

MPWMD

Sacramento Meetings

July 10, 2019

- 8:30 Erik Ekdahl, SWRCB, Deputy Director, Division of Water Rights
Steve Westhoff, SWRCB, Office of Chief Counsel
- 10:00 Wade Crowfoot, Natural Resources Secretary
Tom Gibson, Deputy Secretary and Special Counsel for Water
- 11:30 Joaquin Esquivel, SWRCB, Chair
Eileen Sobek, SWRCB, Executive Director
Michael Lauffer, SWRCB, Chief Counsel
- 12:30 Bethany Westfall, Legislative Director, Senator Monning
- 3:00 Craig Scholer, Legislative Director, Asm. Stone

Calculation of Pacific Grove Entitlement Available - Revised for 2018 Cal-Am Use

Amount saved by PG Local Water Project:	88.00
Amount Suspended for Benefit of the River by Ordinance 168:	13.00
Amount Placed in District Reserve:	9.00
Remainder = Amount of Original Entitlement:	66.00

Calculation of Amount Lawfully Available

Amount saved by PG Local Water Project:	69.60	(88 in Ordinance adjusted for 18.4 AF of Cal-Am 2018 us
68% Portion Supplied by Carmel River:	47.33	(0.68 x 69.60)
52% Illegal Portion Supplied by Carmel River:	24.61	(0.52 x 59.84)
Amount Suspended for Benefit of the River by Ordinance 168:	13.00	
Remaining Share of Illegal Diversions to Suspend:	11.61	(24.61 minus 13.00)
Pacific Grove Entitlement per Ordinance 168:	47.60	(66.0 adjusted for 18.4 AF of Cal-Am 2018 use)
Amount Available for PG Jurisdictional Use:	35.99	(47.60 minus 11.61)

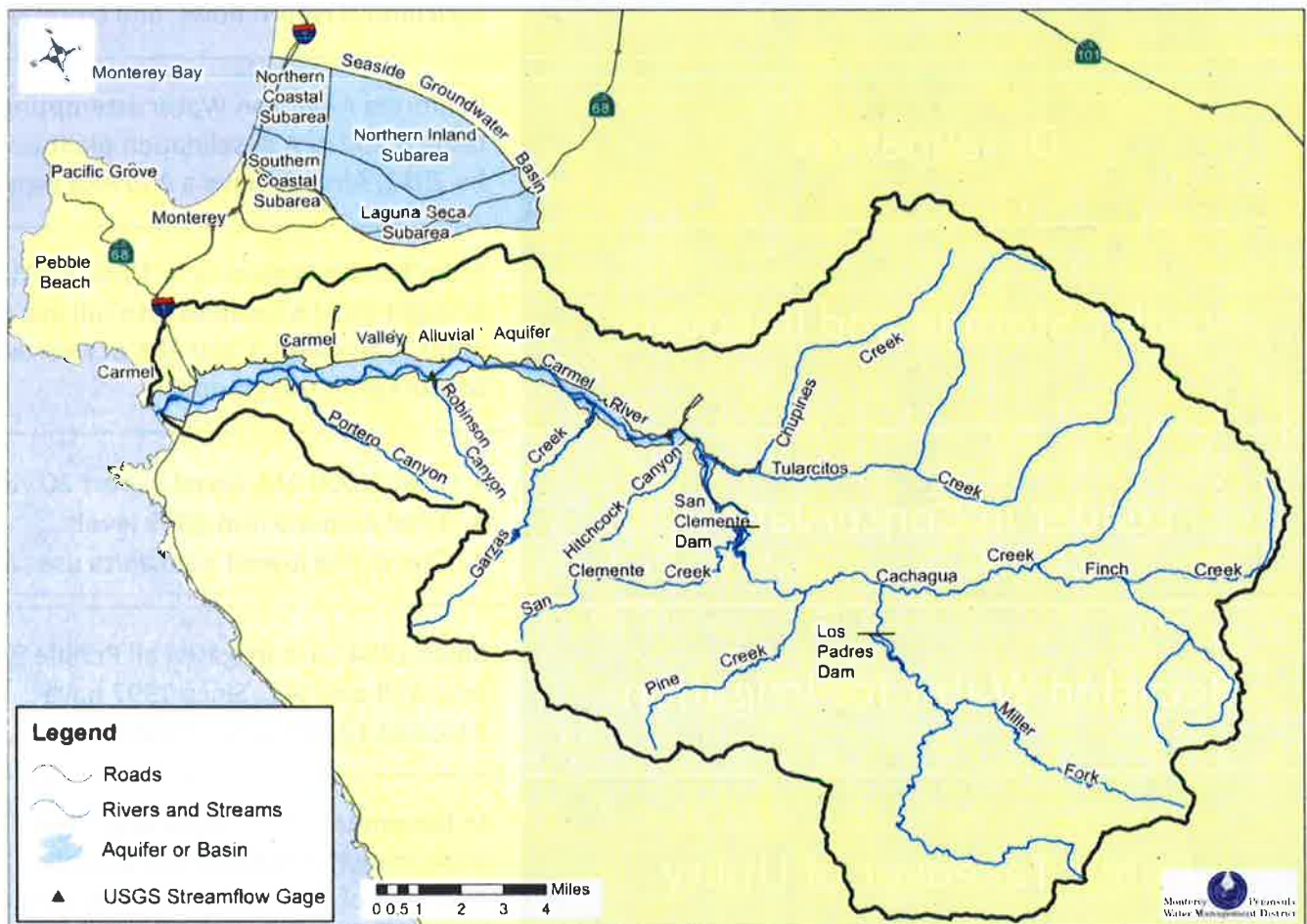
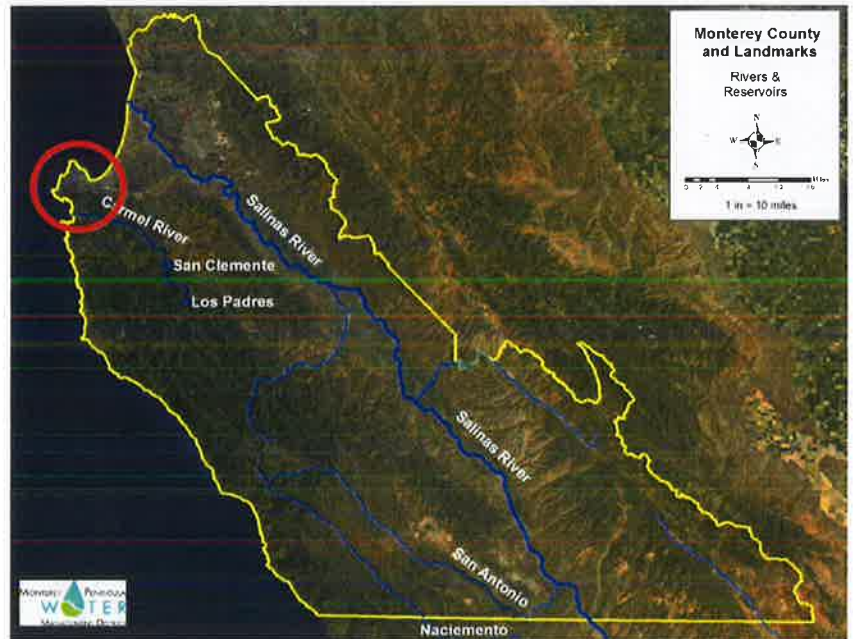
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Small, but Has One of Everything...

