

KINNELOA IRRIGATION DISTRICT
REGULAR MEETING – BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1999 KINCLAIR DRIVE, PASADENA, CA 91107
TUESDAY – SEPTEMBER 16, 2014
7:30 P.M.

AGENDA

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
 - A. Declaration of a Quorum
 - B. Review of Agenda
2. **PUBLIC COMMENT** – Comments from the public regarding items on the Agenda or other items within the jurisdiction of the District.
3. **DISCUSSION OF PROPOSAL FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO. FOR INSTALLATION OF ADVANCED METER DATA COLLECTION UNIT ON DISTRICT PROPERTY**
4. **RESOLUTION 2014-9-16** – Discussion and action on proposed resolution supporting Proposition 1 – The Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014
5. **REVIEW OF PROPOSED WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM** – Appendix L of the Rules and Regulations of the Kinneloa Irrigation District
6. **PRESENTATION OF PRODUCTION & SALES REPORT FOR 2013-2014** – General Manager
7. **DISCUSSION OF WATER RATES**
8. **DISCUSSION OF SCHEDULING AND FINANCING OF MAJOR PROJECTS FOR 2015**
9. **GENERAL MANAGER’S REPORT**
10. **REVIEW MINUTES** – August 19, 2014
11. **REVIEW FINANCIAL REPORTS** – August 31, 2014
12. **ITEMS FOR NEXT AGENDA**
13. **CALENDAR** – October 21, 2014
November 18, 2014
December 16, 2014
14. **ADJOURNMENT**

Each item on the Agenda, no matter how described, shall be deemed to include any appropriate motion, whether to adopt a Minute motion, resolution, payment of any bill, approval of any matter or action, or any other action. Material related to an item on this agenda submitted after distribution of the Agenda Packet is available for public review at the District Office or online at the District’s website <http://www.kinneloairrigationdistrict.info>.



Dennis C. Lord
Advanced Meter
Public Affairs Manager

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Los Angeles CA 90013-1039

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866.851.2816 (F)
DLord@SempraUtilities.com

Glad to be of service.™

August 25, 2014

Melvin Matthews
General Manager
Kinneloa Irrigation District
1999 Kinclair Drive
Pasadena CA 91107-1017

Dear Mr. Matthews:

Thank you for your feedback and insights in our recent meeting. As stated in that meeting, the California Public Utilities Commission provided direction to SoCalGas to install its Advanced Meter network across Southern California and throughout its service territory. To service and read our 6 million meters, this requires a network of approximately 4,000 data collection units to complete this task.

Installing this network requires us to work closely with communities, cities, other right-of-way agencies like Cal Trans, and other utilities both public and private in an effort to place these devices in seemingly obscure locations; especially in private communities.

In the Kinneloa area, our network modeling has identified your water reservoir site as the most reasonable location for remaining outside of the HOA, being considerate of sight lines (views) of local residents, and yet still be accessible for annual maintenance inspections. A photo of one possible location at the rear of your reservoir property is enclosed.

Enclosed is a photo of a typical Data Collection Unit installation; in this case a wooden pole (also available in concrete or steel). As noted, it is a solar powered, self-contained unit that requires no external connections or resources. It communicates on a FCC licensed frequency in the 450-470 MHz business band. Each meter in the area communicates with it no more than 4/10s of a second per day.

It is our hope that the Kinneloa Irrigation District will consider this proposal in the interest of their customer's varied needs from service to aesthetics. While

you stated that the meter reading system you already have is adequate, simply know that our network is expandable to accommodate reading water meters.

SoCalGas would welcome an opportunity to present this to your Board at the Board's next available meeting and seek a partnership that would benefit the Kinneloa community; your customers and ours.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dennis C. Lord', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Dennis C. Lord
AM - Public Affairs Manager



CHEVROLET

035987





MI027 Prelim Pass GIS End

MI027 Prelim Pass GIS Begin

74 ft

Google earth



Southern
California
Gas Company

A  Sempra Energy utility®

ADVANCEDmeter

COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK INSTALLATION FACT SHEET

UPGRADING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE

In 2010, the California Public Utilities Commission approved Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas®) to upgrade its metering system by adding a communications device to natural gas meters. This technology will automatically read and securely transmit your gas usage information to our customer service and billing center.

ADVANCING THE WAY WE SERVE YOU

With this upgrade, you will have access to more frequent and detailed information about your gas consumption at **socalgas.com**, enabling you with better control of your energy usage and the potential to save money.

LEARN MORE

SoCalGas has been delivering clean, safe and reliable natural gas to customers for more than 140 years. To learn more, visit **socalgas.com** (search “ADVANCED”) or call:

Residential Customers:

English	1-800-427-2200
Español	1-800-342-4545
國語	1-800-427-1429
粵語	1-800-427-1420
한국어	1-800-427-0471
Tiếng Việt	1-800-427-0478
For other languages	1-888-427-1345
Hearing Impaired (TDD)	1-800-252-0259

Business Customers:

English	1-800-427-2000
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FIRST PHASE: INSTALLING THE ADVANCED METER COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Data collectors have been positioned on poles throughout our service area, enabling the advanced meter communications device to provide information back to SoCalGas.

- ▶ **Working With Your City** – We are collaborating with your city and other entities to find the best location for installation of our data collectors. In some instances, SoCalGas will need to install new poles to attach the data collectors.



ABOUT THE NETWORK

- ▶ Approximately 4,000 data collectors will be installed throughout SoCalGas’ service territory, which encompasses approximately 20,000 square miles throughout Central and Southern California, from Visalia to the Mexican border.
- ▶ The network equipment will be pole mounted, 24 feet or higher.
- ▶ The data collectors may be A/C or solar powered.

- ▶ **Working Efficiently** – You may see a SoCalGas-approved contractor in your neighborhood performing these installations, which may take between one and three days to complete. We will make every effort to minimize disruption to your neighborhood.

- ▶ **Safety is a Priority** – The safety of our customers, employees and the communities we serve is our top priority. We will mount all data collectors and their antennas to meet state and local requirements for wind and seismic safety. The data collectors comply with all safety standards set by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), producing radio frequency emissions at levels far below FCC limits.

SECOND PHASE: ADVANCED METER UPGRADE

SoCalGas is scheduled to install the advanced meter communications device on approximately 6 million natural gas meters through 2017. This technology is the next step in providing new and improved service for current and future customers. The advanced meter device is battery-powered and turns on for only a fraction of a second a day, for a total of less than two minutes a year. Only your gas usage reading will be transmitted through the network. No other personally identifiable information will be transmitted.

KINNELOA IRRIGATION DISTRICT RESOLUTION NO. 2014-9-16

Resolution in Support of Proposition 1 – The Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014

WHEREAS, California is in a severe, multi-year drought and faces a growing list of challenges associated with aging infrastructure, climate change, population growth and other factors; and

WHEREAS, water managers and top leaders including Governor Jerry Brown agree that we need a comprehensive, statewide water plan to create a more resilient water system and meet the coequal goals of improved water supply reliability and ecosystem health; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature has approved and Governor Brown has signed the Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, which will appear as Proposition 1 on the November 4, 2014 ballot and provide much-needed funding to advance a statewide comprehensive water plan to secure our water future; and

WHEREAS, if approved by voters, the measure would provide \$7.545 billion in bond funding for new surface and groundwater storage projects, regional water reliability, sustainable groundwater management and cleanup, water recycling, water conservation, watershed protection and safe drinking water and other programs that are a part of a statewide comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, there is support for Proposition 1 from a broad array of agricultural, business, labor, environmental, water, wildlife organizations and the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) of which the Kinneloa Irrigation District is a member;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Kinneloa Irrigation District formally supports Proposition 1, the Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 on the November ballot.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Kinneloa Irrigation District held on September 16, 2014.

Gerrie G. Kilburn, Chair

Gordon L. Johnson, Secretary



Guidelines for Public Agencies Regarding Ballot Measures

August 2014

General Rule — Information, Not Advocacy

Public agencies may not spend public funds to support or oppose ballot measures placed before the electorate. It is permissible, however, for public agencies to adopt a formal position on a ballot measure and educate the public on the measure, its impacts and the agency's position.

Information provided by a public agency must be accurate and balanced and represent supporting as well as opposing views. Informational materials should dispassionately present the facts, and must not urge a particular position or course of action.

Permissible Activities

It is generally accepted that public agencies may take the following steps regarding a ballot measure:

- Use public resources to analyze and evaluate the impacts of a ballot measure.
- Adopt a formal position in support of or in opposition to a measure. The position should be adopted in a regular open meeting following a staff presentation on the measure's pros and cons.
- Notify the public, media and others of the agency's position through news releases, bulletins or other vehicles that are informational and balanced but do not advocate a "yes" or "no" vote.
- Utilize public resources to prepare and distribute factual, balanced information on a ballot measure to the public and other organizations. Materials distributed proactively by an agency should present both pro and con viewpoints in a fair manner.
- Respond to inquiries from the media, the public or other organizations regarding the impacts of a measure. Information provided in response to specific requests does not have to present the pros and cons, but it cannot advocate that voters take a particular position.

- Participate in forums or debates on a measure, so long as opposing views are not excluded.
- Sponsor forums or debates on a measure if all views are represented. If only one side is able to attend, agencies should be prepared to document that the other side was invited.
- Agency staff and elected officials may meet with newspaper editors and other groups to objectively explain a measure's impact on the agency.
- Elected officials may participate in forums or debates and advocate a position if it is made clear that they are acting in a personal capacity and not at a public agency's expense.

Prohibited Activities

Under state law, public agencies may not:

- Spend public funds or public resources to advocate a yes or no vote on a ballot measure. Public funds should be interpreted broadly to all of an agency's resources – including facilities, supplies, employee time, electronic communications and property.
- Contribute public funds to campaigns supporting or opposing a measure.
- Spend public funds for printing, office supplies or staff time in support of or opposition to a ballot measure.

Additional Guidelines – Timing and Tenor

Materials that do not directly urge a yes or no vote may still be considered advocacy if they fail to make a fair presentation of the facts and do not serve only an informational purpose. While there is no “bright line” defining what constitutes advocacy, factors used in the determination include the timing and tenor of the language used as well as the style of the communication.

- **Timing.** Public agencies should be sensitive to the timing of mailings or other activities. Any items sent before an election that are not consistent with the normal communication schedule of the agency may raise a red flag.
- **Tenor and Style.** Agencies must avoid the impression that materials are being sent to the public to advocate a yes or no vote through the choice of language or style of the communication. Materials must not appear to be campaign pieces and they must serve only an informational purpose.

- **Full disclosure.** Public agencies should ensure materials they produce provide a factual and complete representation of the ballot measure and its impacts and are only intended to provide information to the public.
- **Choosing a vehicle.** While it is permissible to produce special publications or materials, public agencies may wish to use existing newsletters or other communications vehicles to educate the public about a ballot measure and also use existing general funds (and not a special appropriation related to the measure). Public agencies should avoid using public relations firms or consultants to promote their positions on a measure.
- **Disclaimers.** Public agencies may wish to include a disclaimer on any printed materials. The disclaimer may state that the material is being provided for information purposes only and is not meant to advocate a yes or no vote.

Consult Legal Counsel

Public agencies should consult their legal counsel for guidance prior to engaging in any activities relating to ballot measures, particularly any public communications (printed materials, materials posted on the agency's website or distributed electronically, and materials provided to the press or community organizations).

Questions?

ACWA members may direct questions to Jennifer Persike, ACWA Deputy Executive Director for External Affairs and Operations, at jenniferp@acwa.com or 916/441-4545.

Proposition 1 – The Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014

Fact Sheet

The Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 is a \$7.545 billion general obligation bond measure set for the November 2014 ballot. If approved by voters, the measure would provide funding for new surface and groundwater storage projects, regional water reliability, sustainable groundwater management and cleanup, water recycling, water conservation, watershed protection and safe drinking water, particularly for disadvantaged communities.

Proposition 1 is the product of more than five years of discussions and negotiations among state lawmakers, stakeholders and others to craft a responsible bond measure to fund needed investments as part of a statewide comprehensive water plan for California. The measure was approved by the Legislature and signed by Gov. Jerry Brown on Aug. 13.

Supported by a broad coalition of water, business, conservation, labor and agriculture organizations, the \$7.545 billion bond replaces an \$11.14 billion measure previously slated for the November ballot.

Key Funding Areas

Surface and Groundwater Storage - \$2.7 billion

- Continuous appropriation for above-and below-ground water storage projects.

Regional Water Reliability - \$810 million

- Integrated regional water management: \$510 million.
- Stormwater capture: \$200 million.
- Water conservation: \$100 million.

Safe Drinking Water - \$520 million

- Leverages federal funds for safe drinking water and clean water programs and for disadvantaged communities.
- Small Community Wastewater Program: \$260 million.
- Drinking Water Public Infrastructure: \$260 million.

Water Recycling - \$725 million

- Statewide water recycling projects and activities.

Groundwater Sustainability - \$900 million

- Prevent and reduce groundwater contaminants: \$800 million.
- Provide sustainable groundwater management planning and implementation: \$100 million.

Watershed Protection, Ecosystem Restoration, State Settlements - \$1.495 million

- Conservancies: \$327.5 million.
- Wildlife Conservation Board: \$200 million (restoration of flows).
- Department of Fish and Wildlife: \$285 million (out of Delta, no mitigation on BDCP).
- Department of Fish and Wildlife: \$87.5 million (in-Delta with constraints).
- State settlement obligations including CVPIA: \$475 million.
- Rivers and Creeks: \$120 million.

Statewide Flood Management - \$395 million

- Statewide flood management projects and activities: \$100 million.
- For Delta levee subvention programs and Delta flood protection projects: \$295 million.

General Provisions

- Funding eligibility requires urban or agricultural water management plans and compliance with 2009 Water Conservation Act.
- Bay Delta Conservation Plan neutral.
- Protects existing water rights and reaffirms area of origin protections.

Proposition 1
Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.
AB 1471 (Chapter 188, Statutes of 2014), Rendon. Bond Measure.

Yes/No Statement

A **YES** vote on this measure means: The state could sell \$7.1 billion in additional general obligation bonds—as well as redirect \$425 million in unsold general obligation bonds that were previously approved by voters for resource-related uses—to fund various water-related programs.

A **NO** vote on this measure means: The state could not sell \$7.1 billion in additional general obligation bonds to fund various water-related programs. In addition, \$425 million in unsold general obligation bonds would continue to be available for resource-related uses as previously approved by voters.

Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact

- Increased state bond repayment costs averaging \$360 million annually over the next 40 years.
- Savings to local governments related to water projects, likely averaging a couple hundred million dollars annually over the next few decades.

State Bond Cost Estimates	
Authorized new borrowing	\$7.1 billion
Average annual cost to pay off bonds	\$360 million
Likely repayment period	40 years
Source of repayment	General tax revenues

Ballot Label

Fiscal Impact: Increased state bond costs averaging \$360 million annually over 40 years.

Local government savings for water-related projects, likely averaging a couple hundred million dollars annually over the next few decades.

BACKGROUND

Sources of Water in California. A majority of the state's water comes from rivers, much of it from Northern California and from snow in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Water available underground (referred to as "groundwater") makes up roughly a third of the state's water use and is more heavily relied on in dry years. A small share of the state's water also comes from other sources, such as capturing rainwater, reusing wastewater (water recycling), and removing the salt from ocean water (desalination).

Meeting the State's Water Needs. Providing clean water throughout California while protecting the environment presents several key challenges. First, water is not always available where it is needed. For example, water from Northern California is delivered to other parts of the state, such as farmland in the Central Valley and population centers in the San Francisco Bay Area and Southern California. Second, the amount of water available can change widely from year to year. So, when less water is available in dry years, it can be difficult to provide all of the water that people want throughout the state. This can include providing enough water to maintain natural habitats—such as wetlands—for endangered species as is required under state and federal laws. However, in very wet years the state can sometimes experience floods, particularly in the Central Valley. Third, water is sometimes polluted, making it unsuitable for drinking, irrigating

crops, or fish habitat. Fourth, parts of the state's water system have affected natural habitats. For example, providing more water for drinking and irrigation has reduced the water available for fish.

