTALLATION OF UNLINED STEEL PIPE (SYSTEMWIDE):</td>
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<tr>
<td>AVERAGE AGE OF UNLINED STEEL PIPE (SYSTEMWIDE):</td>
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<td>AVERAGE AGE OF PIPELINE AT THE TIME OF REPLACEMENT:</td>
<td>68 YEARS</td>
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<td>TOTAL LENGTH OF PIPE IN SYSTEM OLDER THAN 68 YEARS (LINEAR FEET):</td>
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<td>TOTAL LENGTH OF UNLINED PIPE SYSTEMWIDE (LINEAR FEET):</td>
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<td>*AVERAGE LENGTH OF PIPE REPLACED ANNUALLY (LINEAR FEET):</td>
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<td>PROJECTED TIME FRAME FOR 100% REPLACEMENT OF UNLINED STEEL PIPE:</td>
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<td>PROJECTED TIME FRAME FOR 100% REPLACEMENT OF PIPE OLDER THAN 68 YEARS:</td>
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<td>YEAR AGENCY TRANSITIONED TO CEMENT LINED STEEL PIPE:</td>
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*PLEASE NOTE THIS FIGURE REPRESENTS THE AVERAGE LINEAR FOOTAGE OF PIPELINE REPLACED ANNUALLY GIVEN AN AVERAGE ANNUAL BUDGET OF $3 MILLION.
## General Manager's Meetings and Activities

### Meetings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>04/21/20</td>
<td>DWA Bi-Monthly Board Meeting</td>
<td>Conf Call</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/21/20</td>
<td>WWRF BLM R/W Grant Cooperators Meeting</td>
<td>Conf Call</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/22/20</td>
<td>SWC Negotiations with DWR on Contract Amendment DCF</td>
<td>Conf Call</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/23/20</td>
<td>Citrix Online Web Presentation</td>
<td>Conf Call</td>
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<td>04/23/20</td>
<td>WWRF BLM R/W Grant All Team Monthly Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/23/20</td>
<td>DHS DEIR Additional Materials – Discussion with CVWD</td>
<td>Conf Call</td>
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<td>04/24/20</td>
<td>SWC Weekly Update</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/24/20</td>
<td>DCF Caucus Meeting</td>
<td>Conf Call</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/27/20</td>
<td>DWA Weekly Staff Meetings</td>
<td>Conf Call</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/28/20</td>
<td>SGP GSP Groundwater Sustainability Agencies Meeting</td>
<td>Conf Call</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/29/20</td>
<td>SWC Negotiations With DWR on DCF AIP and White Paper</td>
<td>Conf Call</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/29/20</td>
<td>Indio Sub-basin GSA</td>
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<td>04/29/20</td>
<td>CVAG Desert Community Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/30/20</td>
<td>Executive Committee Meeting</td>
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<td>04/30/20</td>
<td>SWC Caucus DCF AIP and White Paper</td>
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<td>04/30/20</td>
<td>SWC Negotiations With DWR on DCF AIP and White Paper</td>
<td>Conf Call</td>
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<td>04/30/20</td>
<td>CV Salt Nutrient Management Plan Meeting #2</td>
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<tr>
<td>05/04/20</td>
<td>DWA Weekly Staff Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>05/05/20</td>
<td>DWA Bi-Monthly Board Meeting</td>
<td>Conf Call</td>
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### Activities:

1. SWP – CWF Voluntary Settlement Agreement Framework
2. SWP Contract Extension Amendment
3. DWA Remote Meter Reading Fixed Network
4. Whitewater Hydro – Automatic Re-start
5. State and Federal Contractors Water Authority and Delta Specific Project Committee (Standing)
6. Whitewater River Surface Water Recharge
7. ACBCI Section 14 Facilities & Easements
8. Lake Oroville Spillway FEMA funding
9. Replacement Pipelines 2020-2021
10. DC Project – Finance JPA Committee (Standing)
11. DWA/CVWD/MWD Operations Coordination/Article 21/Pool A/Pool B/Yuba Water
12. DWA/CVWD/MWD Exchange Agreement Coordination Committee
13. SWP 2020 Water Supply
14. ACBCI Water Rights Lawsuit
15. Whitewater Hydro Operations Coordination with Recharge Basin O&M
16. SGMA Tribal Stakeholder Meetings
17. Whitewater Spreading Basins – BLM Permits
18. Lake Perris Dam Seepage Recovery Project Participation
19. Delta Conveyance Project Cost Allocation
20. DWA Surface Water Filtration Feasibility Snow Creek Village/Palm Oasis
21. MCSB Delivery Updates
Activities:
(Cont.)