A Small Water System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 104,000 Residents • Approximately 9,500 AFA* • 35,000 Residential Connections • 5,000 Non-Residential Connections • 2/3rds Water Use is Residential
Cease and Desist Order	California America Water was ruled as withdrawing from Carmel River in excess of its water right in 1995. CDO issued in 2009. Approx 2/3 of water eliminated
Adjudicated Groundwater	Seaside Groundwater Basin adjudicated in 2006. Over 1/2 of water eliminated
Purified Recycled Water	Pure Water Monterey coming online in 2019 to deliver 3,500 AFA, using advanced purified wastewater, industrial water, agricultural return flows, and stormwater
Desalination	California American Water attempting to bring 6,200 AFA desalination plant online by 2022; Already have a 250 AFA desal
Aquifer Storage and Recovery	From testing beginning in 1998, MPWMD brought its ASR facilities into full use in 2009. Can divert 1,300 AFA of river water to storage in the ground
Leader in Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 5,000 AFA saved in past 20 years • Total demand is at 1959 levels • One of the lowest per capita uses in CA
Recycled Water for Irrigation	Since 1994 have irrigated all Pebble Beach area golf courses. Since 1997 have irrigated 12,000 acres of farmland
Public Takeover of Utility	In November 2018 voters approved examining the feasibility of a public takeover of the investor-owned water utility via eminent domain, in progress

*: AFA means acre-feet annually

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District



California Natural Resources Agency

Funding Issues Affecting Monterey Peninsula

Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

Problem: The Carmel River is one of the most studied coastal rivers in California was recently the site of the largest dam removal in the state. CDFW-Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) has not effectively provided funds to Carmel River projects. Yet MPWMD has spent millions of dollars on habitat restoration, removal of fish passage barriers, rescues of the Federally (ESA) listed steelhead population on the Carmel River, and data gathering. To evaluate the success of these programs requires monitoring and MPWMD plans to initiate a physical monitoring program next year. However, monitoring is a lower priority under the FRGP and this year has been carved out of the Fisheries Habitat Restoration solicitation and will be subject to a separate solicitation later this year. We are told that CDFW will choose which watersheds will be eligible.

Solution: Ask CDFW to include the Carmel River in the future solicitation

Background: The Carmel River has one of the oldest steelhead population data sets in the State, dating back 70 years to 1949. Carmel River data was a) the primary source to justify the Federal listing of South Central California Coast (SCCC) steelhead as 'threatened' under the Endangered Species Act, b) is the only long term trend data for the whole SCCC Distinct Population Segment (DPS), and c) is the only long-term data for any coastal watershed in the State south of Mendocino County.

Until six years ago, MPWMD funded and conducted nearly all the monitoring on the Carmel River, with almost no cooperative staff or funding from the State or Federal resource management agencies. Since then the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has initiated cooperative work, but they are still predominantly funded by local water ratepayers. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) provided partial funding for one task for only three years (2012-2015), and has done minimal intermittent spot-monitoring less than every 5 years.

In 2017 the District unsuccessfully applied for a \$657,000, 3-year CDFW grant to scale up steelhead monitoring on the Carmel River to the level being conducted on multiple watersheds with State and Federal funding in the Coastal Counties north of San Francisco, providing a 30% match of District staff and funds.

The proposal was to upgrade monitoring on the Carmel River to a full Life Cycle Monitoring Station (LCM), compliant with the State and Federal Coastal Monitoring Program (CMP), which NMFS and CDFW want conducted on one or more primary watersheds in each DPS. The Carmel River is specifically identified as needing a LCM in the NMFS SCCC-DPS Steelhead Recovery Plan, yet MPWMD has been unable to get NMFS and CDFW to commit the same level of cooperative resources to the Carmel River that they have provided to multiple watersheds north of San Francisco for decades. Some of those northern watersheds being funded for monitoring are smaller than the Carmel

River, nor are they all the basis of long-term data sets justifying ESA listings for anadromous fish.

The District needs approximately \$750,000 in additional cooperative funding, which will allow it to acquire/build the physical assets, as well as to add staff necessary, to: a) conduct annual steelhead 'Redd Surveys' to quantify the distribution of spawning (mating) fish, b) operate a 'Screw/Fyke Traps' for juvenile steelhead to quantify their net productivity (numbers/size] and emigration timing, and c) build and operate a 'Resistance Board Weir' to count and tag adults for an annual population estimate (run size/escapement). These expansions to a full LCM effort on the Carmel River are necessary for NMFS and CDFW to develop the ESA-mandated, Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) Model required by Federal law to track the status of a listed species and determine when it is viable for delisting.

Fisheries Habitat Restoration 2019 Proposal Solicitation Notice



Juvenile Coho Salmon
Photographer: Derek Acomb, CDFW

March 5, 2019

PART II: SOLICITATION SUMMARY AND PROPOSAL GUIDANCE

Eligible Project Types

Proposal applications will be accepted for the types of projects listed below, subject to funding program criteria. Projects are listed by the NOAA Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) Priorities. CDFW has developed a two-letter coding system for project types below, which are described in detail in Part IV.

Priority 1: Projects that restore, enhance, or protect anadromous salmonid habitat in anadromous watersheds through implementation or design projects that lead to implementation. Approximately 65% of the PCSRF grant award will fund Priority One Projects.

<i>FP** Fish Passage at Stream Crossings</i>	<i>HU** Watershed Restoration (Upslope)</i>
<i>HB** Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage</i>	<i>PD* Project Design (100% design)</i>
<i>HI** Instream Habitat Restoration</i>	<i>RE+ Cooperative Rearing</i>
<i>HR** Riparian Restoration</i>	<i>SC** Fish Screening of Diversions</i>
<i>HS** Instream Bank Stabilization</i>	<i>WC** Water Conservation Measures</i>

Priority 2: Projects that monitor status and trends that directly contribute to population viability assessments for ESA-listed anadromous salmonids will be administered through a separate solicitation process outside of this 2019 FHR PSN. Other eligible projects include:

<i>MO Monitoring Watershed Restoration (Large-scale)</i>	<i>PL* Watershed Evaluation (Large-scale)</i>
--	---

Approximately 25% of the PCSRF grant award will fund Priority Two Projects.

Priority 3: Projects that support implementation projects through planning, outreach, and/or education. Approximately 10% of the PCSRF grant award will fund Priority Three Projects.

<i>EF* Enforcement and Protection</i>	<i>PI Public Involvement and Capacity Building (includes AmeriCorps projects)</i>
<i>MO Monitoring Watershed Restoration (Project-scale)</i>	<i>PL* Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning (Project-Scale)</i>
<i>OR Watershed and Regional Organization</i>	<i>TE* Private Sector Technical Training and Education</i>
<i>PD* Project Design (feasibility study)</i>	

ROUND 1

Implementation Grant Proposal Solicitation Package

Integrated Regional Water Management
April 2019



CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT



B. Eligible Project Types

Specific details on eligible project types are provided in Section II.C of the 2019 Guidelines. Eligible projects must also be included in an adopted IRWM Plan (Water Code §79740) that is consistent with the 2016 IRWM Plan Standards (IRWM Plan). The 2016 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines provide additional information regarding IRWM Plan Standards. Refer to the Grant Program website in the Foreword for a link to this document.