In order to address these challenges, California has built various projects. Some projects use natural rivers—as well as pipelines, pumping stations, and canals—to deliver water used for drinking or farming throughout the state. These projects also include dams and other types of water storage to hold water for when it is needed. Other projects to meet the state's water challenges include water treatment plants to remove pollutants from drinking water and wastewater, systems to clean up runoff from storms, and levees to prevent floods.

Environment and Water System Are Linked. The state's water system and the environment are linked in several ways. As noted above, the use of water for irrigation and drinking water affects natural habitats used by fish and wildlife. These effects on natural habitats are made worse by pollution, which harms water quality for fish, wildlife, and people. The state has taken a variety of actions to improve natural habitats and water quality. These include restoring watersheds (an area of land that drains into a body of water) by reintroducing native plants and animals. The state has also provided water to rivers when needed by fish species.

Roles of Various Governments in Water System. The state, federal, and local governments play important roles in providing clean and reliable water supplies. Most spending on water programs in the state is done at the local level, such as by water districts, cities, and counties. In recent years, local governments have spent about \$26 billion per year to supply water and to treat wastewater. About 80 percent of this spending is paid for by individuals as ratepayers of water and sewer bills. In addition, local governments pay for projects using other sources, including

state funds, federal funds, and local taxes. While most people get their water from these public water agencies, about one-sixth of Californians get their water from private water companies.

The state runs programs to (1) conserve, store, and transport water around the state; (2) protect water quality; (3) provide flood control; and (4) protect fish and wildlife habitat. The state provides support for these programs through direct spending, as well as grants and loans to local governments, nonprofit organizations, and privately owned water companies. (The federal government runs similar programs.) Funding for these state programs usually comes from bonds and fees. Since 2000, voters have approved about \$20 billion in bonds for various environmental purposes, including water. Currently, about \$900 million (5 percent) of these bonds remain available for new projects.

PROPOSAL

This measure provides a total of \$7.5 billion in general obligation bonds for various water-related programs. First, the measure allows the state to sell \$7.1 billion in additional bonds. Second, the measure redirects \$425 million in unsold bonds that voters previously approved for water and other environmental uses. The state repays these bonds, with interest, using the state's General Fund. (The General Fund is the state's main operating account, which pays for education, prisons, health care, and other services.)

Uses of Funds

As shown in Figure 1 and described below, the bond measure provides funding to (1) increase water supplies, (2) protect and restore watersheds, (3) improve water quality, and (4) increase flood protection. The bond money would be available to state agencies for various projects and programs, as well as for loans and grants to local governments, private water

companies, mutual water companies (where water users own the company), Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations.

Figure 1	
Uses of Proposition 1 Bond Funds	
<i>(In Millions)</i>	
Water Supply	\$4,235
• Dams and groundwater storage—cost share associated with public benefits.	\$2,700
• Regional projects to achieve multiple water-related improvements (includes conservation and capturing rainwater).	810
• Water recycling, including desalination.	725
Watershed Protection and Restoration	\$1,495
• Watershed restoration and habitat protection in designated areas around the state.	\$515
• Certain state commitments for environmental restorations.	475
• Restoration programs available to applicants statewide.	305
• Projects to increase water flowing in rivers and streams.	200
Improvements to Groundwater and Surface Water Quality	\$1,420
• Prevention and cleanup of groundwater pollution.	\$800
• Drinking water projects for disadvantaged communities.	260
• Wastewater treatment in small communities.	260
• Local plans and projects to manage groundwater.	100
Flood Protection	\$395
• Repairs and improvements to levees in the Delta.	\$295
• Flood protection around the state.	100
Total	\$7,545

Funds for Water Supplies (\$4.2 Billion). About \$4.2 billion would fund projects intended to improve water supplies, in order to make more water available for use. Specifically, the bond includes:

- **\$2.7 Billion for New Water Storage.** The bond includes \$2.7 billion to pay up to half of the cost of new water storage projects, including dams and projects that replenish groundwater. This funding could only be used to cover costs related to the “public

benefits” associated with water storage projects, including restoring habitats, improving water quality, reducing damage from floods, responding to emergencies, and improving recreation. Local governments and other entities that rely on the water storage project would be responsible for paying the remaining project costs. These costs would generally be associated with private benefits (such as water provided to their customers).

- ***\$810 Million for Regional Water Projects.*** The bond also provides \$810 million for regional projects that are included in specific plans developed by local communities. These projects are intended to improve water supplies, as well as provide other benefits, such as habitat for fish and flood protection. The amount provided includes \$510 million for allocations to specific regions throughout the state and \$300 million for specific types of water supplies, including projects and plans to manage runoff from storms in urban areas and water conservation projects and programs.
- ***\$725 Million for Water Recycling.*** The bond includes \$725 million for projects that treat wastewater or saltwater so that it can be used later. For example, the funds could be used to test new treatment technology, build a desalination plant, and build pipes to deliver recycled water.

Funds to Protect and Restore Watersheds (\$1.5 Billion). These monies would fund projects intended to protect and restore watersheds and other habitat throughout the state. This funding could be used to restore bodies of water that support native, threatened, or endangered species of fish and wildlife; purchase land for conservation purposes; reduce the risk of wildfires in watersheds; and purchase water to support wildlife. These funds include \$515 million to restore

watersheds in designated regions around the state (including \$140 million specifically for projects in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta [Delta]) and \$475 million to pay for certain state commitments to fund environmental restorations. The remaining funding would be available to applicants statewide for programs that restore habitat and watersheds (\$305 million) and increase the amount of water flowing in rivers and streams, for example by buying water (\$200 million).

Funds to Improve Groundwater and Surface Water Quality (\$1.4 Billion). The bond includes over \$1.4 billion to improve groundwater and surface water quality. More than half of this funding (\$800 million) would be used for projects to clean up and prevent polluted groundwater that is, or has been, a source of drinking water. The remaining funds would be available to (1) improve access to clean drinking water (\$260 million), (2) help small communities pay for wastewater treatment (\$260 million), and (3) provide grants to local governments to develop and implement plans to manage their groundwater supply and quality (\$100 million).

Funds for Flood Protection (\$395 Million). The bond provides \$395 million for projects that both protect the state from floods and improve fish and wildlife habitat. While \$100 million of this funding could be spent on flood control projects anywhere in the state, \$295 million is set aside to improve levees or respond to flood emergencies in the Delta.

Requirements for Allocating and Spending Funds

How Projects Would Be Selected. The measure includes several provisions that would affect how specific projects are chosen to receive bond funds. The California Water Commission—an existing state planning and regulatory agency—would choose which water storage projects would be funded with the \$2.7 billion provided in the bond for that use. The Commission would

not have to go through the state budget process to spend these funds. For all other funding provided in the measure, the Legislature generally would allocate money annually to state agencies in the state budget process. While the Legislature could provide state agencies with some direction on what types of projects or programs could be chosen, the measure states that the Legislature cannot allocate funding to specific projects. Instead, state agencies would choose the projects. In addition, none of the funding in the measure can be used to build a canal or tunnel to move water around the Delta.

Requirements for Matching Funds. Of the \$7.5 billion in funds made available by the measure, \$5.7 billion is available only if recipients—mostly local governments—provide funding to support the projects. This matching requirement only applies to the water supply and water quality projects funded by the measure. The required share of matching funds is generally at least 50 percent of the total cost of the project, although this can be waived or reduced in some cases.

FISCAL EFFECTS

Fiscal Effects on State Government. This measure would allow the state to borrow up to \$7.1 billion by selling additional general obligation bonds to investors, who would be repaid with interest using the state's general tax revenues. We assume that (1) the interest rate for the bonds would average just over 5 percent, (2) they would be sold over the next ten years, and (3) they would be repaid over a 30-year period. Based on these assumptions, the cost to taxpayers to repay the bonds would **average about \$360 million annually over the next 40 years**. This amount is about one-third of a percent of the state's current General Fund budget. We assume that redirecting \$425 million in unsold bonds from previously approved measures would not increase the state's anticipated debt payments. This is because, without this measure, these bonds

likely would have been sold in the future to support other projects. (For more information on the state's use of bonds and the impact of this proposed bond measure on the state's budget, see "Overview of State Bond Debt" later in this guide.)

Fiscal Effects on Local Governments. The availability of state bond funds for local water projects would affect how much local governments, primarily water agencies, spend on water projects. In many cases, the availability of state bonds could reduce local spending. For example, this would occur in cases where state bond funds replaced monies that local governments would have spent on projects anyway. Local savings would also occur in cases where the availability of state bond funds allowed local governments to build projects that reduced operating costs, such as by increasing efficiency or using a new water source that allows them to purchase less water.

However, in some cases, state bond funds could increase spending on water projects by local governments. For example, the availability of bond funds might encourage some local governments to build additional or substantially larger projects than they would otherwise. These projects could also be more expensive to operate.

On balance, we estimate that this measure would result in savings to local governments on water-related projects. These savings would likely average a couple hundred million dollars annually over the next few decades.

An individual local government might use these savings in various ways. For example, it might use the savings to build other new facilities or for maintenance and repair of existing facilities. In other cases, a government might use the savings to keep water rates lower than they otherwise would be by delaying or reducing future rate increases. Since the amount of statewide

savings in any given year is likely to be small relative to the overall amount spent by local governments on water, any effect on rates would likely be small for most ratepayers.

APPENDIX L

KINNELOA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

GENERAL STATEMENT

Due to the water supply conditions prevailing within the Kinneloa Irrigation District (KID) and/or conditions and availability of imported water supplies, the general welfare requires that:

- The water resources available to KID be put to the maximum beneficial use;
- The waste or unreasonable use, or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented;
- The conservation of such water be practiced with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the customers of KID and for the public health and safety.

The purpose of this program is to provide water conservation regulations, in a phased approach, to minimize the effect of a shortage of water supplies on the customers of KID during various critical stages of a water shortage.

NORMAL WATER CONSERVATION

Normal water conservation practices will be in effect at all times. The KID Board of Directors has adopted the following measures for existing and new water users within KID to reduce consumption and prohibit water waste in order to sustain water supply reliability.

Prohibited Use Applicable to Existing and New Customers

1. **Water hose usage:** Hose washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, porches or other paved areas shall not be permitted. Exceptions: Flammable or other dangerous substances may be disposed of by direct hose flushing by public safety officers for the benefit of public health and safety; Schools and other businesses that are required to hose down public eating areas.
2. **Overspray and runoff:** Use of water for any purpose which results in overspray, excessive runoff onto hardscapes, driveways, streets, adjacent lands or into gutters shall not be permitted.
3. **Fountains, similar structures and swimming pools:** Use of water to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, similar structures and swimming pools shall not be permitted unless they have a recirculation system.
4. **Leaks:** Leaks from any facility both inside and outside of a customer's premises must be repaired promptly after the customer is notified of, or discovers a leak. Failure to repair any leak shall subject the customer to all waste of water penalties provided herein.

5. **Irrigating times:** No watering, sprinkling or irrigating shall take place between the hours of nine a.m. (9:00AM) and six p.m. (6:00PM) in any landscaped or vegetated areas, including, but not limited to, grass, lawn, groundcover, shrubbery, annual and perennial plants, crops, trees, and California-friendly plantings, except for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.
6. **Hand watering:** Hand watering of non-turf areas is allowed using a hose with a shut-off nozzle or watering can.
7. **Windy and rainy days:** No watering, sprinkling or irrigating shall take place on days when the wind is causing overspray or when it is raining.
8. **Vehicle washing:** The washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, motor-homes, boats, buses, airplanes and other types of equipment shall be done with a bucket or using a hose with a shut-off nozzle. Vehicle washing may be done with recycled water or by a commercial car wash using recycled water.
9. **Swimming pools:** Owners of outdoor swimming pools, wading pools or spas are requested to use covers to minimize the evaporation of water when pools/spas are not in use.
10. **Construction water:** Water for construction purposes including but not limited to de-brushing of vacant land, compaction of fills and pads, trench backfill and other construction uses, shall be used in an efficient manner which will not result in runoff.
11. **Fire hydrants:** The use of potable water from fire hydrants shall be limited to firefighting related activities or other activities immediately necessary to maintain the health, safety, and welfare of the residents.
12. **Reporting waste of water:** The District shall maintain a program for residents to report waste of water throughout the District boundaries. Residents are requested to report any observed waste of water from surrounding properties or in the community and report to the District for follow-up.
13. **New development:** All landscape must be in accordance with the permitting agency's landscape ordinance. If the permitting agency does not have a landscape ordinance, the Department of Water Resources Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance will apply.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Kinneloa Irrigation District urges its customers to rethink the way we use water on a daily basis. By following these water-saving tips, you can help save water every day:

Laundry Room

- Use the washing machine for full loads only to save water and energy.
- Install a water-efficient clothes washer and save up to 16 gallons/load.
- Wash dark clothes in cold water to save water and energy and help clothes retain their color.

Kitchen

- Install aerators on the kitchen faucet to reduce flows to less than 1 gallon per minute.
- Don't let the water run when washing dishes by hand. Fill one basin with wash water and the other with rinse water.
- Soak pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape them clean.
- Install a water- and energy-efficient dishwasher and save 3 to 8 gallons/load.
- Cut back on rinsing dishes. Newer dishwashers clean more thoroughly than older ones.
- Run the dishwasher only when full to save water and energy. Newer dishwashers typically use less water than washing dishes by hand.
- Use the garbage disposal sparingly. Instead, compost vegetable food waste and save gallons every time.
- Wash your fruits and vegetables in a pan of water instead of running water from the tap.
- Collect the water you use while rinsing fruits and vegetables. Use it to water house plants.
- Don't use running water to thaw food. Defrost food in the refrigerator.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap.
- Cook food in as little water as possible. This also helps it retain more nutrients.
- Select the proper pan size for cooking. Large pans may require more cooking water than necessary.
- Don't toss accidentally dropped ice cubes in the sink. Drop them in a house plant instead.

Bathroom

- Install low-flow shower heads.
- Take five minute showers instead of 10 minute showers and save 12.5 gallons.
- Fill the bathtub halfway or less and save 12 gallons.
- Plug the bathtub before turning on the water and adjust the temperature as the tub fills.
- Install aerators on bathroom faucets and save 1.2 gallons per person/day.
- Turn water off when brushing teeth or shaving and save approximately 10 gallons/day.
- Install a high-efficiency toilet and save 19 gallons per person/day.
- Don't use the toilet as a wastebasket.
- Be sure to test your toilet for leaks at least once a year.
- Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the bowl without flushing, there's a leak. Fix it and start saving gallons.

- Consider buying a dual-flush toilet. It has two flush options: a half-flush for liquid waste and a full-flush for solid waste.
- Plug the sink instead of running the water to rinse your razor and save up to 300 gallons a month.
- Turn off the water while washing your hair and save up to 150 gallons a month.
- Turn the water off while you lather when washing your hands.
- Take a (short) shower instead of a bath. A bathtub can use up to 70 gallons of water.

Outdoors

50% or more of the water we use daily goes on lawns and outdoor landscaping. There are lots of ways to save water at home, but reducing the water you use outdoors can make the biggest difference of all. Here are a few easy ways to change the way you use water outside your home.

- Water early in the morning or later in the evening when temperatures are cooler. Save: 25 gallons/each time you water.
- Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street. Save: 15-12 gallons/each time you water.
- Choose a water-efficient irrigation system such as drip irrigation for your trees, shrubs, and flowers. Save: 15 gallons/each time you water.
- Water deeply but less frequently to create healthier and stronger landscapes.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to reduce evaporation and keep the soil cool. Organic mulch also improves the soil and prevents weeds. Save: 20-30 gallons/each time you water/1,000 sq. ft.
- Plant drought-resistant trees and plants. Save: 30- 60 gallons/each time you water/1,000 sq. ft.
- Don't Overwater. Learn how much water your landscaping actually needs in order to thrive.
- Invest in a weather-based irrigation controller—or a smart controller. These devices will automatically adjust the watering time and frequency based on soil moisture, rain, wind, and evaporation and transpiration rates.