22) Well 6 Meaders Cleaners RWQB Meetings
23) SWP East Branch Enlargement Cost Allocation
24) UWMP Population Calculation Update/Valley-Wide UWMP
25) RWQCB Update to the SNMP
26) SGMA – San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin
Minutes
Executive Committee Meeting
April 30, 2020

Directors Present: Joseph Stuart, Kristin Bloomer
Staff Present: Mark Krause, Steve Johnson, Esther Saenz, Sylvia Baca

1. Discussion Items

A. Review Agenda for May 5, 2020 Regular Board Meeting
   The proposed agenda for the May 5, 2020 meeting was reviewed.

B. Expense Reports
   The February and March expense reports were reviewed.

2. Other – None

3. Adjourn
STAFF REPORT
TO
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MAY 5, 2020

RE: REQUEST BOARD APPROVAL FOR EXTENSION OF COVID-19 FINANCIAL RELIEF TO CUSTOMERS

Like so many other government agencies, the COVID-19 public health emergency has changed the way Desert Water Agency conducts business. It has also heavily impacted the financial wellbeing of many local residents and businesses. On April 23, the City of Palm Springs declared a financial state of emergency.

Desert Water Agency’s Board of Directors acted promptly at the onset of this crisis and halted both water shutoffs for nonpayment and the collection of late fees. The Board also directed the Agency to absorb credit card processing fees. These measures were put in place for a sixty day period, March 17 through May 16.

On April 2, Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Order N-42-20 which prohibits the water shutoff for any resident or critical business. There is no termination date in the Executive Order, so the timing for it to be discontinued by the Governor is unknown.

Desert Water Agency’s prohibition on shutoffs is more comprehensive than that of the Governor because it is inclusive of all customer types. Additionally, water agencies are not required to halt late fees or assume processing fees as DWA’s Board elected to do.

If the Board takes no action, the Agency would default into following Executive Order N-42-20. Shutoffs would still be halted until the Governor determines otherwise, late fees will be collected and the Agency will not cover the cost of processing charges for phone or credit card payments.

Late fee prohibition results in lost revenue of about $37,800 a month and absorbing processing fees cost the Agency about $2,100 per month. Reconnection fees are a lost revenue of about $4,000 a month – though no staff time has been expended to reconnect service since no one has been shut off. Though the Agency suspended turnoffs, customers will still be liable for the amount due for water service and monthly charges.

Guidance issued by the State Water Board pursuant to Executive Order N-42-20 also suggests that agencies consider waiving late fees and offer payment plans that extend repayment over 12 months or more. The Agency already commonly offers payment plans. To date, we have not seen a spike in payment plan requests, but expect to see an increase when shutoffs are reinstated.

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors extend financial relief for customers for an additional period of sixty days, May 16 through July 15.
Activities:

4/01  Ashley Metzger participated in a CalOES FEMA training webinar.

4/02  Ashley Metzger was on the Joey English radio show.

4/03  Ashley Metzger participated in a webinar on How to Handle Communication Challenges During COVID-19.

4/07  Ashley Metzger participated in a webinar on Public Sector Social Media Resources on Covid-19.

4/08  Vicki Petek participated in a webinar on COVID-19: Can Utility Programs Go the (Social) Distance?.

4/09  Ashley Metzger and Vicki Petek participated in a webinar on Tips & Tricks for Working Remotely: Creative Solutions for Conservation Programs.

4/15  Ashley Metzger attended a legislative update with Assemblymember Eduardo Garcia.

4/16  Ashley Metzger participated in a FEMA applicant webinar.

4/17  Ashley Metzger participated in a Zoom meeting with the NWRA Public Affairs Committee.

4/17  Ashley Metzger and Xochitl Peña participated in a Zoom meeting with Tinker Programs on the Agency's remote curriculum.

4/20  Ashley Metzger attended Mission Springs Water District board meeting.

4/21  Ashley Metzger and Vicki Petek participated in a commercial, industrial, institutional water audit webinar.

4/21  Ashley Metzger and Vicki Petek participated in a phone conference with CV Water Counts.

4/23  Ashley Metzger participated in a webinar on Virtual Water Agency Board Meetings During COVID-19.

4/24  Vicki Petek participated in a webinar on Pressure Regulation Mandates and Irrigation Efficiency.

4/27  Ashley Metzger participated in NWRA Public Affairs committee meeting.

4/28  Ashley Metzger and Vicki Petek participated in a webinar on Water Audit Basics for Small to Medium Size Businesses.

4/28  Xochitl Peña participated in a Quarterly California Data Collaborative webinar.

4/28  Kris Hopping kicked off DWA's participation in United Way's Bedtime Story series.

4/29  DWA hosted a virtual webinar: Go Water Wise and Save.
4/29  Xochitl Peña participated in a webinar on Utilizing Paid Advertising to Educate Your Customers.

4/29  Ashley Metzger participated in an electronic Townhall with Assemblymember Chad Mayes.

4/29  Ashley Metzger was interviewed for the Joey English radio show (to air May 2nd).

4/30  Ashley Metzger participated in an NWRA Public Affairs Committee webinar.

**Public Information Releases/eBlasts/Customer Notifications:**

April 15: Water line replacements starting April 21 – Nextdoor

April 20: Essential Work Continues as DWA Goes Virtual – Press Release, Website

April 22-27: Webinar: Go water wise and save, Website, Email Blast, Nextdoor

**Upcoming Events**

Outreach & Conservation is planning DWA’s next webinars. One on grass replacement options, another on water quality.