For the purposes of this PSP "project" means all planning, design, engineering, acquisition of real property interests, construction and related activities undertaken to implement a discrete action to be funded under this Program.

C. Additional Proposal and Project Eligibility Requirements

Throughout this PSP, all projects (or a single project) submitted in a single application are collectively referred to as a proposal. Additional proposal and project eligibility requirements that were not defined in the 2019 Guidelines and are specific to this solicitation are listed below.

As specified in Proposition 1, all proposals must:

- Respond to climate change, and
- Contribute to regional water self-reliance

All projects must be included in an IRWM Plan that meets 2016 IRWM Plan Standards and:

- Address the most critical needs of the IRWM region
- Be consistent with Statewide Priorities as identified in the Proposition 1 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines
- If applicable, have an expected useful life consistent with Government Code §16767
- Have CEQA completed and permits necessary to begin construction acquired within 12 months of final grant award (final award). Some exceptions apply.

Exhibit A further defines the proposal and project eligibility requirements specific to this PSP.

Note that while environmental mitigation measures that are part of and necessary to complete an otherwise eligible project may be funded, existing compensatory mitigation requirements, mitigation measures, or compliance obligations are not eligible projects and cannot be funded.

The Problem with SWRCB Order WR 2016-0016

Summary

Condition 2 of SWRCB Order WR 2009-0060 was left intact by the 2016 extension of the CDO.

Condition 2 creates confusion for homeowners and landowners for projects on the Monterey Peninsula.

SWRCB guidance and interpretation to date has been inconsistent, inequitable, and unenforceable. It interferes with local land use; It doesn't recognize the forest for the trees.

Current SWRCB staff have been diligent, studied the Monterey Peninsula system, and engaged stakeholders, but follow an unworkable path that promotes confusion on the Monterey Peninsula.

The Peninsula has demonstrated its commitment to achieve SWRCB objectives. The local proposal should be listened to and adopted. This issue is far too small for the SWRCB to get into the minutiae.

History

1995 – SWRCB Order 95-10 requires California American Water (Cal-Am) reduce its diversions from the Carmel River.

2009 – SWRCB Cease and Desist Order (CDO) WR 2009-0060 requires Cal-Am compliance by 2017.

2011 – Cal-Am asks SWRCB to interpret Condition 2, especially as it relates to existing service connections.

2012 – SWRCB issues interpretive letter.

2013 – MPWMD notifies SWRCB the interpretive letter does not work, and needs changes.

2016 – CDO extended to 2021; Original Condition 2 left intact; SWRCB staff directed to resolve conflict on Condition 2 within 90 days.

2018 -- SWRCB staff failed to act; MPWMD adopts an interpretation for local use (Resolution 2018-05); Cal-Am and Sierra Club threaten to sue; New SWRCB staff engage, seek a solution, and work with stakeholders.

SWRCB Objective

April 2012 – SWRCB states “The intent of Condition 2 is to limit an increase in water consumption from the Carmel River that may be caused by regional or local zoning and land use changes to the conditions that existed at the time of the Order.”

MPWMD Commentary

The SWRCB objective has been achieved. Since 2009, Peninsula water use has been reduced 3,819 acre-feet, annually.

These reductions result from an array of MPWMD and Cal-Am conservation programs that reduce system-wide water demand. This allows reintroduction or relocation of small water increments at various sites for affordable housing and downtown revitalization, for example, while keeping the overall objective of “no increase in use.”

The result is no “increase in water consumption... caused by ... zoning and land use changes...” on the Monterey Peninsula system since the CDO – instead, reduced water use has been achieved.

MPWMD implemented clear, understandable rules for water permits for 40 years that work.

The MPWMD proposal will meet needs of the CDO and does not require amending the CDO.

Current SWRCB Staff Proposals

The SWRCB proposal causes inconsistent, unequal treatment; high-profile projects get attention, but other projects get permits and will proceed.

Are imbalanced – allow use of some (Pebble Beach, Sand City, Malpasos) locally created non-River water supplies (“entitlements”), but not others; Do not allow jurisdictional allocations, even those derived from non-River sources.

“Change in Use” proposal actually allows increased in water use at existing service connections.

Any focus on definition of “site” is too close to local land use regulation.

Is unenforceable; Provides no guidance on how to enforce.

Water Resource Regulation v. Local Land Use Authority

The current set of proposals would constrain the ability of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (District) and local jurisdictions to enact fair and flexible land use decisions.

Water use and development on the Monterey Peninsula is already heavily regulated. Against this background of intense regulation, the existing wording of ordering paragraph 2 of WR 2009-0060 at least gives the District and local jurisdictions some flexibility to determine historic water use in the context of changes in a property's use or zoning. Further, retaining the District's current "water neutral" approach to project permitting is crucial not only to economic development of the region, but also for projects that reflect the very best of the Monterey community - such as the Van Buren Street affordable housing project, the highly anticipated Monterey Bay Aquarium Center for Ocean Education and Leadership, and other redevelopment projects like a hotel at the American Tin Cannery needed to spark economic revitalization.

The existing language of ordering paragraph 2 of WR 2009-0060 can be made to work with proper interpretation, without amendment of the CDO. This would result in fair, just, and sound public policy.

We are concerned that any interpretation be made according to law. The SWRCB issued WR 2009-0060 under its cease and desist authority defined by Water Code section 1831. Section 1831 authorizes the SWRCB to administratively order the cessation of unlawful diversions of water. Nowhere in that body of law or any of the SWRCB's regulations empowers the SWRCB to make local land use decisions through its cease and desist orders (CDO) authority. The language proposed to newly interpret ordering paragraph 2 of existing WR 2009-0060 appears to follow a path that can be seen as an unlawful exercise of the SWRCB's CDO power. This goes beyond the SWRCB's statutorily-prescribed jurisdiction. In addition, California American Water Company has no authority to make local land use decisions.

The proposed language infringes on statutorily conferred powers upon the District to regulate water use on the Monterey Peninsula. Uncodified Act 610 of the California Water Code established the District in 1977. Under its provisions, the California Legislature imbued the District with powers relating to water supply and permitting for the Monterey region. Section 326(c) specifically empowers the District "[t]o establish rules and regulations ... to provide for the sale, distribution, and use of water, and the services and facilities of the works, to provide that service, facilities, or water shall not be furnished to persons against whom there are delinquent charges, and to provide for charges for the restoration of service." Implementing its authority, the District enacted a thorough set of rules and regulations governing permitting water use throughout the region. Those duly adopted local water allocation laws are pursuant to explicit statutory authority. The Legislature has not empowered the SWRCB to issue CDO's that impose land use terms - especially terms that conflict with the express authority of the District.

Finally, there are many local properties for which (re)development may be precluded or significantly reduced by the proposed language. In situations where a property went unused or underutilized for a period, proposed SWRCB language may preclude any future water use, thus impairing or eliminating all economic value of the property. Regulations with such an effect violate the Takings Clauses of both the U.S. Constitution and California constitution, and would expose the SWRCB to litigation. (*Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council*, 505 U.S. 1003, 1015-1016 (1992).)

Even if proposed SWRCB language does not preclude all economic value of the property, a taking may still occur depending upon the regulation's economic magnitude. Following the seminal *Penn Central* decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, the California Supreme Court applies a 10-factor test to determine whether a regulation constitutes a compensable taking of private property in such circumstances. (See *Kavanau v. Santa Monica Rent Control Board*, 16 Cal.4th 761 (1997).) Although the court notes this 10-factor test is not a "comprehensive enumeration of all factors that might be relevant to a takings claim," several of these factors would squarely apply if properties in the Monterey Peninsula were unable to develop due to the proposed interpretations of ordering paragraph 2 of WR 2009-0060.