WATER CONSERVATION ALERT SYSTEM

When voluntary water conservation measures by our customers do not produce the required or necessary reduction in water use, a water conservation alert system may be implemented by direction of the General Manager. If the alert system is implemented, the following measures to reduce water consumption shall be required for all water users within KID.

- a. Color Code **“Blue”** is defined as the Normal Water Conservation Alert. Standard water conservation applies as defined in this Appendix L of the Rules and Regulations.
- b. Color Code **“Green”** is defined as an Increased Voluntary Conservation Alert. Customers shall increase efforts to conserve by following strict water conservation practices indoors and limiting outdoor water use.
- c. Color Code **“Yellow”** is defined as an Extraordinary Conservation Alert. Customers shall minimize indoor water use and shall water outdoors no more than three (3) days per week and no more often than every other day during the hours between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
- d. Color Code **“Orange”** is defined as a Rationing Conservation Alert. Customers are required to minimize indoor water use and severely limit outdoor water use as follows:
 1. Residential and commercial landscape irrigation is limited to no more than three (3) days per week and no more often than every other day during the hours between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
 2. The filling, refilling or adding of water to indoor and outdoor pools, wading pools, or spas is prohibited except that adding water for the prevention of equipment failure is permissible. However, the District strongly urges that a cover be used to prevent evaporation and thereby reducing the frequency of refilling.
 3. The use of water to clean, maintain, fill, or refill decorative fountains or similar structures is prohibited except that adding water for the prevention of equipment failure is permissible. However, the District strongly urges that use of these structures be discontinued.
 4. Vehicle washing is restricted to the use of a hand-held bucket and quick rinses using a hose with a shut-off nozzle. The District encourages customers to use recycled water or a commercial car wash that uses recycled water.
 5. Customers shall fix leaks within 48 hours upon notification or observation of the leak.
- e. Color Code **“Red”** is defined as a Critical Water Conservation Alert, when water supplies are only available for health and safety needs. Customers are required to minimize indoor water use and curtail all outdoor water use and fix any leaks within 24 hours.

Notification of the Water Conservation Alert System status on any given day shall be posted on the District’s Internet site at <http://www.kinneloairrigationdistrict.info> and other means at the discretion of the General Manager.

PRODUCTION AND SALES REPORT FOR 2013-2014



8/21/2014

Kinneloa Irrigation District

Prepared by Melvin L. Matthews, General Manager

Production and Sales Report for 2013-2014

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION SOURCES, CUSTOMER SALES, RAINFALL, POWER COSTS AND LONG TERM STORAGE FOR THE WATERMASTER YEAR OF 2013-2014, JULY THROUGH JUNE

Production

The Kinneloa Irrigation District (KID) produced 837.4 acre-feet from our wells and tunnels during this period as shown in Figure 1. All of this water was produced for our retail customers which was 10.3% more than the 759.3 acre-feet produced for retail customers last year. Figure 1 includes data for all production sources from 1994-1995 through 2013-2014 as well as for surface water and ground water which is diverted from our system for which we receive a spreading credit. Figure 2 shows total production from the KID wells and tunnels. This year our wells produced approximately 82% of the water and the tunnels produced 18% of the water. Tunnel production level is dependent on rainfall in the current and previous years and has ranged from a high of 530.1 acre-feet in 2005-2006 to a low of 149.4 acre-feet in the current year of 2013-2014. The tunnel production for 2013-2014 was significantly below the 20-year average of 272 acre feet. Figure 3 is a pie chart showing the percentage of total production by source.

Sales

Total sales to retail customers were 805.1 acre-feet as shown in Figure 4. The average monthly sales of water during the year from 1994-1995 to 2013-2014 are shown in Figure 5. Peak sales are usually in the July through October period and minimum sales usually occur in December through March period. Weather conditions in a particular year can cause these periods to shift and can drastically affect the total sales for the year. This year is the third consecutive year for significantly below-average rainfall. Figure 6 shows an analysis of the distribution of monthly water usage per customer for the month of June in five typical years. June was chosen for this analysis because it represents average monthly water usage for the year. The data shows that in June 2014 17.4% of our customers used 10 units or less per month, 44.3% used between 11 and 50 units per month, 27.5% used between 51 and 100 units per month and 10.8% used more than 100 units per month. Each unit is equivalent to one hundred cubic feet or 748 gallons. This usage pattern has been relatively constant over the past seven years. A greater percentage of customers have a lower usage in February and a higher usage in August.

Although the KID has extensively promoted measures to increase efficiency in water use over the past eight years and participated in rebate programs to provide incentives to our customers to reduce water usage, the data indicates only a 5% decrease in the 2013-2014 usage as compared to the base year of 2006-2007. Furthermore, there was a 15.6% increase in sales for 2013-2014 as compared to 2012-2013, and water sales have increased each year over the past three years by a cumulative 36% as compared to 2010-2011. This increase is attributed to the continuation of the drought rather than the lack on conservation efforts by our customers. However, water conservations restrictions and rate increases will probably be needed to further reduce water usage.

The difference between the water produced and water sold (which is the water loss for the system) was 32.4 acre-feet or 3.9% as shown in Figure 1. The loss is attributed to system leaks, main flushing for water quality purposes, fire flow tests, unmetered water used for construction and other purposes, normal operational procedures at KID facilities and water meter inaccuracies. A water loss of less than 10% is considered to be excellent by industry standards.

Rainfall

Rainfall for 2013-2014 was 5.2 inches as shown in Figures 1 and 7 as compared to 8.3 inches in the previous year and the 20-year average of 22 inches. This is the third consecutive year where the rainfall has been substantially lower than the average and has contributed to the continued decline in tunnel production. The KID has leased additional pumping rights from other agencies to offset this decline and has been able to meet customer demand. However, this supplemental production source is not guaranteed and an increase in water-use efficiency may be needed to offset the loss of production.

Power Cost

Figure 8 shows the power cost per acre-foot of total production for 2013-2014 and for the previous 19 years. Since most of our power consumption is for pumping, it is also an approximate indirect measure of production efficiency. However, it should be noted that this indicator does not take into account the percentage of well production vs. tunnel production nor does it take into account rising electricity rates. In years of high tunnel production, less water is pumped from our wells saving us considerable power cost.

Although electricity rates have increased over these years, we have been able to mitigate most of the increases by participating in various time-of-use and interruptible power programs that restrict our use of power to non-peak hours in exchange for lower rates. We have also installed higher-efficiency motors when equipment has been replaced. The net effect has been to stabilize our power costs. The 2013-2014 cost was \$136 per acre-foot of total production as compared to \$130 per acre-foot for the previous year. Even though we will continue to take advantage of cost-reduction programs, it will be more difficult to maintain our current cost especially considering the announced rate increases and the mandated switch to more "green" power in the years ahead.

Long Term Storage

The Raymond Basin Management Board (RBMB) established a long term storage program to cover situations such as prolonged drought or unusually high demand that might lead to over pumping of our water rights in the current year. This program is the equivalent of a savings account for surplus water. The KID activated our long term storage account for the first time in 2004-2005 by adding 327 acre-feet of surplus water as shown in Figure 1. The following year we added additional storage to bring the account to 848 acre-feet. Some of this storage was used in 2006-2007 to support our water sales to the City of Pasadena so the remaining storage at the end of 2006-2007 was 729 acre-feet. The net addition to our long term storage in 2007-2008 was 69 acre-feet and the total was 798 acre-feet at the end of that year. Due to declining water levels in the Raymond Basin, the RBMB voted to suspend the program and freeze the total at the end of the 2008-2009 year.

The result of the additions and withdrawals, as shown in Figure 9, is that we still have 790 acre-feet in the account that can be used to offset any shortages in the future. We will not be able to

add any surplus to the account unless the RBMB changes the policy. Our current plan is to use this water only if we are unable to lease temporary pumping rights at a reasonable cost or to acquire additional pumping rights from another Raymond Basin member. This additional water in storage is especially important to the KID considering that the RBMB has implemented a 30% reduction of our adjudicated pumping rights in order to address declining water levels in the basin. The RBMB will continue to monitor basin pumping levels to see if stabilization can be achieved without the injection of imported water or other recovery efforts.

Production Issues

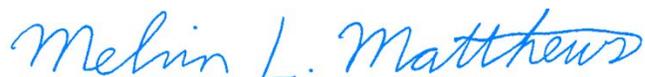
Figure 1 shows that the Wilcox Well only produced 11.5 acre-feet of water in 2013-2014 as compared with 272.4 acre-feet in the peak year of 1999-2000. The declining level in the Raymond Basin aquifer at this facility has caused a 50% reduction in the available operational flow rate from this well because the output needs to be restricted to prevent entrainment of air and damage to the pump. This operational necessity is inefficient from a power standpoint and relegates this well to emergency and supplemental supply uses only. This also means that the lost production was shifted to the K-3 Well which accounted for 81% of our total annual production in 2013-2014. A continued decline in basin levels could also affect the K-3 Well in future years and our increased dependence on a single production source diminishes production reliability.

As mentioned above, the court-ordered adjudication of pumping rights in the Raymond Basin no longer matches the natural replenishment rate and the RBMB has not yet developed an external replenishment source. We are collectively addressing the problem through engineering studies and consideration of additional water resources and conservation measures that could be used in lieu of pumping from the basin in order to stabilize the level.

All water agencies in the area except for the KID purchase imported supplemental water from the Metropolitan Water District or through its wholesale distributor, Foothill Municipal Water District. The KID has not needed to purchase imported water because our local tunnel water, adjudicated pumping rights and available leases have been sufficient to meet customer demand. However, our independence from imported water is not assured unless we are able to continue to lease unused pumping rights from other water agencies in the area. We will also continue to rely on our interconnections with the City of Pasadena for a water supply during system emergencies or for planned facility maintenance purposes, but that water must be returned to Pasadena as soon as possible after an event.

The KID will continue to work with the Foothill Municipal Water District to develop a long term plan for supplemental water in case our ground water pumping rights are permanently reduced and leased pumping rights are no longer available.

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Directors,



Melvin L. Matthews
General Manager

Figure 1
Data for Watermaster Year (July through June)

Production in Acre-Feet										
Source	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Wilcox Well	93.2	119.6	170.2	165.4	209.6	272.4	216.9	203.7	213.7	148.9
K-3 Well	285.3	238.3	263.8	330.9	567.3	562.5	425.2	514.3	457.1	551.0
Total Well	378.5	357.9	434.0	496.3	776.9	834.9	642.1	718.0	670.8	699.9
Hi-Low Tunnel	71.3	217.0	177.2	146.6	143.1	132.6	111.1	86.0	57.6	59.8
House Tunnel	37.8	43.9	35.4	33.1	41.1	31.5	26.2	21.5	16.7	12.7
Eucalyptus Tunnel	56.5	64.9	62.6	58.7	62.4	54.0	44.3	38.6	29.5	41.5
Delores Tunnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Far Mesa Tunnel	73.6	69.1	67.7	68.3	78.9	74.1	56.7	52.0	47.7	45.6
Total Tunnel	239.2	394.9	342.9	306.7	325.5	292.2	238.3	198.1	151.5	162.0
Total Production	617.7	752.8	776.9	803.0	1102.4	1127.1	880.4	916.1	822.3	861.9
Deliveries from Pasadena	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	0.0
Deliveries to Pasadena	0.0	0.0	0.0	-139.5	-325.8	-222.9	-64.1	-87.3	-61.7	0.0
Net Import/Export	0.0	0.0	0.0	-139.5	-325.8	-222.9	-64.1	-87.3	-30.2	0.0
Total Production for Retail Customers	617.7	752.8	776.9	663.5	776.6	904.2	816.3	828.8	792.1	861.9
Diversions in Acre-Feet										
Source	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Hi-Low Tunnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0
House Tunnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0
Kinneloa Canyon	140.7	50.2	54.3	56.8	48.6	52.1	33.4	28.9	12.2	9.5
Eucalyptus Tunnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0
Brown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eaton Wash Sub Total	140.7	50.2	54.3	56.8	48.6	52.1	33.4	28.9	38.0	9.5
Delores Tunnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	31.1	21.5
Long Tunnel	35.8	37.2	39.2	39.2	38.9	37.7	38.1	38.0	36.0	35.3
Far Mesa Tunnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glen Wash	429.3	396.3	262.5	321.3	359.1	174.8	156.7	52.7	26.7	28.1
Tent Tunnel	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.8	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
Pasadena Glen Sub Total	470.2	439.0	307.1	365.8	403.8	215.9	201.8	134.4	95.9	86.9
Sierra Madre Villa DB Outflow	-256.7	-32.8	-7.2	-33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Pasadena Glen Sub Total	213.5	406.2	299.9	332.1	403.8	215.9	201.8	134.4	95.9	86.9
Total Diverted	354.2	456.4	354.2	388.9	452.4	268.0	235.2	163.3	133.9	96.4
Other Data										
Source	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Rainfall (inches)	43.61	22.64	22.80	52.29	14.46	18.82	20.04	7.86	24.48	10.12
Water Sales (Acre-Feet)	584.3	668.8	679.9	600.4	666.3	782.9	710.9	739.1	717.7	772.6
Water Loss (Acre-Feet)	33.4	84.0	97.0	63.1	110.3	121.3	105.4	89.7	74.4	89.3
Water Loss (%)	5.4	11.2	12.5	9.5	14.2	13.4	12.9	10.8	9.4	10.4
RBMB Storage Account (Acre-Feet)										
Power (\$)	71,086	55,137	68,132	57,193	86,488	97,064	77,780	111,676	111,062	100,410
Power (\$ per AF of Total Production)	115	73	88	71	78	86	88	122	135	116

Figure 1
Data for Watermaster Year (July through June)

Production in Acre-Feet										
Source	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Wilcox Well	60.2	37.2	70.2	5.6	5.6	7.3	7.1	9.5	57.6	11.5
K-3 Well	319.3	423.5	860.1	543.9	611.2	610.6	580.2	708.0	584.2	676.6
Total Well	379.5	460.7	930.3	549.5	616.7	617.8	587.3	717.5	641.9	688.0
Hi-Low Tunnel	125.6	171.9	131.0	107.6	89.2	80.1	98.8	94.3	53.5	36.2
House Tunnel	12.6	44.9	26.5	20.6	12.8	13.8	14.5	15.7	14.3	10.2
Eucalyptus Tunnel	50.0	50.4	44.6	43.2	39.1	37.4	39.8	40.5	40.7	41.5
Delores Tunnel	126.5	223.3	83.6	63.7	40.2	44.8	98.5	57.7	17.4	22.9
Far Mesa Tunnel	68.2	39.6	13.1	48.6	42.9	38.9	41.2	41.2	39.3	38.6
Total Tunnel	382.9	530.1	298.8	283.7	224.2	215.0	292.8	249.3	165.2	149.4
Total Production	762.5	990.8	1229.0	833.2	840.9	832.9	880.0	966.8	807.0	837.4
Deliveries from Pasadena	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Deliveries to Pasadena	0.0	-160.6	-321.8	0.0	-42.4	-105.1	-217.4	-239.0	-47.8	0.0
Net Import/Export	0.0	-141.8	-321.8	0.0	-40.9	-105.1	-217.4	-237.8	-47.8	0.0
Total Production for Retail Customers	762.5	849.0	907.2	833.2	800.0	727.8	662.7	729.1	759.3	837.4
Diversions in Acre-Feet										
Source	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Hi-Low Tunnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
House Tunnel	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kinneloa Canyon	31.2	40.4	45.4	27.2	21.4	21.2	37.8	37.8	35.6	27.7
Eucalyptus Tunnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brown	24.9	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eaton Wash Sub Total	81.7	57.2	45.4	27.2	25.6	21.2	37.8	37.8	35.6	27.7
Delores Tunnel	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long Tunnel	46.8	44.7	37.4	36.0	34.3	33.8	39.8	38.4	34.4	29.9
Far Mesa Tunnel	0.0	30.2	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glen Wash	933.9	161.4	74.0	56.7	59.0	45.1	188.0	88.7	89.2	73.1
Tent Tunnel	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.3
Pasadena Glen Sub Total	1028.5	239.8	156.7	95.2	95.4	80.8	229.6	129.9	125.9	105.3
Sierra Madre Villa DB Outflow	-459.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Pasadena Glen Sub Total	568.8	239.8	156.7	95.2	95.4	80.8	229.6	129.9	125.9	105.3
Total Diverted	650.5	297.0	202.1	122.4	121.0	102.1	267.4	167.7	161.4	133.0
Other Data										
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Rainfall (inches)	58.00	21.79	5.81	24.61	16.10	23.63	31.34	11.77	8.32	5.20
Water Sales (Acre-Feet)	672.6	785.8	847.3	754.1	729.7	771.0	590.8	654.9	696.2	805.1
Water Loss (Acre-Feet)	89.8	63.2	59.9	79.0	70.3	61.9	71.8	74.2	63.1	32.4
Water Loss (%)	11.8	7.4	6.6	9.5	8.8	8.5	10.8	10.2	8.3	3.9
RBMB Storage Account (Acre-Feet)	326.9	847.9	728.6	797.9	790.0	790.0	790.0	790.0	790.0	790.0
Power (\$)	87,537	82,476	112,924	89,011	92,204	92,700	92,700	93,964	105,248	113,611
Power (\$ per AF of Total Production)	115	83	92	107	110	111	105	97	130	136