**Conservation programs**

16 grass removal inspections
10 grass removal projects pre-approved
10 grass removal projects given final approval

15 washing machines requested
10 washing machines approved

13 smart controllers requested
11 smart controllers approved

0 nozzles requested
150 nozzles approved

0 toilets requested (commercial only)
0 toilet rebates approved (commercial only)
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Desert Water Agency Facebook Analytics April 2020

- **Actions on Page**
  - April 2 - April 29
  - We have insufficient data to show for the selected time period.

- **Page Views**
  - April 2 - April 29
  - 340 Total Page Views ▲ 35%

- **Page Previews**
  - April 2 - April 29
  - 7 Page Previews ▼ 50%

- **Page Likes**
  - April 2 - April 29
  - 6 Page Likes ▲ 0%

- **Post Reach**
  - April 2 - April 29
  - 4,315 People Reached ▼ 24%

- **Story Reach**
  - April 2 - April 29
  - Get Story Insights
    - See stats on how your Page's recent stories have performed.

- **Recommendations**
  - April 2 - April 29
  - We have insufficient data to show for the selected time period.

- **Post Engagement**
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  - 582 Post Engagement ▼ 42%

- **Videos**
  - April 2 - April 29
  - 392 3-Second Video Views ▼ 84%

- **Page Followers**
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<td>04/29/2020 7:28 PM</td>
<td>Desert Water Agency was live.</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/29/2020 12:00 PM</td>
<td>Don't forget - TOMORROW is our first virtual workshop! Join</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/29/2020 5:00 PM</td>
<td>Pipeline replacement planning is key to a more efficient and</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/29/2020 12:00 PM</td>
<td>Join us for a FREE webinar that could help you save water and</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/22/2020 11:44 AM</td>
<td>We couldn't host a sustainability tour today – but this video may</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/19/2020 9:00 AM</td>
<td>Testing meters to make sure they work properly is an</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/18/2020 9:00 AM</td>
<td>Did you know... our employees are disaster service workers</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/14/2020 9:00 AM</td>
<td>Our customers used 13 percent less water last month than in</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/13/2020 9:00 AM</td>
<td>Our office is closed but we are still available by phone from</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/10/2020 9:00 AM</td>
<td>We'd like to thank all the essential workers ensuring</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/09/2020 3:00 PM</td>
<td>Repairing leaks is critical and something our crews do almost</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/06/2020 3:00 PM</td>
<td>You can count on us to deliver the water needed for</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/05/2020 9:05 AM</td>
<td>We're still working on our Snow Creek Filtration Plant. Once it's</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/09/2020 9:00 AM</td>
<td>With no-contact grass removal inspections, we're helping</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/02/2020 9:37 PM</td>
<td>Need a break from the news? Take a trip back to last summer</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/01/2020 9:00 AM</td>
<td>Making sure our employees are safe as they continue to work</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Desert Water Agency
1200 S Gene Autry Trl, Palm Springs

Outreach Specialist Xochitl Pena, Desert Water Agency

Webinar: Go water wise & save
Desert Water Agency will host a webinar from 10 – 11 a.m. on Wednesday, April 29 to show customers how they can conserve water and save money on their water bills through incentives. Residents, businesses, HOAs and landscapers are invited to participate and learn how to apply for various rebates designed to cover a

WEBINAR April 29

Welcome! You are invited to join a webinar: Webinar: Go Water Wi...
Join this webinar to learn more about how you can save water and money.
US02WEB.ZOOM.US

2 days ago Subscribers of Desert Water Agency

Thank Comment 3 1830 impressions
Water line replacements - starting April 21
Desert Water Agency crews plan to work on water service line replacements on the following streets starting Tuesday, April 21: - Spoon Road - Driver Road - Cleek Pace - Mashie Road - Niblick Road
What to expect: - DWA vehicles and crews in the area 7 a.m. – 3 p.m. on weekdays (not every weekday but most) - Uniformed See more...
Desert Water Agency Twitter Analytics April 2020

**Tweets**: 2,235  
**Following**: 1,521  
**Followers**: 1,184

**Top Tweet** earned 862 impressions
We’re still working on our Snow Creek Filtration Plant. Once it’s completed in May, we’ll be able to increase the amount and reliability of water we take from Snow Creek.  
#EssentialWorker  
pic.twitter.com/PbV8o8N2QQ

**Top mention** earned 43 engagements  
Xochitl Pena  
@DWSocialMedia Apr 2  
Happy to see @LunchLadiesFT come in 2nd place during the @FoodTruckRace Palm Springs challenge. @DWAwater & @PSFilmFest were their 2 stops & helped them advance. Yay!  
pic.twitter.com/folWvTGPYf

**Top Follower** followed by 20.5K people
NWS San Diego  
@NWS_SanDiego follows you
National Weather Service | San Diego Official account:  
0/4/7 Warnings, forecasts, and support. Have a question? Send us a DM, or give us a call!

**Top media Tweet** earned 657 impressions
We’d like to thank all the essential workers ensuring people still have food, water, health care, public safety, electricity and gas.  
#EssentialWorkers  
pic.twitter.com/CIAZxSUY9I

Thank you!  
#EssentialWorkers