One *Kavanau /Penn Central* factor is whether the regulation interferes with interests that are sufficiently bound up with the reasonable expectations of the claimant to constitute property for Fifth Amendment purposes. (*Kavanau* at p. 776.) On the Monterey Peninsula, the District and Cal-Am have an established water use regulatory structure. Decisions to buy property and engage in development on the Peninsula do not occur without careful consideration of those regulatory mandates. Potential confusion created by the proposed SWRCB interpretation may result in project funders and/or developers to walk away. Tens of millions of dollars (or more) in properties and projects may be impacted. Impacts to the "reasonable expectations" of regional property owners may be compensable as regulatory takings.

Another factor is whether the regulations affect the existing or traditional rights of use of the property under existing zoning and thus interferes with a property owner's primary expectations. *Ibid.* It is possible that various properties making minor changes to historic operations could be significantly impacted.

Courts look to whether a regulation is "reasonably necessary" to effectuate a substantial public purpose. *Ibid.* Although we understand the SWRCB's mandate to cease unlawful diversions of water, it is not apparent why it is necessary for WR 2009-0060 to regulate how the District and local jurisdictions allocate use of that water. WR 2009-0060 and WR 2016-0016 set a clear limit on the quantity of water Cal-Am may divert from the Carmel River. It is not reasonably necessary to regulate how that quantity is allocated for local land uses.

A key factor is whether any regulation enables the property owner to profit and to obtain a reasonable return on investment. *Ibid.* Other factors include whether the regulation prevents the best use of the land, and whether the regulation extinguishes a fundamental attribute of property ownership. *Ibid.*

A new interpretation of ordering paragraph 2 in the manner suggested by staff will create "winners and losers" among area landowners, in what may appear to be an arbitrary basis.

We are hopeful the SWRCB can develop a framework that regulates withdrawals of water from regulated surface waters of the State without stepping too far into local land use decisions and regulations.



July 10, 2019

The Honorable Anthony Portantino
Chair, Senate Appropriations Committee
State Capitol, Room 2206
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: AB 402 (Quirk) – Drinking water: local primacy agency funding subsidy
Position: Oppose Unless Amended

Dear Chair Portantino:

On behalf of the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), and the organizations listed, I am writing to express our oppose-unless-amended position on AB 402, regarding the creation of a new regulatory program to subsidize local primacy agency (LPAs) activities.

LPAs are county health offices that play an important role of providing regulatory oversight of some small public water systems comprised of 15 to 199 connections instead of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). AB 402 would create a funding stabilization program (Program), which LPAs could opt into and would be administered by the State Water Board. Participating LPAs would return their authority to assess fees on small public water systems to the State Water Board but would retain their regulatory oversight authority of these systems within their jurisdiction.

As amended on June 18, AB 402 is silent on how the State Water Board would fund this new Program. However, by virtue of its placement in Safe Drinking Water Act (California Health & Safety Code, Section 116270 et seq.) the Program would be eligible for funding from the Safe Drinking Water Account (California Health & Safety Code, Section 116565), which consists largely of fees collected from public water systems to cover regulatory oversight costs of the State Water Board. All public water systems



June 4, 2019

The Honorable William Monning
California State Senator
State Capitol, Room 4040
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Safe Drinking Water Plan

Dear Senator Monning:

The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District asks you to support the Senate's Safe Drinking Water Plan because it would provide a durable funding solution needed without a water tax. The elements of the plan are:

1. A \$150 million per year continuous appropriation from the General Fund to the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund;
2. SB 200 (Monning), which would create the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund and provide the requirements for this funding program (e.g., the scope of eligible applicants, how the money could be spent, etc.); and
3. SB 414 (Caballero), which is co-sponsored by Eastern Municipal Water District and the California Municipal Utilities Association, would provide for the creation of small system water authorities. This bill would help the situation where small failing public water systems do not have the economies of scale to be sustainable.

These have the makings of a strong foundation to address safe and affordable drinking water throughout California.

On behalf of the jurisdictions within the Monterey Peninsula, we appreciate the attention you personally give to us and your work for the good people of the Monterey Peninsula.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "David J. Stoldt". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first and last names being more prominent.

David J. Stoldt
General Manager



June 4, 2019

The Honorable Mark Stone
California State Assemblymember
State Capitol, Room 3146
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Safe Drinking Water Plan

Dear Assemblymember Stone:

The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District asks you to support the Senate's Safe Drinking Water Plan because it would provide a durable funding solution needed without a water tax. The elements of the plan are:

1. A \$150 million per year continuous appropriation from the General Fund to the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund;
2. SB 200 (Monning), which would create the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund and provide the requirements for this funding program (e.g., the scope of eligible applicants, how the money could be spent, etc.); and
3. SB 414 (Caballero), which is co-sponsored by Eastern Municipal Water District and the California Municipal Utilities Association, would provide for the creation of small system water authorities. This bill would help the situation where small failing public water systems do not have the economies of scale to be sustainable.

These have the makings of a strong foundation to address safe and affordable drinking water throughout California.

On behalf of the jurisdictions within the Monterey Peninsula, we appreciate the attention you personally give to us and your work for the good people of the Monterey Peninsula.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "David J. Stoldt". The signature is stylized with a large, flowing "D" and "S".

David J. Stoldt
General Manager



June 4, 2019

The Honorable Hannah-Beth Jackson
Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Assembly Bill 1184 (Gloria) – Oppose [As Amended May 16, 2019]

Dear Senator Jackson:

The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District is respectfully opposed to Assembly Bill 1184, which will require all public agencies to maintain all transmitted emails related to agency business for at least two years.

To be very clear, this is not a transparency bill, it is a data storage bill. The public will have no greater or less access to public records under AB 1184. This bill creates no new disclosures or exemptions of records. This bill only mandates that public agencies retain all emails related to agency business for two years and attempts to avoid the constitutionally required mandate subvention process by placing the data retention policy in the California Public Records Act (CPRA).

While this measure appears intended to improve public access to government records, in practice it will merely increase the burdens for both public agencies and CPRA requesters. The vast majority of emails consist of auto-replies, spam, and insignificant routine communications of minimal public interest. As the bulk of these emails increases, the burden to search through them and locate responsive records in the event of a CPRA request rises accordingly. Indiscriminately mandating that emails be retained will thus make CPRA requests more expensive, perversely impeding public access. Moreover, for those costs that cannot be passed on to the requester, the public agency has no source for reimbursement, and must divert funds from other public programs. Compelling public agencies to retain masses of routine emails - which neither the sender nor recipient otherwise thought important enough to save - imposes significant burdens on all concerned for minimal public benefit.

Additionally, Article XIII B, Section 6 states that "whenever the Legislature or any state agency mandates a new program or higher level of service on any local government, the state shall provide a subvention of funds to reimburse that local government..." There are a small number of constitutional exceptions to that rule, one of which are costs related to the CPRA. AB 1184 attempts to exploit that exception by placing the email retention requirement in the CPRA. Public agencies have numerous records retention requirements in law, however, those requirements are not contained in the CPRA, and expansion of those requirements would clearly trigger state subvention. AB 1184 purposefully endeavors to create an unfunded mandate on local agencies by placing this major new retention requirement into the CPRA, specifically to avoid reimbursing local agencies for a new program or higher level of service.