Figure 2
Total Production
July through June

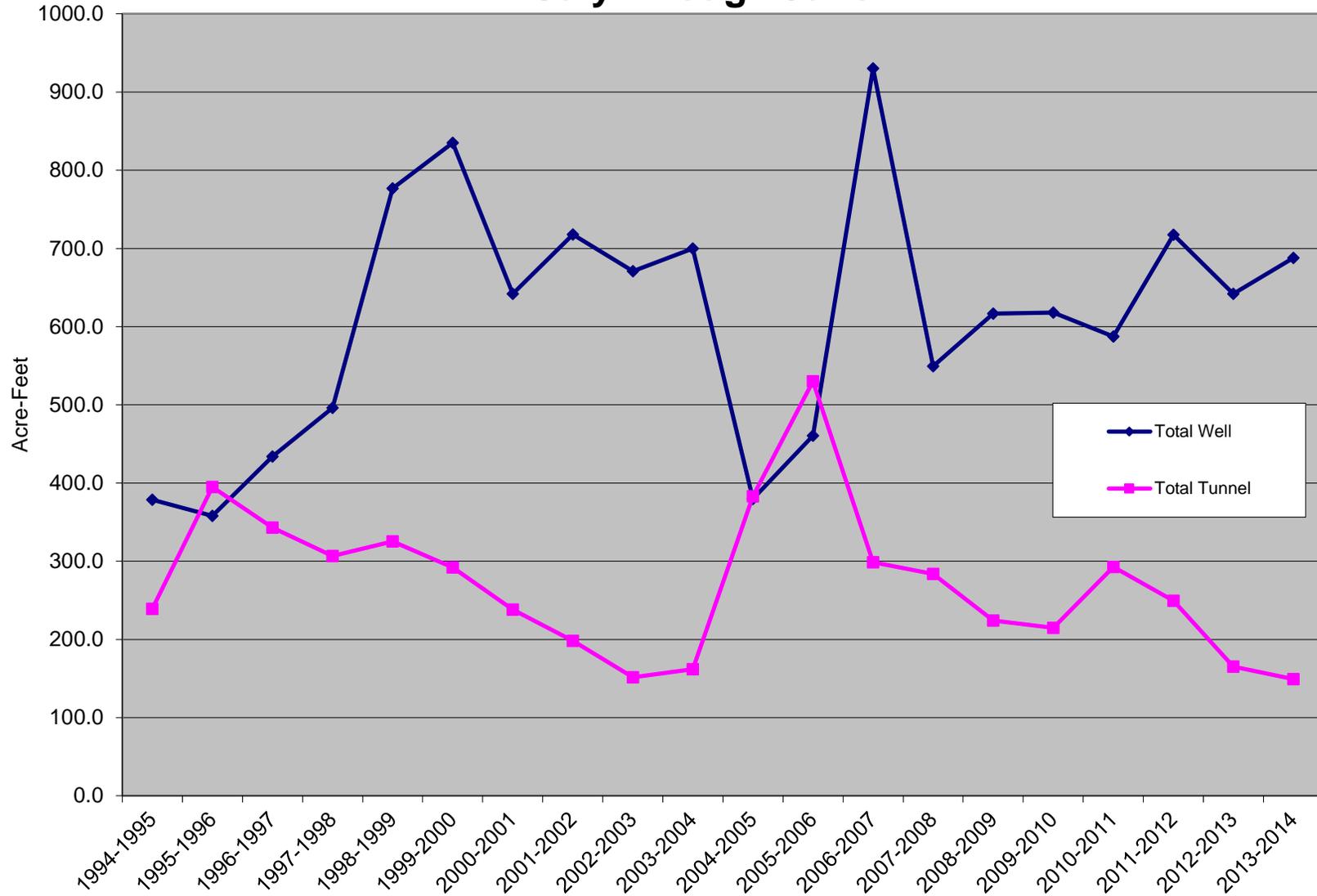


Figure 3
2013-2014 Production Sources
July through June

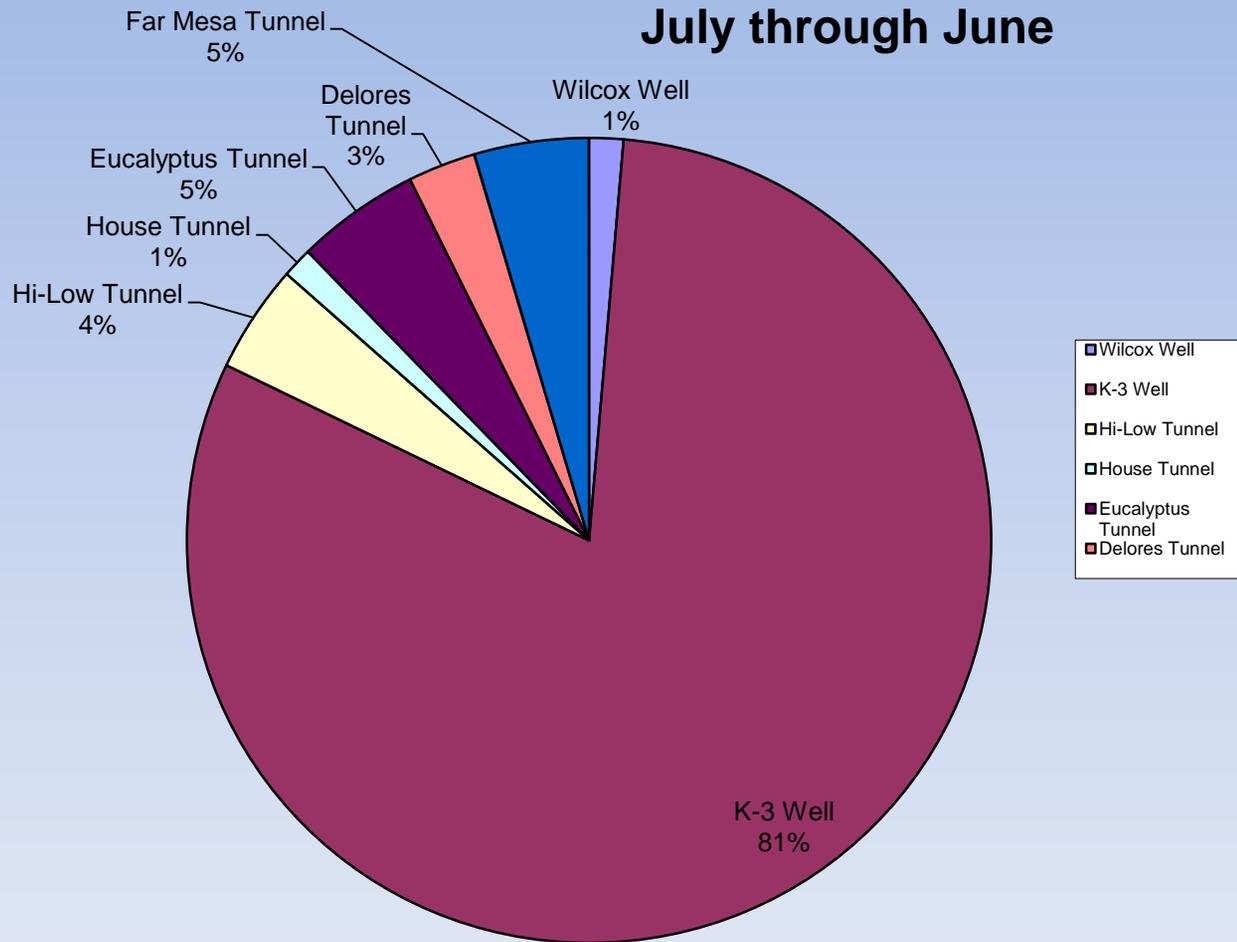
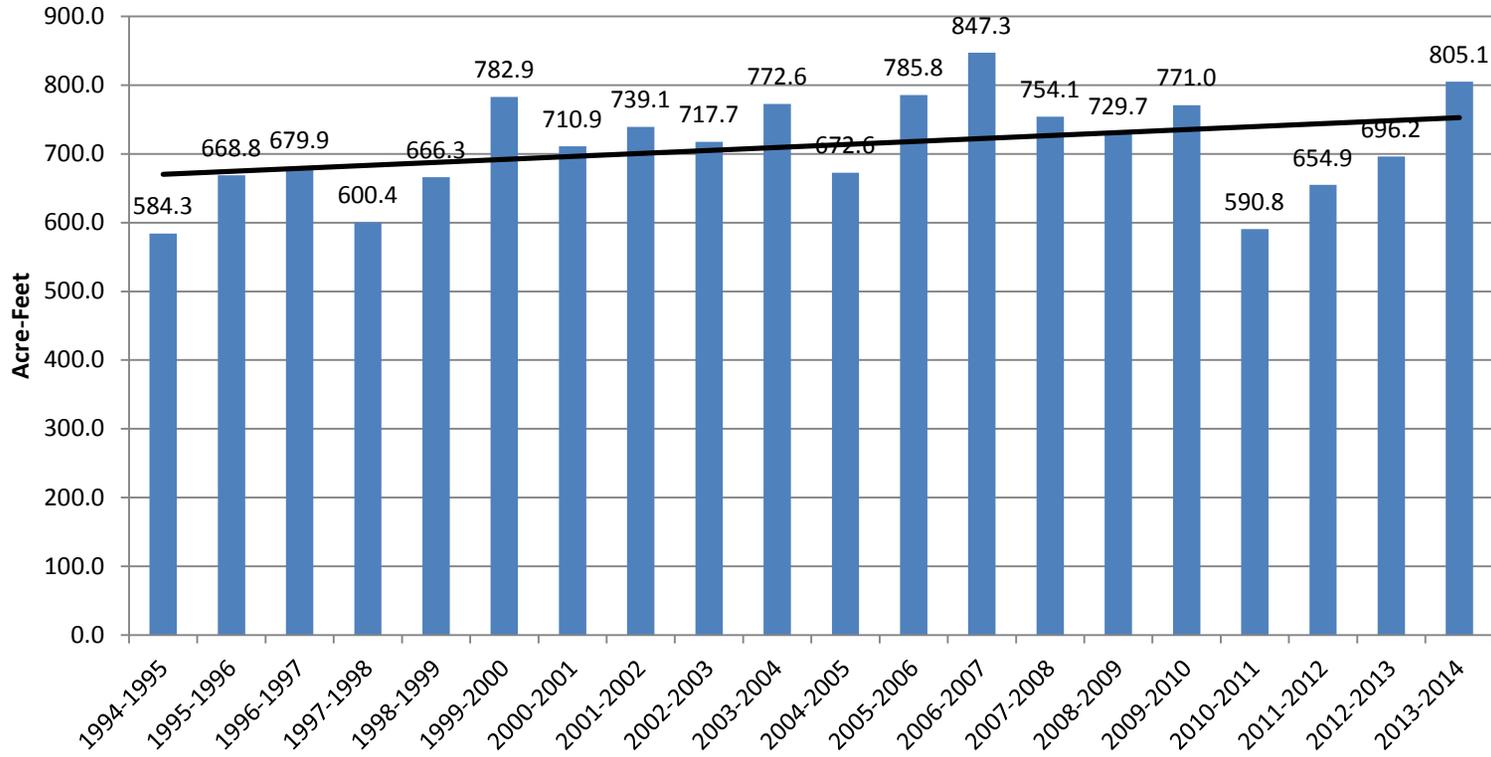


Figure 4
Annual Water Sales
July through June



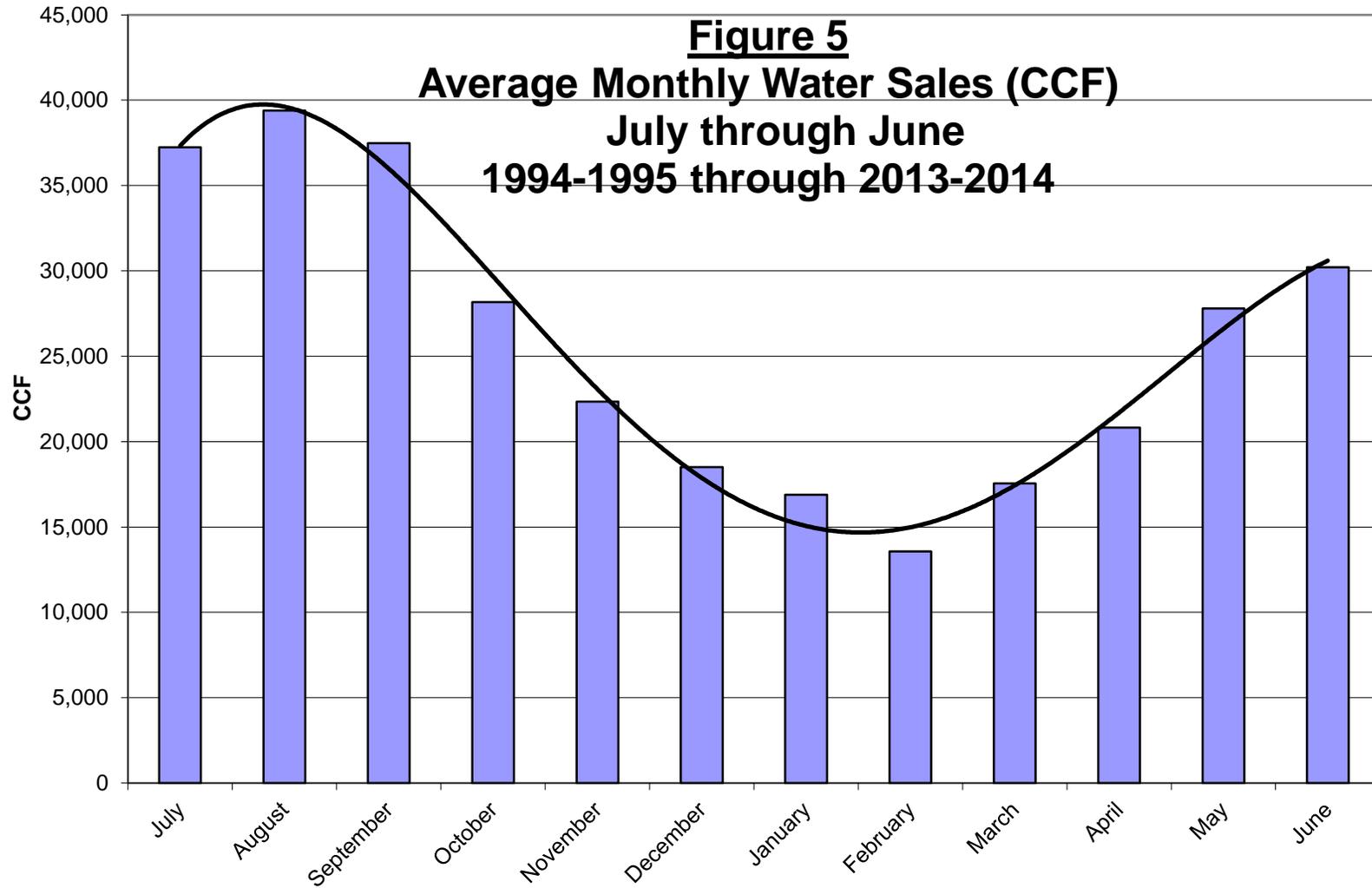


Figure 6
Water Usage per Customer

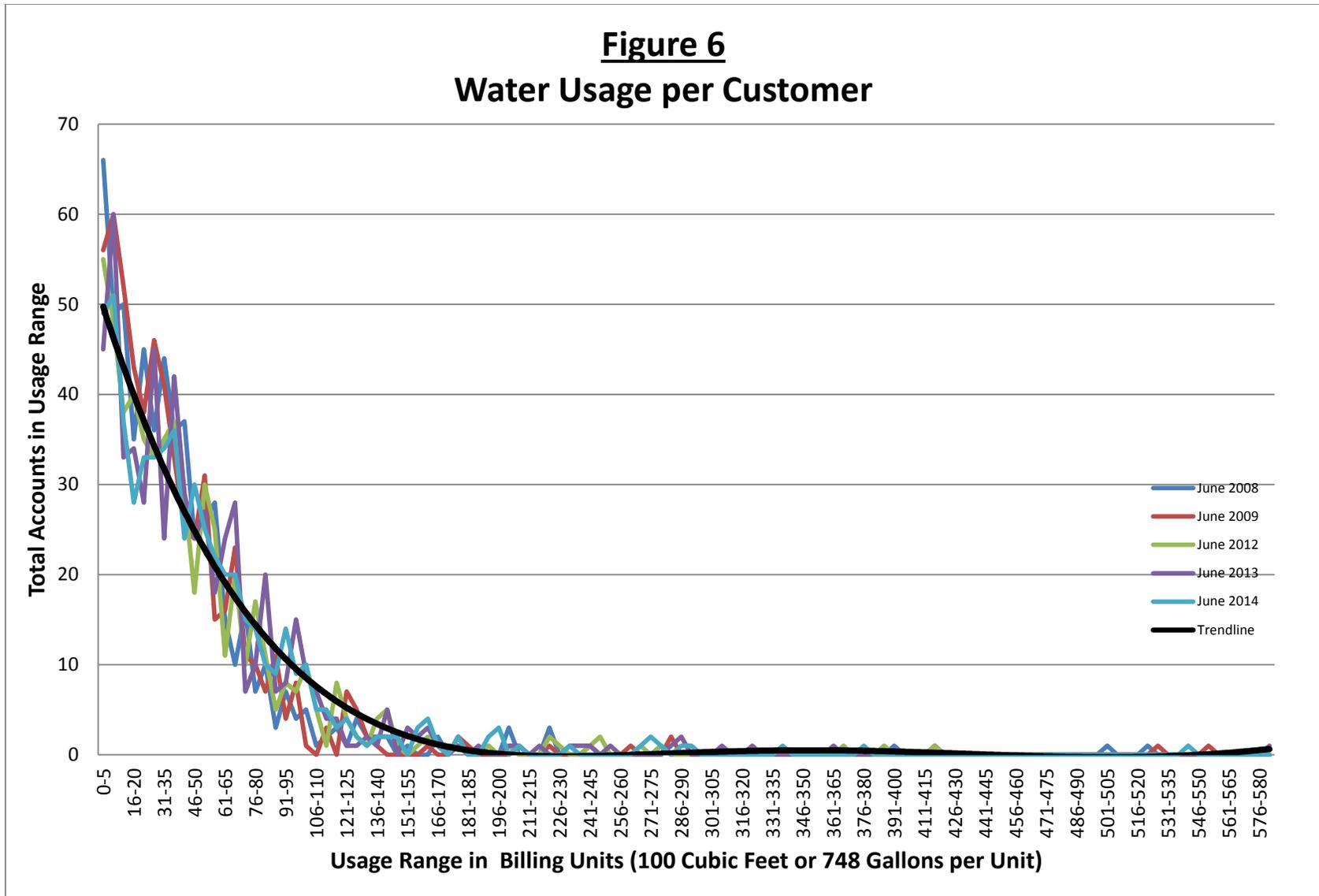


Figure 7
Rainfall
July through June

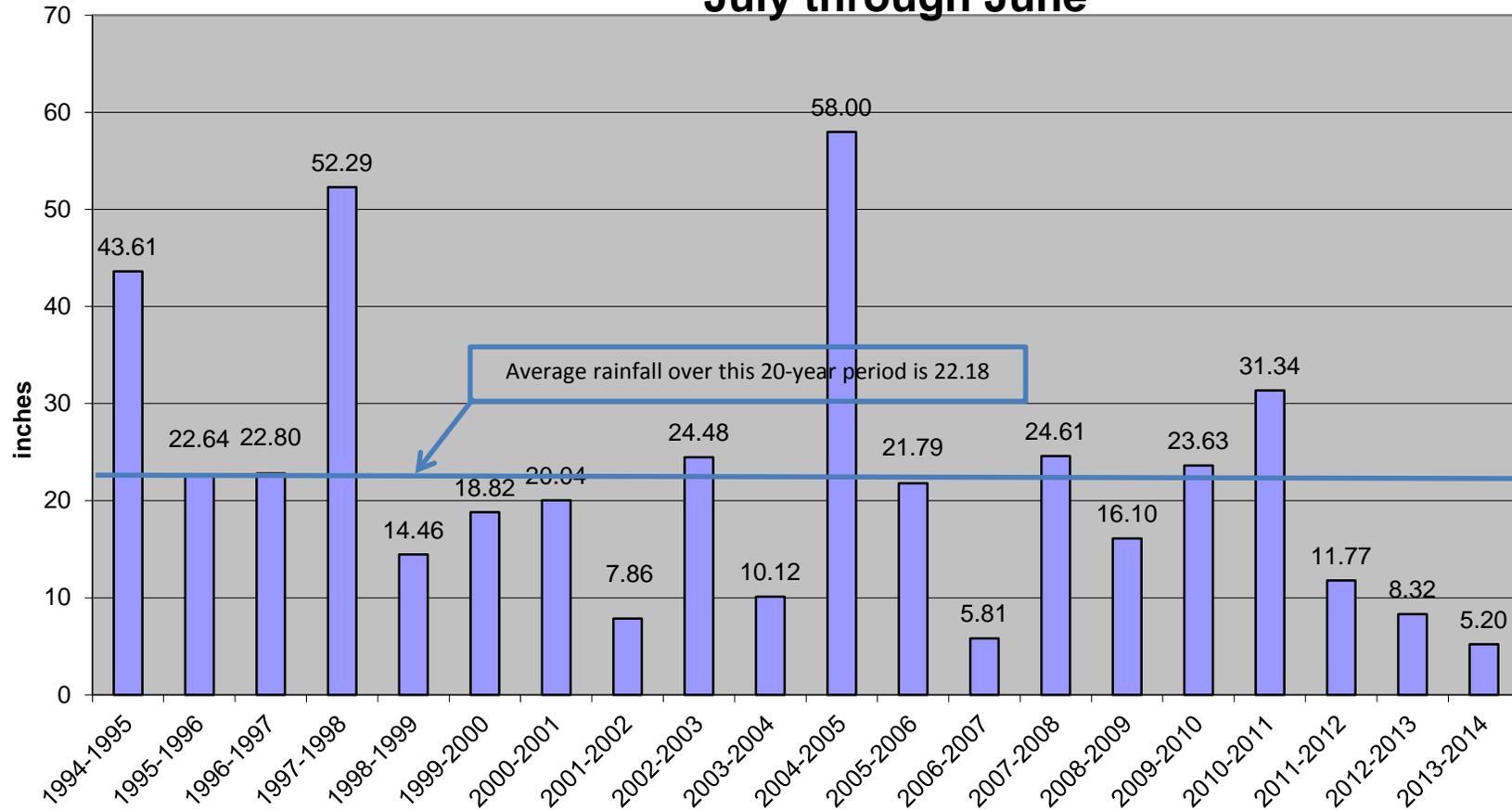


Figure 8
Power Cost in Dollars per Acre-Foot of
Total Production

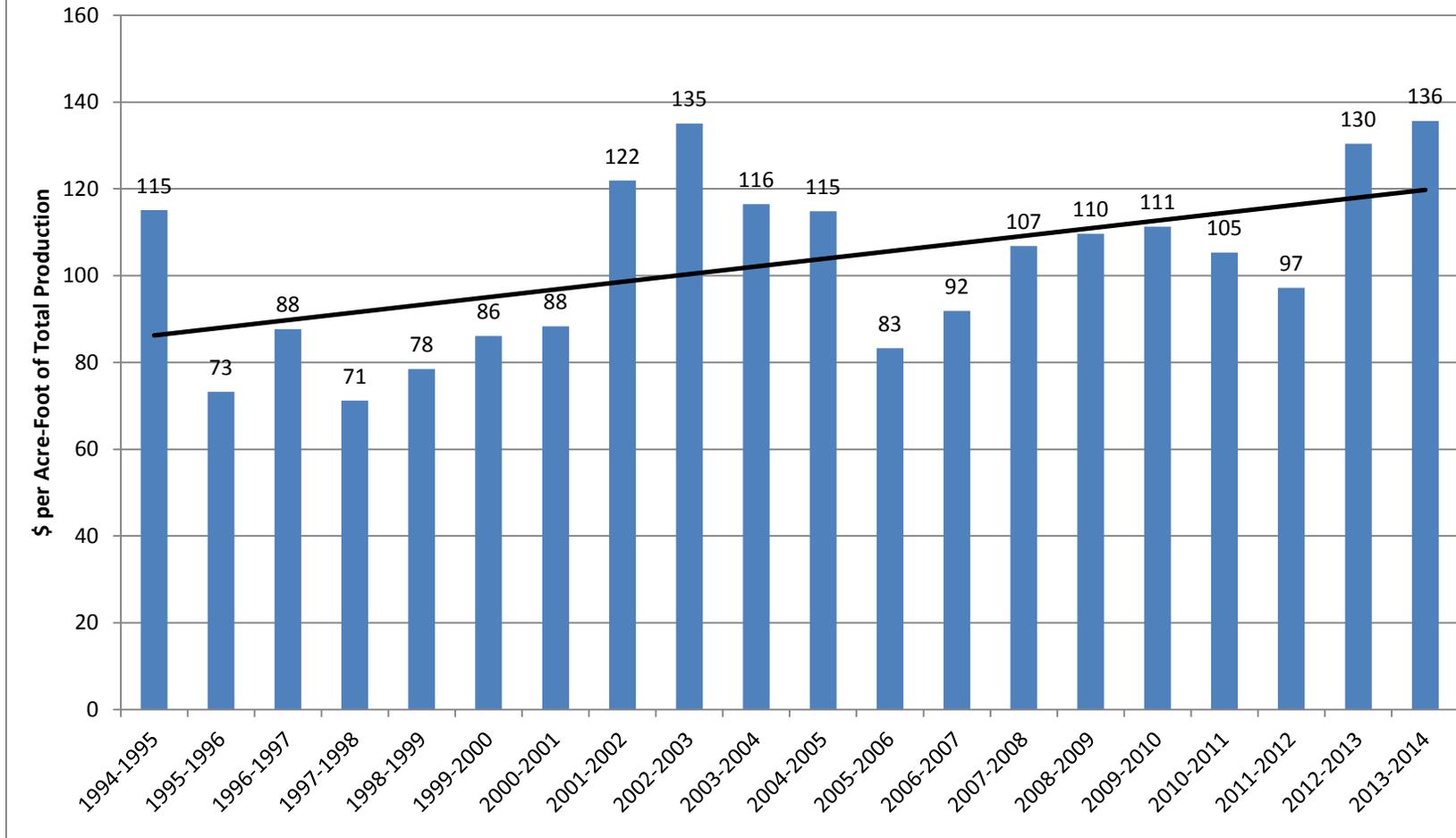
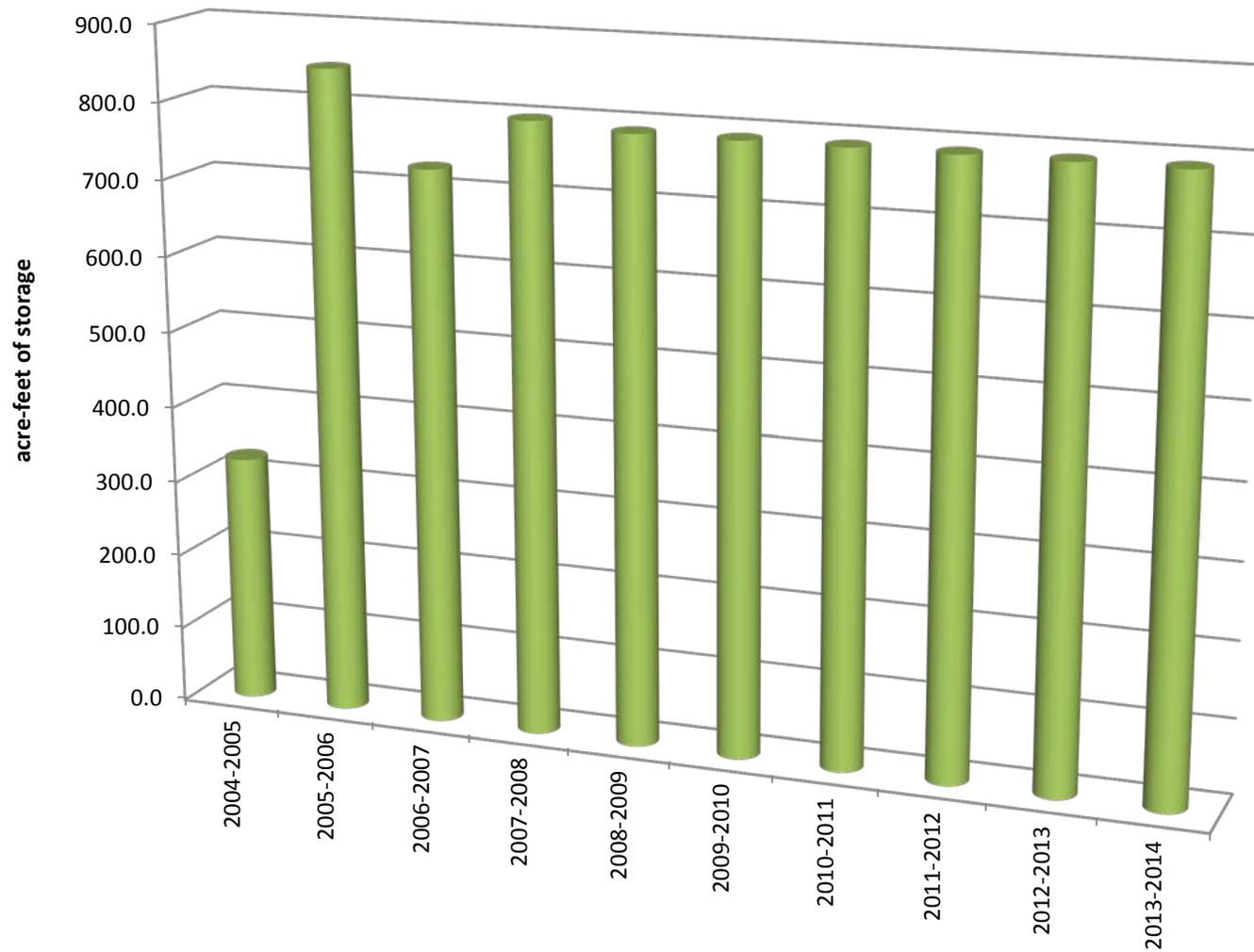


Figure 9
Long Term Storage





Memo

Date: August 25, 2014
To: Board of Directors
From: Mel Matthews
Subject: 2015 Water Rates

The 2015 Budget was approved at the August 19, 2014, board meeting. The budgeted revenue of \$1,400,000 was based on the projected 2014 revenue and does not presume that the current rates should remain in effect for all or a portion of 2015. It was agreed at that meeting that there would be a complete discussion on the rate structure in order to meet reserve requirements as well as the need to consider drought-related issues and the desire to reduce water usage and water waste in compliance with State regulations.