For these reasons, MPWMD opposes AB 1184.

Sincerely,


David Stoldt
General Manager

The Importance of Monitoring ESA Listed Species

Summary

The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) monies are distributed to the states for grant-making to local agencies. However, NOAA establishes the priorities and the states then solicit proposals, review, and award.

In California, the monies are administered through the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FGRP) with priorities as follows:

Priority 1: Projects that restore, enhance, or protect anadromous salmonid habitat in anadromous watersheds through implementation or design projects that lead to implementation. Approximately 65% of the PCSRF grant award will fund Priority One Projects.

Priority 2: Projects that monitor status and trends that directly contribute to population viability assessments for ESA-listed anadromous salmonids. Approximately 25% of the PCSRF grant award will fund Priority Two Projects.

Priority 3: Projects that support implementation projects through planning, outreach, and/or education. Approximately 10% of the PCSRF grant award will fund Priority Three Projects.

Monitoring is under-valued in this priority. Monitoring is a critical element of the success of any recovery plan and should be given equal or greater weight to Priority 1 physical watershed improvements. Monitoring is an expectation of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and important to the success of any other watershed restoration projects.

Monterey's Steelhead Mitigation Program

Since 1983 the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District has been mitigating for the degrading effects of pumping by the local investor-owned water utility, to protect, stabilize, and recover the steelhead trout in the Carmel River.

The District's program monitors steelhead population, eliminates fish passage barriers, rescues fish from drying reaches, manages dam releases to ensure flows, restores vegetation and habitat, provides lagoon management, and

regularly gages streamflow and water levels. (See detailed material on District programs, provided separately)

Over the past 5 years, the District has spent an average of \$2.3 million a year on the Steelhead mitigation program, with no support from State or Federal programs.

Why Carmel River Monitoring should be an ESA Priority

NOAA Fisheries says "Recovery" is the process of restoring listed species and their ecosystems to the point where they no longer require ESA protections. To that end, NOAA publishes recovery plans which are updated every 5 years.

One of the requirements of a recovery plan is "**Objective, measurable criteria** which, when met, would result in a determination that the species be delisted."¹ Monitoring is one of the few ways to develop data to inform recovery.

"The basic goal of the South-Central California Steelhead Recovery Plan is to recover anadromous steelhead"²

During the 5-year review of recovery plans, information reviewed includes "population trends, distribution, abundance, demographics, and genetics" and "other new information, **data**, or corrections"³ Data is a driver for consideration of new recovery initiatives.

"California's salmon and steelhead populations have experienced marked declines, requiring "recovery plans that **call for monitoring** to provide some measures of progress toward recovery. In addition, there are related monitoring needs for other management activities..."⁴

"Good recovery plans should make provision for **monitoring** to track the species throughout the recovery process. First and foremost, **monitoring** should be undertaken to assess the current status of the population." "The outcomes of such efforts are difficult to predict, which makes **monitoring** the progress of recovery efforts an integral part of the recovery process." and "recovery plans that are closely monitored can be modified to ensure the desired results. In essence, a well-planned and implemented **monitoring** program provides the basis for effective adoption of adaptive management..."⁵

¹ <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/endangered-species-conservation/recovery-species-under-endangered-species-act>

² NMFS, South-Central California Steelhead Recovery Plan

³ ESA 5-Year Review Fact Sheet, page 1

⁴ California Coastal Salmon Population Monitoring: Strategy, Design, and Methods, California Natural Resources Agency, 2011

⁵ Ecological Applications journal, 12(3), 2002, pp 674 & 679

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD)

Proposed Carmel River Monitoring Program

MPWMD Mitigation Program

The Carmel River has one of the oldest Steelhead population data sets in the State, dating back 70 years to 1949. Carmel River data was a) the primary source to justify the Federal listing of South Central California Coast (SCCC) steelhead as 'threatened' under the Endangered Species Act, b) is the only long term trend data for the whole SCCC Distinct Population Segment (DPS), and c) is the only long-term data for any coastal watershed in the State south of Mendocino County.

Until seven years ago, MPWMD funded and conducted nearly all the monitoring on the Carmel River, with almost no cooperative staff or funding from the State or Federal resource management agencies. Since then, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has initiated cooperative work, but they are still predominantly funded by local water ratepayers. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) provided partial funding for one limited monitoring task beginning 2012 and has done minimal intermittent spot-monitoring less than every 5 years.

In 2017, MPWMD unsuccessfully applied for a \$700,000, 3-year CDFW FRGP grant to scale up steelhead monitoring on the Carmel River to the level being conducted on multiple watersheds with State and Federal funding in the Coastal Counties north of Santa Cruz. MPWMD is now contemplating undertaking the proposed program, but would benefit from joint-funding with State and Federal partners.

MPWMD Proposed Life Cycle Monitoring Station

The proposal is to upgrade monitoring on the Carmel River to a full Life Cycle Monitoring Station (LCM), compliant with the State and Federal Coastal Monitoring Program (CMP), which NMFS and CDFW want conducted on one or more primary watersheds in each DPS. The Carmel River is specifically identified as needing a LCM in the NMFS SCCC-DPS Steelhead Recovery Plan, yet MPWMD has been unable to get NMFS and CDFW to commit the same level of cooperative resources to the Carmel River that they have provided to multiple watersheds north of San Francisco for decades. Some of those northern watersheds being funded for monitoring are smaller than the Carmel River, nor are they all the basis of long term data sets justifying ESA listings for anadromous fish.

MPWMD needs approximately \$750,000 in additional cooperative funding, which will allow it to acquire/build the physical assets, as well as to add staff necessary, to: a) operate a 'Screw/Fyke Traps' for juvenile steelhead to quantify their net productivity (numbers/size) and emigration timing, and b) build and operate a 'Resistance Board Weir' to count and tag adults for an annual population estimate (run size/escapement). These expansions to a full LCM effort on the Carmel River are necessary for NMFS and CDFW to develop the ESA-mandated, Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) Model required by Federal law to track the status of a listed species and determine when it is viable for delisting.

Data provides the power to assess success of mitigation and recovery programs, and to adaptively change course when needed. Without monitoring there is no data. MPWMD encourages State and Federal parties to join in this proposed Life Cycle Monitoring Station for the threatened Steelhead on the Carmel River.

Carmel River MITIGATION PROGRAM

In 1983, the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) recognized the need for a Carmel River Management Program to help restore degraded streambanks along the Carmel River associated with surface water diversion and groundwater extraction. MPWMD's "Carmel River Management Plan" identified eight miles of river that needed restoration. The first major restoration project built from this plan was the Schulte Restoration Project in 1987, depicted below.



1982 – Looking Upstream of Schulte Bridge



2003 – Location of shed shown in other photo

Then the "1988 Interim Relief Plan" was developed cooperatively by MPWMD and various interested parties to rescue and rear steelhead, irrigate riparian vegetation, and require flow releases from San Clemente Dam to help prevent additional environmental degradation resulting from the pumping of water from the Carmel River.

In another example, depicted to the right, high flows in 1986 nearly washed out a municipal supply well next to the riverbank (center of photograph). Robinson Canyon Road bridge can be seen in the background. The District designed this project using concrete rubble and vegetation to restore the streambank. Irrigation of plantings during the dry season was key to the reestablishment of streamside vegetation. In the third photograph, the bridge is obscured by large willows and cottonwoods planted by the District.