History of the KID's Rate Structure

The original rate structure which was established in 1955 was composed of minimum monthly charge ranging from \$2.50 to \$6.50 based on meter size and included an allowance of between 4 and 10 units of usage also based on meter size. Water used over the allowance was billed at \$0.18 per unit up to 100 units and \$0.15 per unit for amounts over 100 units. The rate structure was modified in 1958 to establish a monthly minimum of \$5.00 regardless of meter size and included an allowance of 8 units of usage. Water used over the allowance remained at \$0.18 per unit up to 100 units and \$0.15 per unit for amounts over 100 units. This two-tier declining rate structure remained in place for the next 18 years.

The rate structure was changed in 1976 to establish a fixed daily service charge (that did not include any water) plus a commodity charge that was uniform at all usage levels. This is the same structure that is currently in place. This rate history is shown below:

Rate History		
Effective Date	Daily Service Charge (Charge Per Average Month)	Commodity Charge
12/15/1955	No daily service charge - Monthly minimum charge based on meter size: \$2.50 for 3/4" meter \$3.50 of 1" meter \$5.50 for 1.5" meter \$6.50 for 2" meter	3/4" \$2.50 1st 400 Cu. Ft. (4 units) 1" \$3.50 1st 600 Cu. Ft. (6 units) 1 1/2" \$5.00 1st 800 Cu. Ft. (8 units) 2" \$6.50 1st 1000 Cu. Ft. (10 units) \$0.18 per 100 Cu. Ft. (1 unit) up to 10,000 Cu. Ft. (100 units) \$0.15 per 100 Cu. Ft. over 10,000 Cu. Ft. (100 units)
5/1/1958	No daily service charge - Monthly minimum charge \$5.00 for all meters for 1st 800 Cu. Ft. (8 units)	\$0.18 per 100 Cu. Ft. (1 unit) up to 10,000 Cu. Ft. (100 units) \$0.15 per 100 Cu. Ft. over 10,000 Cu. Ft. (100 units)
4/1/1976	0.1810 (\$5.50)	\$0.20
4/1/1977	0.2140 (\$6.50)	\$0.27
1/1/1989	0.6575 (\$20.00)	\$0.85
1/1/1991	0.6575 (\$20.00)	\$1.10
5/5/1993	0.6575 (\$20.00)	\$1.60
4/5/2001	0.9863 (\$30.00)	\$1.90
1/6/2003	0.9863 (\$30.00)	\$1.95
1/1/2005	0.9863 (\$30.00)	\$2.05
1/1/2006	1.1178 (\$34.00)	\$2.30
1/1/2007	1.1836 (\$36.00)	\$2.42
1/1/2009	1.3479 (\$41.00)	\$2.55
1/1/2010	1.6110 (\$49.00)	\$2.75
1/1/2011	1.6110 (\$49.00)	\$2.95
1/1/2013	1.6800 (\$51.10)	\$3.35

Comments on the Current Rate Structure

- Easy for customers to understand and for us to implement in the billing system
- Designed to be fair to all customers regardless of size and type of property and usage
- Low usage customers are not subsidized if fixed charge is properly set to cover fixed expenses
- High usage customers contribute to net revenues if commodity charge is properly set to cover variable expenses
- Relies on total monthly bill to encourage conservation
- No penalty for excessive use or waste of water

Trends in Water Rate Designs

The increasing dependence of most water agencies on imported water and the need to comply with emergency drought regulations has caused many agencies to adopt tiered water rates based on a “water budget” for a typical property and household size. The customer pays a significantly higher rate for the incremental water if the water budget is exceeded. This “penalty” rate is intended to cover the cost of the more expensive imported water and to fund water conservation programs and rebates. Since the progression of rates through the tiers is usually exponential, there is an enormous incentive for customers to reduce water usage. This structure has worked well for many agencies, but the cost of designing and administering the program is enormous. Furthermore, the agency is more open to Proposition 208 rate challenges as well as legal action since this rate design deviates from the long-standing “cost of service” paradigm for validating rates. Nevertheless, most agencies that have adopted water budget rates have achieved their conservation goals.

What is different about the KID as compared to other agencies?

Most agencies in our area depend on imported water to supply 50% or more of customer demand. Since the cost of imported water is up to 10 times the cost of producing local groundwater, agencies are increasingly requiring the high-usage customers to pick up the cost of the incremental imported water by charging more for excessive usage. The KID has not needed to purchase imported water, but we have had to lease additional pumping rights which has increased our expense for the incremental water above our adjudicated rights.

With respect to water use efficiency, nearly all of the KID's customers have septic systems rather than a sewer connection and except for water lost by evaporation, all of KID's water sold to customers is returned to the Raymond Basin aquifer for future reuse. Essentially we use the natural method for water recycling without the cost to build and operate a recycling plant. Nevertheless, it is important for us to continue to promote water use efficiency by our customers and support the efforts of other water agencies to achieve conservation goals.

Comments on the KID's Conservation Efforts and Current Status

The highest water sales over a twenty-year period was 847 AF in 2006-2007. This was also the year that we started to heavily promote conservation by using newsletters, billing messages, billing inserts as well as making modest rate adjustments every one or two years. This strategy seemed to work and by 2010-2011 we had achieved a 30% reduction to 591 AF. However this result was achieved during years with relatively high rainfall after the drought year of 2006-2007. We have now had three years of low rainfall and that 30% reduction has diminished to only 5% with sales of 805 AF in 2013-2014. It is clear that the drought is working against our conservation efforts.

Recommendation on the Rate Structure

Agencies that depend heavily on imported water can justify a complex rate structure and additional administrative costs to fairly allocate the cost of water at all usage levels. However, based on my analysis of alternative rate structures and consideration of the above information, I recommend continuing with our current structure. Even though the current structure makes it difficult to achieve the desired conservation result, I believe that it offers the benefits of simplicity, fairness and is based on the cost of providing service. Maintaining the current structure avoids the significant cost of establishing and administering a water budget rate structure and providing an appeal process for customers.

Does the KID Need to Increase Rates?

The simple answer is "yes." The approved 2015 budget generates a net cash flow of less than \$10,000 after expenditures for anticipated improvement projects. Furthermore, the budget does not include the costs for completing our two major construction projects. Although existing reserves and financing will be used for these projects, our capital reserve fund will need to be rebuilt for future projects. Inflation alone supports a 5% increase just to cover the increase in our expenses over the past two years.

What are the Revenue Implications of a Rate Increase?

The following scenarios are intended to facilitate discussion about a possible rate increase. I have applied a 5% increase to each rate for illustration purposes only.

- Each \$1 increase in the fixed monthly service charge generates \$7,000 in incremental revenue. A 5% increase in the daily service charge from \$1.68 to \$1.76 (from \$51.10 to \$53.66 monthly) will generate approximately \$17,000 in incremental annual revenue.
- Each \$0.10 increase in the commodity rate will generate \$31,000 in incremental revenue if there is no decrease in water sales. A 5% increase in the commodity rate from \$3.35 to \$3.52 will generate \$52,872 in incremental revenue. If we achieve 20% conservation with the higher rates, we will still generate \$42,298 in incremental annual revenue with the lower water sales.

Suggested Discussion Points for the Board

1. What should the net revenue be for 2014? In the past we have designed our budget to produce net revenues of between \$300,000 and \$350,000 to provide funds for “pay-as-we-go” projects. This has allowed us to complete \$2.7M in projects since 2007 without the need for financing and has allowed us to build our reserve for future projects and reduce the amount of financing needed. The approved budget at current rates generates \$277,955 in net revenue. For example, using the scenario above with the expected conservation would produce approximately \$60,000 in additional revenue and bring our net revenue for 2015 to \$337,555 which is close to the average net revenue of \$337,918 over the past 12 years.
2. If a rate increase is indicated, what should the increase be in one or both of the rate components? A smaller increase in the daily service charge still affects all customers but is more favorable to the lower-usage customer and doesn’t produce much incremental revenue for the District. A larger increase in the commodity charge affects higher usage customers but produces a large increase in incremental revenue and provides a greater incentive to reduce usage and would help us to achieve our conservation goal. An increase in the daily service charge provides guaranteed revenue. An increase in the commodity charge provides less certainty for increased revenue, but our history over at least 20 years indicates that usage is affected more by the amount of rain and other weather conditions than by the commodity rate.
3. Does the District want to establish a “penalty” rate based on property size and/or some other criteria for excessive water usage? Revenues from this type of rate would probably have to be used for conservation-related projects and activities. Several court cases are pending which when decided will help to clarify the issues involving these rates and/or progressively tiered “conservation” rates.
4. Does the District want to establish a multi-year rate increase schedule now to minimize the burden of the Proposition 218 requirements?

FMWD SURVEY OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR WATER SERVICE

Updated May 2014

	Crescenta Valley Water District	La Cañada Irrigation District	Las Flores Water Company	Lincoln Avenue Water Company	Mesa Crest Water Company	Rubio Cañon Land & Water Association	Valley Water Company	Kinneloa Irrigation District
Monthly or Bimonthly	monthly	bimonthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly
Service charges each meter size	3/4" - 17.10 1" - 21.00 1-1/2" - 30.67 2" - 38.79 3" - 42.29 4" - 108.66	5/8 & 3/4" - \$51.00 1-1/4" & 1" - 86.00 1-1/2" - 207.00 2" -- 287.00 3" -- 488.00	\$26.25 service charge all sizes	\$29.00 monthly standby fee +\$5 for multiple dwelling	5/8" - \$18.92 3/4" - 28.39 1" - 47.32 1-1/2" - 94.62 2" - 151.39 3" - 283.81 4" - 473.08	5/8 - \$25.00 3/4" - 25.00 1" - 30.00 1-1/2" - 32.00 2" - 40.00 over 2" - 45.00	3/4" - \$10.18 1" - 15.95 1-1/2" - 44.00 2" - 68.75 3" - 143.00 4" - 220.00 6" - 297.00 8" - 357.50	\$51.10/month all meters
	Eff. 7/1/13			Eff. 5/10				Eff. 1/1/13
Commodity rates	1 - 10 units @ \$4.12/unit (1 Unit = 1,000 gal) 11 - 33 Units @ \$5.33/unit 34 - 50 Units @ \$7.60/unit 51 units & over @ \$10.19/unit	1st 60 units (ccf) \$3.53 ea 61 to 100 units @ \$3.94 ea 101 to 176 units @ \$4.52 ea 177 to 250 units @ \$5.14 ea over 250 units @ \$5.65 ea	\$3.25/unit (ccf)	1 to 7 units (ccf) \$3.00 ea* 8 to 20 units @ \$3.25 ea 21 to 40 units @ \$3.50 ea 41 units and over @ \$3.75 ea *Tier 1 allocation is 7 units per share of stock (i.e. 2 shares receive 14 units at tier 1 rate, 3 shares receive 21 units, etc..)	\$4.711/unit (ccf)	\$2.40 0 -16 \$2.85 17 - 36 \$3.30 +36ccf	1 - 50 Units (ccf) @ \$3.414/unit 51 to 100 units @ \$3.729/unit 100 units and over @ \$4.362 ea	\$3.35/unit (ccf)
	Eff. 7/1/13			Eff. 5/10				(Eff. 1/1/13)
Water system connection charge	\$3,420 per EDU		N/A			N/A	N/A	\$3,000 per EDU effective 1/90
	Eff. 7/1/13							
Fire service line	1" - 7.16 2" - 10.54 3" - 15.73 4" - 21.33 6" - 36.66 8" - 55.78 10" - 77.89 monthly	same as meter charge	same as meter charge	\$25.00/mo monthly	4"- 26.19 6"- 39.34	\$30	same as meter charge	same as meter charge

	Crescenta Valley Water District	La Cañada Irrigation District	Las Flores Water Company	Lincoln Avenue Water Company	Mesa Crest Water Company	Rubio Cañon Land & Water Association	Valley Water Company	Kinneloa Irrigation District
OTHER CHARGES								
Temporary construction meter	\$1,000 Deposit \$25 Non-refundable Fee Commodity rate - Tier 2	\$1000.00 deposit \$25 setup charge 5 tier commodity rates	\$700 deposit \$45/mo. rental \$3.25/ccf	\$1200 deposit + ccf charge +\$29 monthly	\$500 deposit \$151.39/mo + ccf charge	\$1800 deposit \$50/week + water usage	\$1500 deposit + \$35 setup +\$15/mo +Commodity Rate	\$850 deposit +\$6.70/ccf
Turn-on fee -- delinquency	\$25 during office hours \$40 after hours	\$100.00	\$50.00	\$50.00 reconnection	\$20.00	\$50.00 reconnection	Total bill + \$50.00	\$50.00
Turn-on fee -- new service/owner	\$100 Deposit for renters	\$10.00	0	\$100 dep for owner \$300 dep for renter	Renter-\$34 deposit on acct	Handled through escrow	\$5 - owner Renter-\$65 deposit +\$5	\$50.00
Delinquency penalty	\$15.00	None	\$10.00	\$12.00	2 mo avg bill on deposit	\$10.00	\$50.00 + total bill	\$15/month plus 10% interest
Fire flow tests	\$300.00	N/A	\$100	\$200.00	Mkt Price	\$120	\$50.00	\$950.00
New metered service installation + labor + material	All Sizes - time & material	all sizes (applied to material, labor & 30% o/h) plus 5/8"-1" \$1,500 > 2" \$3,000	\$1,275-\$1,375	\$2,500-\$4,500	0	billed for permits, materials, & \$65/hr labor	Labor & Material	all sizes time & material +15%
Other	\$35 returned check	\$10 returned check	\$12 returned check	\$100 non-emerg. call \$30 meter test	move a service -time & mat.	\$30 returned check	move a service -time & mat. of new service	\$20 returned check
				\$30 returned check \$15 autopay returned item	\$15-retd check	After Hours \$70		
MUTUALS								
Stock transfer fee			\$75	\$75		\$75	\$50	
Affidavit of lost stock			0	\$75		no charge	\$50	
Purchase of additional shares			\$100/share	\$2,800		current audited price	\$60/share	
Shares required			2-1/2 shares	5 shares/acre			1 share every one tenth acre	
Next anticipated rate increase	7/1/2014			.	Jun-14	6/1/2015		1/1/2015

1 ccf = 748 gallons



Memo

Date: September 3, 2014
To: Board of Directors
From: Mel Matthews
Subject: Major Project Scheduling for 2015

Plans and Specifications for our two major projects for 2015 are moving towards completion. We have received for review the 90% submittal of the Vosburg Booster Replacement from Civiltec Engineering and the 60% submittal of the East-West Tank Connector Pipeline from SA Associates.

In anticipation of completion of the bid packages, Chris and I have discussed the desired timing of the construction of these projects. Each project has unique requirements that will determine the preferred construction period:

- The Vosburg Booster project requires draining the Vosburg Reservoir in order to install the new intake pipe for the booster station. In order to meet customer demand on the east side of our system and using Holly Tanks as the alternate source when the Vosburg Reservoir is out of service, it is prudent to do this project in the winter when demands are lower and the risk of wildfires is also lower.
- The East-West Pipeline involves major trenching in roads some of which have a steep incline. Therefore, this project should be done in the late spring or summer to minimize the threat of rain which would cause erosion and work stoppages.

I have previously presented these projects as companion projects and have made it clear that the full benefit to the District will not be realized until both are complete. However, it is my recommendation that the construction be staggered such that the Vosburg project be done in the winter and the East-West pipeline project be done in the summer. This approach also facilitates better management of the projects by District staff without the need for an outside project management consultant.