The stewardship of the Carmel River through the Carmel River Management Plan and the 1988 Interim Relief Plan eventually were incorporated into MPWMD's current Mitigation Program. The Mitigation Program was based on findings from the 1990 Water Allocation Program Environmental Impact Report that required mitigation to reduce significant environmental effects associated with water production.

In Order 95-10, the State Water Resources Control Board found that the Mitigation Program was alleviating the effects of Cal-Am's diversions on the Carmel River and should be continued.



FISHERIES PROGRAM

- Monitors the steelhead population in the Carmel River
- Monitors and restores adult fish passage
- Rescues young steelhead from drying reaches of the Carmel River (417,837 from 1989-2013)
- Operates the Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility (97,295 released from 1997-2013)
- Conducts benthic macro-invertebrate sampling
- Coordinates with Cal-Am regarding operations to maximize flows for fish habitat including monitoring of Carmel River water quality
- Monitors the water quality of the Carmel River lagoon
- Conducts river restoration projects to enhance fish habitat, such as placing large wood and spawning gravel

RIPARIAN PROGRAM

- Irrigates riparian vegetation that is impacted by groundwater extraction
 - 28 acres of irrigation around municipal production wells
- Restores streambanks and floodplains that are degraded due to water extraction by planting native vegetation
 - 30 acres of increased riparian cover from 13 restoration projects and associated activities
 - 4.2 miles of stream restoration
- Obtains State and Federal permits for restoration and channel maintenance activities
- Maintains long-term record of channel profile and cross-section data for channel stability
- Carries out Vegetation Management Program for downed trees and debris piles in the Carmel River
- Enforces MPWMD riparian ordinances

LAGOON PROGRAM

- Provides wetland vegetation habitat monitoring and reviews changes in relation to water extraction and salinity
- Analyzes bathymetric transects of the lagoon
- Provides technical expertise regarding management and improvement of the lagoon

HYDROLOGIC MONITORING PROGRAM

- Regularly tracks precipitation, streamflow, surface and groundwater levels
- Maintains network of streamflow gaging stations within the Carmel River Watershed
 - 14 streamflow gaging stations
 - 2 continuous water level stations (Los Padres Reservoir and Carmel River Lagoon)





June 10, 2019

The Honorable Lisa Murkowski
Chairman
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
Committee
304 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Joe Manchin
Ranking Member
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
Committee
304 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Murkowski and Ranking Member Manchin:

The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District urges your support for the Drought Resiliency and Water Supply Infrastructure Act, which includes a 5-year, \$100 million reauthorization of the Bureau of Reclamation's Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse competitive grant program, originally authorized in the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act (Title XVI-WIIN). In addition to the key Title XVI-WIIN Competitive Grant Program, the legislation includes \$60 million for desalination, additional funding for surface and groundwater storage, and a new low-interest loan program for the financing of a range of water infrastructure projects.

We greatly appreciate the bipartisan nature of this bill and hope to see the bill amended to further increase the authorization level for the Title XVI-WIIN program. Title XVI is the only federal program focused on funding water recycling projects in the western states, yet with enactment of the FY 2019 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, the \$50 million authorization for Title XVI-WIIN has been reached. Therefore, it is critical to reauthorize Title XVI-WIIN in support of continued development of water reuse in the West.

The 2016 WIIN Act created a mechanism to continue support for Western water reuse projects by establishing a competitive grant program within Title XVI, enabling new projects to be eligible for federal assistance. There are currently 55 Title XVI-WIIN eligible projects awaiting assistance, with a total of more than \$550 million in eligible federal cost-share, this list will only grow as more projects become eligible. The need is clearly there as demonstrated by the range of communities who have applied for and are awaiting funding to drought-proof their future.

A clean and reliable water supply is the foundation of a community's health, economy, and sustainability. We appreciate the authors for their vision, breadth, and bipartisan efforts in addressing one of our greatest challenges.

Sincerely,


David J. Stoldt
General Manager

July 26, 2019

The Honorable Jared Huffman
1527 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

RE: SUPPORT FOR HR 2313

Dear Congressman Huffman:

The Alliance for Water Efficiency and the 72 undersigned water utilities, manufacturers, distributors, consumer groups, and water efficiency advocates strongly support H.R. 2313, the Water Conservation Tax Parity Act, and we applaud your leadership in sponsoring this important legislation.

Your bill would make clear that rebates provided by water utilities for water conservation and water runoff management improvements are not subject to federal income taxation. As the bill's title implies, it would create parity between water conservation rebates, which can be taxed, and energy conservation rebates, which Congress declared nontaxable in 1992.

Water utilities are offering rebates to incentivize the reduction of water use and to ease the strain on public infrastructure. These programs can provide significant water savings, which is a societal benefit, not a personal benefit to the consumer.

As these rebate programs have grown, however, so have the size of rebates and the number of homeowners receiving an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 1099 reporting "income" of \$600 or more. The Treasury Department and the IRS have so far taken the position that these rebates are taxable as income to the recipient. At the same time, the Treasury Department has urged Congress in the past to amend the Internal Revenue Code to make water conservation rebates tax-exempt, just as energy efficiency rebates are.

Your bill would make that change and eliminate a major disincentive for millions of Americans willing to do their part in promoting water conservation efforts.

We stand ready to assist you in the passage of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

**Alliance for Water
Efficiency**
Chicago, IL

American Rivers
Decatur, GA

**Arizona Municipal Water
Users Association**
Phoenix, AZ

**Alameda County Water
District**
Fremont, CA

**Amy Vickers &
Associates, Inc.**
Amherst, MA

**Arizona Nursery
Association**
Tempe, AZ

**Association of
Professional Landscape
Designers - California
Chapter**
Sacramento, California

Aurora Water
Aurora, CO

City of Bend
Bend, OR

**Big Bear Lake Department
of Water**
Big Bear Lake, CA

**Bottom Line Utility
Solutions, Inc.**
Laguna Hills, CA

C + C
Seattle, WA

**California Water
Efficiency Partnership**
Sacramento, CA

**Carpinteria Valley Water
District**
Carpinteria, CA

Town of Cary
Cary, NC

**Cobb County Water
System**
Marietta, GA

**Codes and Standards
International**
Belen, NM

**Contra Costa Water
District**
Concord, CA

City of Durham
Durham, NC

**East Bay Municipal Utility
District**
Oakland, CA

Elevate Energy
Chicago, IL

Exergy Systems, Inc.
Irvine, CA

City of Flagstaff
Flagstaff, AZ

**Golden State Water
Company**
San Dimas, CA

City of Goodyear
Goodyear, AZ

Green Builder Coalition
Glen Carbon, IL

H2O Connected, LLC
Coatesville, PA

**Hawai'i Commission on
Water Resource
Management**
Honolulu, HI

Intellecty, Inc.
San Diego, CA

**International Association
of Plumbing &
Mechanical Officials**
Dayton, NJ

**Jordan Valley Water
Conservancy District**
Jordan, UT

Kat with a K Landscaping
Seattle, WA

**Las Vegas Valley Water
District**
Las Vegas, NV

**LIXIL Corp/American
Standard Brands**
Piscataway, NJ

Madison Water Utility
Madison, WI

**ManageWater
Consulting, Inc.**
Redwood City, CA

City of Mesa
Mesa, AZ

**Metropolitan Water
District of Southern
California**
Los Angeles, CA

**Miami Dade Water &
Sewer Dept.**
Miami, FL

**Monterey Peninsula
Water Management
District**
Monterey, CA

**Municipal Water District
of Orange County**
Fountain Valley, CA

**Myoma Dunes Mutual
Water Company**
Bermuda Dunes, CA

Northern Water
Berthoud, CO

**Northwest EcoBuilding
Guild**
Olympia, WA

Nth Solutions, LLC
Exton, PA

City of Oceanside
Oceanside, CA

**Plumbing Manufacturers
International**
McLean, VA

Purlin, LLC
Sarasota, FL

**Rancho California Water
District**
Temecula, CA

**Regional Water Providers
Consortium**
Portland, OR

City of Round Rock
Round Rock, TX

**Sacramento Suburban
Water District**
Sacramento, CA

**San Bernardino Valley
Municipal Water District**
San Bernardino, CA

**San Diego County Water
Authority**
San Diego, CA

**San Francisco Public
Utilities Commission**
San Francisco, CA

**Santa Margarita Water
District**
Rancho Santa Margarita,
CA

City of Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara, CA

**City of Santa Cruz Water
Department**
Santa Cruz, CA

Scottsdale Water
Scottsdale, AZ

**Southern Nevada Water
Authority**
Las Vegas, NV

Stewardship Partners
Seattle, WA

City of Thornton
Thornton, CO

Tohono O'odham Nation
Sells, AZ

TOTO USA, Inc.
Morrow, GA

**Tualatin Valley Water
District**
Beaverton, OR

Tucson Water
Tucson, AZ

Valley Water
San Jose, CA

WasteWater Education
Traverse City, MI

Water – Use It Wisely
Phoenix, AZ

**Water Demand
Management**
Boulder, CO

**Water Wise Program,
University of Arizona –
Cochise County
Cooperative Extension**
Sierra Vista, AZ

City of Westminster
Westminster, CO

Whirlpool Corporation
Benton Harbor, MI

From: [Roger Gwinn](#)
To: [Dave Stoldt](#)
Cc: [Stephanie Locke](#); [Stephanie Missert](#)
Subject: Re: AWE's letter of support for tax exempt water rebates
Date: Thursday, August 1, 2019 11:35:38 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Absolutely. Will do.

Sent from my iPhone
Roger Gwinn
The Ferguson Group

On Aug 1, 2019, at 1:57 PM, Dave Stoldt <dstoldt@mpwmd.net> wrote:

Roger,

Would you please ensure that Feinstein and Harris office's are aware of this?

Dave

Begin forwarded message:

From: Dave Stoldt <dstoldt@mpwmd.net>
Subject: Fwd: AWE's letter of support for tax exempt water rebates
Date: August 1, 2019 at 11:05:35 AM PDT
To: Lee Kathleen <Kathleen.Lee@mail.house.gov>

Hi Kathleen,

Please ensure Jimmy is aware of this important issue. Thanks.

Dave

Begin forwarded message:

From: Liam McCarthy <Liam@a4we.org>
Sent: Thursday, August 1, 2019 7:35 AM
To: Liam McCarthy <Liam@a4we.org>
Subject: AWE's letter of support for tax exempt water rebates

Hello,

Thank you again for signing on to our letter of support for

Tax Exempt Water Conservation rebates! See attached for the final letter that we sent to Congressional Representatives.

Stay up to date with all the news related to this issue, and other activities at AWE, here:

<http://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/news/default.asp>

X

Best,
Liam and the AWE team

Liam R. McCarthy
Administrative and Outreach Coordinator
Alliance for Water Efficiency
33 N. LaSalle St., Ste. 2275
Chicago, Illinois 60602
773-360-5100

<image001.png>

<V2 2019-07-26 AWE Letter Supporting HR 2313.pdf>

From: [Lee, Kathleen](#)
To: [Dave Stoldt](#)
Subject: RE: AWE's letter of support for tax exempt water rebates
Date: Thursday, August 1, 2019 11:31:34 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Dave,

Thank you for sharing this letter and I will be sure to share it with Mark Dennin, who is our legislative assistant for Ways and Means and tax issues.

Thank you,
Kathleen Lee

From: Dave Stoldt <dstoldt@mpwmd.net>
Sent: Thursday, August 1, 2019 10:56 AM
To: Lee, Kathleen <Kathleen.Lee@mail.house.gov>
Subject: Fwd: AWE's letter of support for tax exempt water rebates

Hi Kathleen,

Please ensure Jimmy is aware of this important issue. Thanks.

Dave

Begin forwarded message:

From: Liam McCarthy <Liam@a4we.org>
Sent: Thursday, August 1, 2019 7:35 AM
To: Liam McCarthy <Liam@a4we.org>
Subject: AWE's letter of support for tax exempt water rebates

Hello,

Thank you again for signing on to our letter of support for Tax Exempt Water Conservation rebates! See attached for the final letter that we sent to Congressional Representatives.

Stay up to date with all the news related to this issue, and other activities at AWE, here:
<http://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/news/default.aspx>

Best,
Liam and the AWE team

Liam R. McCarthy
Administrative and Outreach Coordinator

Dave Stoldt

From: Dave Stoldt
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2019 11:38 AM
To: Jolene Walsh - EMWD (walshj@emwd.org)
Subject: FW: AWE's letter of support for tax exempt water rebates
Attachments: AWE Letter Supporting HR 2313.pdf

Hi Jolene,

The Panetta email is appended below. The AWE letter attached.

David J. Stoldt
General Manager
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
5 Harris Court – Bldg G
Monterey, CA 93940

831.658.5651

From: Lee, Kathleen <Kathleen.Lee@mail.house.gov>
Sent: Thursday, August 1, 2019 11:31 AM
To: Dave Stoldt <dstoldt@mpwmd.net>
Subject: RE: AWE's letter of support for tax exempt water rebates

Dave,

Thank you for sharing this letter and I will be sure to share it with Mark Dennin, who is our legislative assistant for Ways and Means and tax issues.

Thank you,
Kathleen Lee

From: Dave Stoldt <dstoldt@mpwmd.net>
Sent: Thursday, August 1, 2019 10:56 AM
To: Lee, Kathleen <Kathleen.Lee@mail.house.gov>
Subject: Fwd: AWE's letter of support for tax exempt water rebates

Hi Kathleen,

Please ensure Jimmy is aware of this important issue. Thanks.

Dave

Begin forwarded message:

April 22, 2019

The Honorable Betty McCollum, Chairwoman
House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and
Agencies
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Lisa Murkowski, Chairwoman
Senate Committee on Appropriations
Interior, Environment and
Agencies
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable David Joyce, Ranking Member
House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and Related
Related Agencies
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Tom Udall, Ranking Member
Senate Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on
Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and Related
Related Agencies
Washington, DC 20510

RE: SUPPORT FOR WATERSENSE® IN FISCAL YEAR 2020

Dear Chairwoman McCollum, Ranking Member Joyce, Chairwoman Murkowski, and Ranking Member Udall:

The 126 undersigned water utilities, manufacturers, distributors, consumer groups, and water efficiency advocates write to express our strong support for the WaterSense program at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Since its inception in 2006, this voluntary public/private partnership has helped Americans save more than 3 trillion gallons of water and more than \$65 billion in water and energy bills. Additionally, the use of WaterSense labeled products has saved more than 400 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

Congress recognized the success and importance of WaterSense this past December by authorizing the program as part of America's Water Infrastructure and Improvement Act. That bill, signed into law by President Trump, gave WaterSense statutory status for the first time.