Memo

Date: September 3, 2014
To: Board of Directors
From: Mel Matthews
Subject: Project Financing

I have been researching the best available financing options for our two major projects for 2015. My conclusion is that the CSDA Finance Corporation offers the lowest interest rate and the most flexible repayment terms. For illustration purposes I asked for a quotation for \$1M with a term of 20 years. The loan is structured as a lease purchase with a 4.15% interest rate payable annually in arrears with a prepayment option starting in the 7th year. The proposal is attached.

My signature on this proposal will lock in the interest rate but will not bind the District to accept the financing. The actual amount borrowed and the repayment term are flexible based on our discussion at this meeting regarding water rates, use of available reserves and the desired construction schedule for the projects. Since actual funding could take up to 60 days, it is important that we come to agreement on the funding methodology for our projects in the near future.

General Manager's Report for the Board of Directors Meeting on September 16, 2014

I. Customer Account Information and Internet Usage

A. Delinquent Accounts –

- 24 accounts received past-due notice
- 22 accounts received late charges in the total amount of \$369.86
- 8 accounts received door hanger shut off notice
- 0 accounts were shut off for non-payment
- 1 account remains shut off for non-payment

B. Aged Receivables –

Month	Current	30 days	60 days	90 days or greater	Total
January 2014	\$21,534.89	\$1,251.61	\$16.32	\$0.00	\$22,802.82
February 2014	\$45,508.72	\$1,631.05	\$216.50	\$16.32	\$47,372.59
March 2014	\$34,460.40	\$3,123.69	\$773.48	\$232.82	\$38,590.39
April 2014	\$21,542.73	\$1,986.53	\$386.45	\$213.03	\$24,128.74
May 2014	\$41,789.99	\$3,373.77	\$238.42	\$419.11	\$45,821.29
June 2014	\$48,926.12	\$3,045.41	\$371.59	\$315.24	\$52,658.36
July 2014	\$46,766.47	\$3,382.59	\$317.21	\$499.79	\$50,966.06
August 2014	\$52,304.50	\$1,515.94	\$305.10	\$609.94	\$54,735.48
September 2014					
October 2014					
November 2014					
December 2014					

C. Internet Usage –

Month	Visitors	Page Views	Online Payments	Online Amount
January 2014	106	459	32	\$5,380.79
February 2014	117	403	29	\$4,356.27
March 2014	133	346	40	\$6,556.36
April 2014	143	446	26	\$3,963.75
May 2014	127	352	37	\$6,869.92
June 2014	140	409	31	\$7,374.51
July 2014	183	520	41	\$8,116.83
August 2014	170	445	41	\$8,716.54
September 2014				
October 2014				
November 2014				
December 2014				
Year to Date	1119	3380	277	\$51,334.97

II. General Manager's Projects and Activities

- A. **Budget for 2015** – Approved budget has been published on the KID web site.
- B. **Water Conservation Program** – Draft document was prepared for discussion at this meeting. This program will be added as an appendix to the District's Rules and Regulations when approved.
- C. **Production and Sales Report** – This annual report was prepared for presentation at this meeting.
- D. **Water Rate Analysis** – Analysis was completed and a board letter was prepared to facilitate discussion at this meeting of water rates for 2015.
- E. **Projects for 2015** – Analysis was completed and a board letters were prepared to facilitate discussion at this meeting on the scheduling and financing of the Vosburg Booster Replacement and East-West Tank Connector Pipeline projects.
- F. **Activities/Meetings/Webinars/Conferences for July 2014**

Subject	Location	Start	End	Purpose
RBMB Pumping and Storage Committee	Azusa Conference Room	Thu 8/7/2014 2:30 PM	Thu 8/7/2014 4:00 PM	Regular committee meeting
Meeting with Gas Co.	KID office and Vosburg Reservoir	Wed 8/13/2014 3:00 PM	Wed 8/13/2014 4:00 PM	Meeting with Gas Co. to discuss locating antenna for AMR system at our facility
Meet with/ Gerrie	KID office	Mon 8/18/2014 9:00 AM	Mon 8/18/2014 9:30 AM	To review agenda for board meeting
ACWA Region 8 briefing	Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District Monrovia	Thu 8/21/2014 9:00 AM	Thu 8/21/2014 11:00 AM	Executive Director Tim Quinn gave update on water bond and groundwater regulation legislation
FMWD Board Meeting	La Canada	August 18, 3:00pm	August 18, 5:00pm	Monthly board meeting
CSDA Fiscal Committee	Sacramento	Fri 8/22/2014 10:00 AM	Fri 8/22/2014 1:00 PM	Quarterly meeting to review financial statement and proposed 2015 budget
PGFSC	Pasadena Glen	Tue 8/26/2014 10:00 AM	Tue 8/26/2014 11:30 AM	Meet with Katie of CFSC and Jay of LA County Fire Dept. to review PGFSC projects

III. System and Facility Activities and Incidents

- A. **Water Sampling/Well Water Level** – Quarterly water quality sampling was completed; level measurement was done at Wilcox Well for RBMB monitoring program.
- B. **Generator Maintenance/Testing** – Monthly scheduled testing and maintenance was performed.

IV. Informational Items

Groundwater Bills Approved by the Legislature

A three-bill package aimed at advancing sustainable groundwater management throughout California was approved by the Legislature today and sent to Gov. Jerry Brown for signature.

The package of bills would enact the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act and provide a framework for the improved management of groundwater supplies by local authorities. The bills also would provide a mechanism for limited state intervention when necessary to protect groundwater resources.

Key Provisions of the Bills

ACWA, its member agencies and other stakeholders have provided extensive input on the legislation since April. The bills are largely based on recommendations by ACWA's Groundwater Task Force earlier this year as well as recommendations by the California Water Foundation.

In their current form, SB 1168 includes provisions related to establishing groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) and adopting groundwater sustainability plans, while AB 1739 includes complementary provisions related to implementation tools and enforcement authorities at the state and local levels.

SB 1168 would establish that it is the policy of the state that all groundwater basins are managed sustainably for multiple economic, social and environmental benefits and that such management is best achieved locally based on best available science.

It also would establish phased requirements for high and medium priority basins to adopt groundwater sustainability plans, depending on whether a basin is in critical overdraft. It would require adoption of groundwater sustainability plans by Jan. 31, 2020, for all high or medium priority basins in overdraft condition and by Jan. 31, 2022, for all other high and medium priority basins unless legally adjudicated or otherwise managed sustainably.

SB 1168 also includes language regarding basin boundary adjustments, requirements and authorities for establishing groundwater sustainability agencies, and required plan components.

AB 1739 includes provisions related to coordination among local land use and groundwater management agencies, as well as provisions related to technical assistance from the Department of Water Resources, financial and enforcement authorities for groundwater sustainability agencies, and provisions related to the state intervention role.

Impact on the Raymond Basin and the Kinneloa Irrigation District

This legislation is intended to exempt from regulation well-managed and adjudicated basins like the Raymond Basin and other basins in Southern California. Nevertheless we are keeping a watchful eye on how the legislation is implemented. There is likely to be additional administrative expense in providing documentation supporting any application for exemption as well as additional fees.

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
KINNELOA IRRIGATION DISTRICT
AUGUST 19, 2014**

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chair-President Gerrie Kilburn
Directors-Frank Griffith, Gordon Johnson
Director Sorell arrived at 7:05 P.M.

STAFF PRESENT: Melvin Matthews, General Manager
Chris Burt, Facilities Supervisor
Shirley Burt, Administrative Assistant & Secretary to the Board

CALL TO ORDER:

The meeting was called to order by the Chair, Gerrie Kilburn, at 1830 hours. She declared that there was a quorum of three members present. The Agenda was approved as presented.

PUBLIC COMMENT: No persons desired to speak.

PRESENTATION ON VALVE AND HYDRANT MAINTENANCE PROGRAM:

A power point presentation of the program was given by the General Manager which included recommendations for work to be done. He noted that some of the work had already been done. He stated that placement of all of the valves will now be included on our map books and that will allow the field personnel to more accurately isolate various parts of the system when needed for repair or in emergency.

REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF RESOLUTION 2014-08-19--DECLARING EMERGENCY WATER CONSERVATION RESTRICTIONS AND ADOPTING STATE WATER RESOURCE CONTROL BOARD REGULATIONS :

The Board reviewed the draft resolution as presented in the packet. **Director Johnson** questioned as to how the customers would be notified about the content of the Resolution and the **General Manager** replied that he had already included information in the last billing and that he was preparing an email that would be sent out to all of the customers that have provided the office with their email. In addition he noted that it would be on the District's website.

It was M/S/C- (Griffith/Johnson-3/0)-**"That Resolution 2014-08-19 be approved as presented."** Directors Griffith, Johnson and Kilburn voted-Aye. Directors Sorell and Eldridge were not present.

REVIEW OF APPENDIX L-PROPOSED WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM:

The Board reviewed the proposed document as presented in the Board Packet and on the suggestion of the Chair, due to time limits, it was agreed that the document would be reviewed in more detail at the next Board Meeting as this document is a requirement of the State Water Resources Board.

REVIEW OF PROPOSED BUDGET FOR YEAR 2015:

The **General Manager** reviewed the proposed budget for year 2015 in detail and provided clarification for various items as requested by the Board Members.

It was M/S/C-(Griffith,Sorell-4/0)-**"That the proposed budget for year 2015 be approved as presented."** Directors Griffith, Johnson, Kilburn and Sorell voted-Aye. Director Eldridge was not present.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT:

The **General Manager** briefly reviewed his report as presented in the Board Packet. He noted that he had included information on the Water Bond that has been passed by the State Legislature and hoped that the Board would vote support for the Bond sometime in the future.

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
KINNELOA IRRIGATION DISTRICT
AUGUST 19, 2014**

Page 2

REVIEW OF MINUTES:

The minutes of July 15, 2014, were reviewed and approved for filing as presented.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL REPORTS:

Director Sorell reviewed the reports for July 31, 2014, and they were accepted for filing as presented.

POSSIBLE ITEMS FOR NEXT AGENDA:

Review of Appendix L

Discussion of Rates

Discussion of Financing of Major Projects

Presentation of 2013-14 Production and Sales Report

ADJOURNMENT:

The meeting was adjourned at 2010 hours.

The next meeting will be on September 16, 2014.

Respectfully submitted,

Shirley Burt
Secretary to the Board



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 WEBSITE: kinneloairrigationdistrict.info

Memo

Date: September 10, 2014
 To: Board of Directors
 From: Mel Matthews
 Subject: Financial Review for August 2014

Total Revenues for the month were \$155,620.99 as compared to the budgeted amount of \$138,166.66. Retail water sales were \$132,137.82 as compared to the budgeted amount of \$137,000.00. The total revenues for the eight months year to date were \$999,772.13 as compared to the budgeted amount of \$890,333.28 which is a favorable variance of \$109,438.85. **Total Expenses** for the month were \$109,578.03 as compared to the budgeted amount of \$86,859.14. Total expenses for the eight months year to date were \$720,194.62 as compared to the budgeted amount of \$710,973.12 which is an unfavorable variance of \$9,221.50. The General Ledger amounts that were significantly different than the budgeted amounts for the month are as follows:

GL Acct.	Description	Actual	Budgeted	Difference	Comments
4020	Service/Installation Charge	19,792.64	833.33	18,959.31	Budgeted evenly over year - Four new water services invoiced this month
4050	Capacity Charge	3,000.00	0.00	3,000.00	Capacity charge for one new water service - not budgeted for 2014
5030	Maintenance Contractors	30,640.70	10,416.67	20,224.03	Invoice for valve/hydrant maintenance posted this month
5035	Vehicle Maintenance	2,751.85	500.00	2,251.85	Budgeted evenly over year - YTD is close to budgeted amount
6035	Office/Compter Supplies	1,414.50	583.33	831.17	Budgeted evenly over year - YTD is close to budgeted amount
6081	Permits/Fees	2096.28	833.33	1262.95	AQMD invoices posted this mont - YTD is close to budgeted amount

Net Income was \$46,042.96 as compared to the budgeted amount of \$51,307.52. Net income for the eight months year to date was \$279,577.51 as compared to the budgeted amount of \$179,360.16 which is a favorable variance of \$100,217.35. There were \$29,098.15 in **Other Expenditures** for the Vosburg Booster replacement project, East-West Tank Connector Pipeline and a computer projector. The year to date amount spent for projects and equipment is \$114,084.20. The total budgeted amount for 2014 projects is \$129,300.00. The actual projects performed and the scheduling of the projects continues to be contingent on the actual net income and the desired increase in the net surplus for future major projects.

Total cash in our checking and reserve accounts excluding Pasadena Glen Fire Safe Council funds is \$1,286,198.33 as of August 31, 2014. The net decrease in cash for the month was \$4,606.75.26 and year to date increase is \$155,159.02.

Kinneloa Irrigation District
Income Statement for the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2014

	Current Month Actual	Current Month Budget	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget
Revenues				
4000 Water Sales	132,137.82	137,000.00	962,876.17	806,000.00
4015 Wholesale Water Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	75,000.00
4020 Service/Installation Charges	19,792.64	833.33	27,682.10	6,666.64
4025 Asset Sale/Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	350.00	0.00
4035 Interest-Reserve Fund	604.69	333.33	4,243.79	2,666.64
4050 Capacity Charge	3,000.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
4070 Misc. Income	85.84	0.00	1,620.07	0.00
Total Revenues	155,620.99	138,166.66	999,772.13	890,333.28
Expenses				
5005 Electricity	11,854.06	10,500.00	78,349.35	73,000.00
5010 Maintenance Supplies	2,903.95	2,000.00	19,011.10	17,000.00
5011 Material and Labor for Install	0.00	833.33	10,263.73	6,666.64
5012 Safety Equipment	0.00	133.33	74.67	1,066.64
5015 Operations & Maintenance Labor	11,914.95	12,916.67	98,309.44	103,333.36
5016 Operations & Maintenance OT	1,148.74	1,166.67	13,532.33	9,333.36
5020 Stand-by Compensation	630.00	625.00	4,950.00	5,000.00
5022 Training/Certification	110.00	133.33	260.00	1,066.64
5025 Water Treatment/Analysis	2,123.51	1,833.33	12,902.47	14,666.64
5030 Maintenance Contractors	30,640.70	10,416.67	128,871.51	83,333.36
5034 Equipment Maintenance	0.00	833.33	6,083.07	6,666.64
5035 Vehicle Maintenance	2,751.85	500.00	4,299.11	4,000.00
5036 Fuel - All Equipment	654.25	1,000.00	9,938.49	11,000.00
5045 Insurance-Workers Compensation	0.00	0.00	4,225.84	6,000.00
5046 Insurance-Liability	1,233.75	1,833.33	4,319.11	14,666.64
5048 Insurance-Property	180.83	208.33	1,068.40	1,666.64
5049 Insurance-Medical	6,049.54	5,951.25	48,396.32	47,610.00
6000 Engineering Services	5,755.00	3,750.00	31,973.45	30,000.00
6005 Watermaster Services	900.58	1,000.00	7,077.18	8,000.00
6015 Administrative Salary	10,523.00	10,833.33	83,152.20	86,666.64
6017 Administrative Travel	278.98	250.00	1,237.31	2,000.00
6020 BofD Compensation	300.00	800.00	2,300.00	4,000.00
6021 Administrative & Board Expense	611.10	104.17	611.10	833.36
6022 BofD-Election	0.00	0.00	11,790.38	12,500.00
6024 Customer/Public Info. Prog.	0.00	125.00	66.76	1,000.00
6025 PERS - KID	1,866.07	1,833.33	13,136.89	14,666.64
6030 Social Security - KID	2,405.35	2,583.33	19,596.42	20,666.64
6035 Office/Computer Supplies	1,414.50	583.33	3,339.56	4,666.64
6036 Postage/Delivery	234.14	416.67	2,427.90	3,333.36
6040 Professional Dues	992.56	625.00	6,232.00	5,000.00
6045 Legal Services	93.75	1,250.00	3,273.44	10,000.00
6050 Telephone	337.10	333.33	2,877.08	2,666.64
6051 Mobile Telephone	77.80	125.00	629.39	1,000.00
6052 Pagers	23.45	20.00	165.56	160.00
6053 Internet Service	55.00	83.33	727.64	666.64
6059 Computer/Software Maintenance	728.27	750.00	3,012.01	6,000.00
6061 Office Equipment Maintenance	0.00	83.33	276.49	666.64
6065 Accounting Services	0.00	0.00	6,200.00	7,000.00
6070 Office & Accounting Labor	6,926.24	6,946.25	53,918.57	55,570.00
6075 Outside Services	724.27	1,666.67	6,814.53	13,333.36
6080 Administrative Fees	600.84	604.17	4,785.32	4,833.36
6081 Permits/Fees	2,096.28	833.33	6,414.79	6,666.64
6120 Bank Service Charges	437.62	375.00	3,303.71	3,000.00
Total Expenses	109,578.03	86,859.14	720,194.62	710,973.12
Net Income	46,042.96	51,307.52	279,577.51	179,360.16