Yet, President Trump's proposed FY 2020 budget proposes elimination of the WaterSense program. We urge you to reject the administration's proposal and approve funding for WaterSense in FY 2020 at the current level of \$3.1 million or higher.

WaterSense works with over 2,000 business and organizational partners, with nearly 28,000 water-efficient products carrying the WaterSense label. Public and private utilities in all 50 states tailor successful water conservation programs around consumer use of WaterSense labeled products. And because of the nexus between water and energy use, the billions of gallons of water saved by WaterSense result in billions of kilowatt hours of energy that are not used to heat, pump and distribute water.

For all of these reasons, we believe that the WaterSense program is deserving of your support.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

The following 126 national, regional and local organizations:

Alliance for Water Efficiency
Chicago, IL

Alameda County Water District
Fremont, CA

American Rivers
Decatur, GA

American Water Works Association
Denver, CO

Amy Vickers & Associates, Inc.
Amherst, MA

Apache Junction Water Utilities
Apache Junction, AZ

Arizona Municipal Water Users Association
Phoenix, AZ

Arizona Nursery Association
Tempe, AZ

Athens-Clarke County Public Utilities Department
Athens, GA

City of Austin
Austin, TX

City of Bellingham
Bellingham, WA

City of Bend
Bend, OR

Bernalillo County Public Works
Albuquerque, NM

City of Big Bear Lake Department of Water and Power
Big Bear Lake, CA

Broward County Environmental Planning & Community Resilience Division
Fort Lauderdale, FL

City of Buckeye
Buckeye, AZ

Business for Water Stewardship
Portland, OR

C+C
Seattle, WA

Cahaba River Society
Birmingham, AL

California Water Efficiency Partnership
Sacramento, CA

California Water Services Company
Torrance, CA

Carpinteria Valley Water District
Carpinteria, CA

Cavanaugh
Winston Salem, NC

Center for Water-Energy Efficiency, University of California, Davis
Davis, CA

Center for Water Efficient Landscaping, Utah State University
Logan, UT

Cobb County Water System
Marietta, GA

Codes and Standards International
Belen, NM

Colorado WaterWise
Denver, CO

Connecticut Water
Clinton, CT

Contra Costa Water District
Concord, CA

Cool Choices
Madison, WI

Denver Botanic Gardens
Denver, CO

City of Durham
Durham, NC

East Bay Municipal Utility District
Oakland, CA

Elevate Energy
Chicago, IL

Ewing Irrigation & Landscape Supply
Phoenix, AZ

Exergy Systems, Inc.
San Jose, CA

City of Flagstaff
Flagstaff, AZ

Flo Technologies, Inc.
Culver City, CA

Foothill Municipal Water District
La Cañada Flintridge, CA

Global Water Policy Project
Los Lunas, NM

Global Water Works
Libertyville, IL

Golden State Water Company
San Dimas, CA

City of Goodyear
Goodyear, AZ

Green Builder Coalition
Glen Carbon, IL

Greywater Action
Berkeley, CA

Hawaii Commission on Water Resource Management
Honolulu, HI

Hawaii First Water, LLC
Kailua Kona, HI

City of Hays
Hays, KS

Helix Water District
La Mesa, CA

Huron River Watershed Council
Ann Arbor, MI

Imagine H2O
San Francisco, CA

Intellecty Inc.
San Diego, CA

**International Association of Plumbing
and Mechanical Officials**
Ontario, CA

International Code Council
Washington, DC

Irrigation Association
Fairfax, VA

**Jordan Valley Water Conservancy
District**
West Jordan, UT

Kohler Co.
Kohler, WI

Lane Community College
Eugene, OR

LIXIL Corp/American Standard Brands
Piscataway, NJ

Maddaus Water Management
Sacramento, CA

Madison Water Utility
Madison, WI

ManageWater Consulting, Inc.
Redwood City, CA

Marin MWD
Corte Madera, CA

**Massachusetts Water Works
Association**
Acton, MA

Maureen Erbeznik & Associates
Los Angeles, CA

City of Mesa
Mesa, AZ

**Metropolitan North Georgia Water
Planning District**
Atlanta, GA

**Metropolitan Water District of
Southern California**
Los Angeles, CA

**Miami-Dade Water and Sewer
Department**
Miami, FL

**Monterey Peninsula Water
Management District**
Monterey, CA

**Municipal Water District of Orange
County**
Fountain Valley, CA

Myoma Dunes Water Company
Bermuda Dunes, CA

National Wildlife Federation
Washington, DC

**Northern Arizona Municipal Water
Users Association**
Scottsdale, AZ

**Northern Colorado Water
Conservancy District**
Berthoud, CO

Nth Solutions LLC
Exton, PA

O'Cain Consulting, Inc.
Santa Monica, CA

City of Oceanside
Oceanside, CA

**Olivenhain Municipal Water
District**
Encinitas, CA

City of Peoria
Peoria, AZ

City of Phoenix,
Phoenix, AZ

Plumbing Manufacturers International
Tysons Corner, VA

City of Portsmouth
Portsmouth, NH

Purlin, LLC
Sarasota, FL

Rain Bird Corporation
Tucson, AZ

Ramona's Plumber
Ramona, CA

Rancho California Water District
Temecula, CA

Regional Water Authority
Citrus Heights, CA

Regional Water Providers Consortium
Portland, OR

Rogue Water, LLC
Fort Worth, TX

City of Round Rock
Round Rock, TX

City of Sacramento
Sacramento, CA

Sacramento Suburban Water District
Sacramento, CA

San Antonio Water System
San Antonio, TX

San Lorenzo Valley Water District
Boulder Creek, CA

City of San Marcos
San Marcos, TX

City of Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara, CA

City of Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz, CA

City of Santa Monica
Santa Monica, CA

Scotts Miracle-Gro
Marysville, OH

Scottsdale Water
Scottsdale, AZ

Seelig and Associates
Livermore, CA

**San Francisco Public Utilities
Commission**
San Francisco, CA

Southern Nevada Water Authority
Las Vegas, NV

**Southern Oregon Landscape
Association**
Medford, OR

STEMhero
Albany, OR

Sustainable Waters LLC
Crozet, VA

T&S Brass and Bronze Works, Inc.
Travelers Rest, SC

Tacoma Water
Tacoma, WA

Texas Water Foundation
Austin, TX

**The Meadows Center for Water
and the Environment**
San Marcos, TX

Tohono O'odham Nation
Sells, AZ

TOTO USA, Inc.
Ontario, CA

Tualatin Valley Water District
Beaverton, OR

Tucson Water
Tucson, AZ

**Turfgrass Water Conservation
Alliance**
Albany, OR

U.S. Green Building Council
Washington, DC

**Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal
Water District**
Monrovia, CA

Wastewater Education
Traverse City, MI

Water Demand Management
Boulder, CO

**Water Supply Citizens Advisory
Committee**
Belchertown, MA

Water – Use it Wisely
Phoenix, AZ

Waterless Co.
Vista, CA

WaterNow Alliance
San Francisco, CA

City of Westminster
Westminster, CO