Kinneloa Irrigation District
Income Statement for the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2014

	Current Month Actual	Current Month Budget	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget
Other Expenditures				
1504 Water Mains	22,347.90	0.00	39,605.22	25,000.00
1509 Wilcox Well/Wilcox Booster	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,300.00
1511 Water Treatment Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00
1512 Water Meters	0.00	416.67	573.10	3,333.36
1513 Electrical/Electronic Equip.	0.00	2,083.33	9,800.91	16,666.64
1514 Computer/Office Equipment	679.00	416.67	1,817.19	3,333.36
1516 Water Company Facilities	0.00	1,000.00	5,672.00	8,000.00
1526 Vosburg Booster	6,071.25	0.00	44,905.00	25,000.00
1527 SCADA Equipment	0.00	1,083.33	10,008.74	8,666.64
1530 Tools	0.00	250.00	1,702.04	2,000.00
Total Other Expenditures	29,098.15	5,250.00	114,084.20	108,300.00
Total Increase or (Drawdown)	16,944.81	46,057.52	165,493.31	71,060.16

Kinneloa Irrigation District
Balance Sheet
August 31, 2014

ASSETS

Current Assets

1010	Checking-Wells Fargo Bank	\$ 199,603.43
1011	Checking-PGFSC	44,411.88
1012	Reserve Fund-LAIF	118,466.17
1014	Reserve Fund-CalTRUST	968,128.73
1015	Accr. Int./Price Adj.-CalTRUST	900.60
1016	Accrued Interest-LAIF	58.27
1100	Accts. Receivable-Water Sales	54,735.48
1101	Accts. Receiv.-Service Charges	45.89
1190	Allowance for Bad Debts	(771.48)
1200	Inventory	20,000.00
1340	Accrued Water Sales	131,615.93
1350	Prepaid Insurance	15,057.09
1360	Prepaid Expenses	8,626.40

Total Current Assets

1,560,878.39

Property and Equipment

1501	Water Rights	52,060.41
1503	Land Sites	96,700.08
1504	Water Mains	2,463,422.24
1505	Water Tunnels	705,985.75
1506	K-3 Well	82,848.37
1507	Improvement District #1	602,778.12
1508	Mountain Property	6,620.00
1509	Wilcox Well/Wilcox Booster	94,030.98
1510	Interconnections	14,203.27
1511	Water Treatment Plant	184,940.70
1512	Water Meters	78,941.79
1513	Electrical/Electronic Equip.	255,705.46
1514	Computer/Office Equipment	61,889.72
1515	Vehicles & Portable Equipment	222,084.16
1516	Water Company Facilities	65,751.20
1517	KID Office	54,202.92
1518	Shaw Ranch	280,789.92
1519	Dove Creek Project	487,383.87
1520	Glen Reservoir/Booster	24,190.86
1521	Kinneloa Ridge Project	690,492.58
1522	Eucalyptus Booster Station	532,342.43
1526	Vosburg Booster	74,299.00
1527	SCADA Equipment	236,593.65
1528	Tanks and Reservoirs	97,944.39
1529	Holly Tanks	181,113.76
1530	Tools	6,811.57
1600	Accum. Depreciation	(3,447,963.12)

Total Property and Equipment

4,206,164.08

Total Assets

\$ 5,767,042.47

Kinneloa Irrigation District
Balance Sheet
August 31, 2014

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current Liabilities

2000	Accounts Payable	\$	36,090.25	
2011	Accounts Payable PGFSC		243.70	
2272	Job Deposits		311.00	
2274	PGFSC Grant		44,168.18	
2290	Accrued Vacation		17,933.70	
	Total Current Liabilities			98,746.83

Long-Term Liabilities

	Total Long-Term Liabilities			0.00
	Total Liabilities			98,746.83

Capital

3040	Fund Balance		5,382,953.13	
3900	Prior Year Adjustments		5,765.00	
	Net Income		279,577.51	
	Total Capital			5,668,295.64
	Total Liabilities & Capital			\$ 5,767,042.47

Kinneloa Irrigation District
Statement of Cash Flow
For the Eight Months Ended August 31, 2014

	Current Month	Year to Date
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$ 46,042.96	\$ 279,577.51
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities</i>		
1100 Accts. Receivable-Water Sales	(3,769.42)	(6,170.84)
1101 Accts. Receiv.-Service Charges	404.11	222.88
1350 Prepaid Insurance	(12,756.42)	(5,026.85)
1360 Prepaid Expenses	2,205.80	6,211.46
2000 Accounts Payable	14,916.11	(49,568.88)
2011 Accounts Payable PGFSC	243.70	(177.30)
2260 Med./Dental-Withhold-Employee	0.00	78.57
2272 Job Deposits	(22,455.90)	311.00
2274 PGFSC Grant	(339.54)	43,785.67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Adjustments	(21,551.56)	(10,334.29)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Provided by Operations	24,491.40	269,243.22
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
<i>Used for</i>		
1504 Water Mains	(22,347.90)	(39,605.22)
1512 Water Meters	0.00	(573.10)
1513 Electrical/Electronic Equip.	0.00	(9,800.91)
1514 Computer/Office Equipment	(679.00)	(1,817.19)
1516 Water Company Facilities	0.00	(5,672.00)
1526 Vosburg Booster	(6,071.25)	(44,905.00)
1527 SCADA Equipment	0.00	(10,008.74)
1530 Tools	0.00	(1,702.04)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Used in Investing	(29,098.15)	(114,084.20)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
<i>Proceeds from</i>		
<i>Used for</i>		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Used in Financing	0.00	0.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	\$ (4,606.75)	\$ 155,159.02
Summary		
Cash Balance at End of Period	\$ 1,463,185.01	\$ 1,463,185.01
Cash Balance at Beg. of Period	(1,467,791.76)	(1,308,025.99)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	\$ (4,606.75)	\$ 155,159.02
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Kinneloa Irrigation District
Check Register for the Period from August 1, 2014 to August 31, 2014

Date	Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
8/7/14	EFT2179	Bank of America Business Card	1,631.76	see attached schedule - June
8/7/14	EFT2180	Calif. Public Emp. Ret. Sys.	3,643.29	calPERS - July KID/employee
8/7/14	7636V	McMaster Carr	-79.47	voided, check mailed not received
8/7/14	7669	McMaster Carr	79.47	Wilcox Res./K-3 valve indicator signs
8/7/14	7670	ACWA/JPIA	7,136.32	September health insurance - KID/employee
8/7/14	7671	American Messaging Services	23.45	paggers
8/7/14	7672	AmeriPride Services	56.80	shop towel service
8/7/14	7673	South Coast AQMD	119.76	emissions fees: equipment fac. ID 173946
8/7/14	7674	South Coast AQMD	119.76	emissions fees: equipment fac. ID 173947
8/7/14	7675	South Coast AQMD	331.81	annual operating fees: equipment fac. ID 173946
8/7/14	7676	South Coast AQMD	331.81	annual operating fees: equipment fac. ID 173947
8/7/14	7677	CDPH-OCP	90.00	distribution certification renewal, M. Matthews
8/7/14	7678	Consolidated Electrical Distr.	875.06	Euc. booster new thermal overload units
8/7/14	7679	Eurofins Eaton Analytical, Inc.	118.80	water sample analysis
8/7/14	7680	Foothill Municipal Water Dist.	600.84	administrative fee
8/7/14	7681	Brian Fry	304.00	reimb. AWWA membership/water treatment cert.
8/7/14	7682	Matt Chlor Inc.	702.11	Cl2 analyzer maintenance
8/7/14	7683	Melvin L. Matthews	44.63	mileage reimbursement
8/7/14	7684	McMaster Carr	264.77	mtr. register hand press. tools; mtr. maint. supp.
8/7/14	7685	National Meter & Automation	116.87	meter register screws
8/7/14	7686	Perry Thomas Construction Co.	2,526.00	K3 Cl2 leak rep; Barhite leak rep.; clear Holly vault drain
8/7/14	7687	Red Supply	59.85	K3 maintenance supplies
8/7/14	7688	Shirley Burt	62.83	mileage reimbursement
8/7/14	7689	Specialty Services	300.00	janitorial service
8/7/14	7690	Utility Service Co., Inc.	3,859.70	tank maintenance agreement
8/15/14	EFT2181	Arco Gaspro Plus	554.25	truck gas
8/15/14	EFT2182	Century Business Solutions	164.88	banking service fee
8/15/14	EFT2183	Century Business Solutions	15.00	monthly banking fee
8/15/14	EFT2184	Pasadena Municipal Services	1,374.18	electricity
8/15/14	EFT2185	Southern California Edison Co.	9,598.20	electricity
8/15/14	EFT2186	Verizon Wireless	76.71	mobile phones
8/15/14	7691	South Coast AQMD	331.81	annual operating fees: equipment fac. ID 171021
8/15/14	7692	South Coast AQMD	331.81	annual operating fees: equipment fac. ID 171019
8/15/14	7693	South Coast AQMD	331.81	annual operating fees: equipment fac. ID 171020
8/15/14	7694	South Coast AQMD	331.81	annual operating fees: equipment fac. ID 171022
8/15/14	7695	South Coast AQMD	119.76	emissions fees: equipment fac. ID 171019
8/15/14	7696	South Coast AQMD	119.76	emissions fees: equipment fac. ID 171020
8/15/14	7697	South Coast AQMD	119.76	emissions fees: equipment fac. ID 171021
8/15/14	7698	South Coast AQMD	119.76	emissions fees: equipment fac. ID 171022
8/15/14	7699	Athens Services	132.57	trash pick up
8/15/14	7700	Eurofins Eaton Analytical, Inc.	132.00	water sample analysis
8/15/14	7701	Monrovia Mailing Company	376.90	July water statement mailing and postage
8/15/14	EFT2187	Bernadette C. Allen	990.39	salary
8/15/14	EFT2188	Christopher A. Burt	2,018.43	salary
8/15/14	EFT2189	Shirley L. Burt	1,466.20	salary
8/15/14	EFT2190	Melvin L. Matthews	3,288.69	salary

Kinneloa Irrigation District
Check Register for the Period from August 1, 2014 to August 31, 2014

Date	Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
8/15/14	65695267	Brian L. Fry	1,599.36	salary
8/15/14	65695268	Felix Galindo	439.93	salary
8/15/14	65695269	Chris J. Mellinger	200.44	salary
8/15/14	EFT2191	Christopher A. Burt	150.00	salary
8/15/14	EFT2192	Automatic Data Processing, Inc.	70.63	payroll processing
8/15/14	EFT2193	Automatic Data Processing, Inc.	4,971.39	withholding and taxes
8/28/14	7702	David Higuera	261.74	net refund on deposit 20140717cm
8/28/14	7703	A&B Electric	127.00	Holly booster brace antenna on 7/18 labor/travel
8/28/14	7704	Aramark Uniform Services	105.68	company shirts
8/28/14	7705	Consolidated Electrical Distr.	505.82	Euc. booster overload relays
8/28/14	7706	Christopher A. Burt	110.00	reimb. water treatment certification renewal
8/28/14	7707	Civiltec Engineering, Inc.	6,071.25	Vosburg pump station replacement eng. services
8/28/14	7708	Civiltec Engineering, Inc.	600.00	fire flow test Villa Heights
8/28/14	7709	Clinical Laboratory, SB	84.00	water sample analysis
8/28/14	7710	Denram Products	680.92	5000 laser/watermark bill statements
8/28/14	7711	Eurofins Eaton Analytical, Inc.	118.80	water sample analysis
8/28/14	7712	Lagerlof, Senecal, Gosney, Kruse	93.75	issues re: state control board regs.; water use res.
8/28/14	7713	McMaster Carr	551.45	Euc. Res. probe heads sup.; K3 Cl2/maint. sup.; tools
8/28/14	7714	National Meter & Automation	26.83	meter register screws
8/28/14	7715	Raymond Basin Mgmt. Board	1,703.29	Title 22 monitoring/fees Oct. 2013; Jan.-May 2014
8/28/14	7716	SA Associates	5,155.00	eng. svcs. system maps upgrades 5/19/14-8/3/14
8/28/14	7717	SA Associates	22,347.90	eng. svcs. E-W tank conn. pipeline 5/26/14-8/3/14
8/28/14	7718	Specialty Services	300.00	janitorial service
8/28/14	7719	Utility Service Co., Inc.	26,290.00	hydrants and valves service April 2014
8/28/14	EFT2194	Charter Communications	317.10	internet and telephone
8/31/14	EFT2195	Bernadette C. Allen	863.74	salary
8/31/14	EFT2196	Christopher A. Burt	2,588.52	salary
8/31/14	EFT2197	Shirley L. Burt	1,359.49	salary
8/31/14	EFT2198	Francis J. Griffith	92.35	salary
8/31/14	EFT2199	Gerrie G. Kilburn	92.35	salary
8/31/14	EFT2200	Melvin L. Matthews	3,288.69	salary
8/31/14	EFT2201	Steven G. Sorell	57.35	salary
8/31/14	65697739	Brian L. Fry	1,502.35	salary
8/31/14	65697740	Felix Galindo	420.23	salary
8/31/14	65697741	Chris J. Mellinger	400.87	salary
8/31/14	EFT2202	Christopher A. Burt	150.00	salary
8/31/14	EFT2203	Automatic Data Processing, Inc.	75.31	payroll processing
8/31/14	EFT2204	Automatic Data Processing, Inc.	5,226.26	withholding and taxes
Total			<u>134,314.69</u>	

**Credit Card Detail
June 2014**

(Expenses incurred in June, billed in July, due in July, paid in July, and payment processed in August.)

Acct. No.	Account Description	Additional Description	Shirley	Mel	Brian	Chris B	Chris M	TOTAL
5010	Maintenance Supplies	washer/bolts; oil, yard maint. supplies			\$2.40		55.51	\$57.91
5012	Safety Equipment							\$0.00
5022	Training/Certification							\$0.00
5025	Water Treatment/Analysis							\$0.00
5035	Vehicle Maintenance	2008-02: tire rotation, engine maint., upholstery			\$834.02			\$834.02
5036	Fuel							\$0.00
6017	Adm. Travel							\$0.00
6021	Adm. & Bd. Exp.							\$0.00
6035	Office/Computer Supplies	toner cartridge, laminate pouch; toner cartridges	\$153.67	\$351.17				\$504.84
6036	Postage/Delivery							\$0.00
6040	Professional Dues							\$0.00
6050	Telephone	answering service May/June/July		\$225.00				\$225.00
6051	Mobile Phone							\$0.00
6053	Internet Service							\$0.00
6059	Computer/Software Maintenance	Microsoft monthly subscription		\$9.99				\$9.99
6061	Office Equipment Maintenance							\$0.00
6075	Outside Services							\$0.00
6081	Permits/Fees							\$0.00
TOTAL			\$153.67	\$586.16	\$836.42	\$0.00	\$55.51	\$1,631.76

Kinneloa Irrigation District - PGFSC Grant Account
Check Register
For the Period from August 1, 2014 to August 31, 2014

Date	Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
8/15/14	001030	Kinneloa Irrigation District	<u>95.84</u>	July admn., bookkeeping, reporting services
	Total		<u><u>95.84</u></u>	
