



REGULAR BOARD MEETING

AUGUST 29, 2017



**STOCKTON
EAST WATER
DISTRICT**

PROVIDING SERVICE SINCE 1948
www.sewd.net

DIRECTORS

Richard Atkins
Division 1

Andrew Watkins
Division 2

Alvin Cortopassi
Division 3

Melvin Panizza
Vice President
Division 4

Paul Sanguinetti
Division 5

Loralee McGaughey
Division 6

Thomas McGurk
President
Division 7

STAFF

Scot A. Moody
General Manager

Michael D. Johnson
Assistant General Manager

LEGAL COUNSEL

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6767 East Main Street
Stockton, CA 95215

Post Office Box 5157
Stockton, CA 95205

MEETING NOTICE

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
STOCKTON EAST WATER DISTRICT WILL BE HELD
AT NOON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 2017 AT THE
DISTRICT OFFICE, 6767 EAST MAIN STREET
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95215

Assistance for the Disabled: If you are disabled in any way and need accommodation to participate in the meeting, please contact Kristin Carido, Administrative Services Manager (209) 948-0333 at least 48-hours in advance for assistance so the necessary arrangements can be made.

Agendas and minutes are located on our website at www.sewd.net.

AGENDA

Page No

- A. Pledge of Allegiance (Legal Counsel Zolezzi) & Roll Call**
- B. Consent Calendar (None)**
- C. Public Comment (Non-Agenda Items)**
- D. Scheduled Presentations and Agenda Items**
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 - 2. Warrants – California Public Employees’ Retirement System 07
 - 3. Dr. Joe Waidhofer Water Treatment Plant – Water Quality Disinfection Alternatives 09
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- E. Committee Reports**
 - 1. San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation – Water Committee Meeting, 08/22/17 23
 - 2. AD HOC Technical Review Committee Meeting for the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Work Group, 08/23/17 35
- F. Report of the General Manager**
 - 1. Water Supply Report as of 08/21/17 37
 - 2. Information Items
 - a. Material Included, but Bound Separately from Agenda Packet:

1. Who Will Represent Stanislaus County Utility Customers? Election For 3 Districts Coming, Modesto Bee, 08/20/17
 2. Water Agencies Testify Against Bill To Establish California's First-Ever Water Tax, ACWA News, 08/23/17
 3. Greater Stockton Chamber of Commerce – 53rd Annual Industrial Technology Barbeque, 09/13/17
 4. Water-Borne Parasite Causes Increase Of Nasty 'Crypto' Cases, The Stockton Record, 08/17/17
 5. State Tightens Rules On Popular Pesticide For Farmers, The Stockton Record, 08/18/17
 6. CCWD Moves Forward With Lake Tulloch Sewer Design, Calaveras Enterprise, 08/18/17
 7. Watering Restrictions May Finally Loosen, The Stockton Record, 08/19/17
 8. Lathrop May Spend \$123K For Study On Recycling Wastewater, Manteca Bulletin, 08/21/17
3. Report on General Manager Activities
 - a. ACWA State Legislative Committee Meeting, 08/25/17 39
- G. Director Reports**
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- H. Communications**
1. AgVenture San Joaquin County Thank You, 08/21/17 43
- I. Agenda Planning/Upcoming Events**
1. ACWA Groundwater Committee Meeting, 10:00 a.m., 08/31/17
 2. District Holiday – Labor Day, 09/04/17
- J. Report of the Counsel**
1. Closed Session - Potential Litigation
Government Code 54956.9 (c) – two cases
- K. Adjournment**

Certification of Posting

I hereby certify that on August 24, 2017 I posted a copy of the foregoing agenda in the outside display case at the District Office, 6767 East Main Street, Stockton, California, said time being at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Stockton East Water District (Government Code Section 54954.2).

Executed at Stockton, California on August 24, 2017.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'K. Carido', is written over a horizontal line.

Kristin Carido, Administrative Services Manager
Stockton East Water District

Any materials related to items on this agenda distributed to the Board of Directors of Stockton East Water District less than 72 hours before the public meeting are available for public inspection at the District's office located at the following address: 6767 East Main Street, Stockton, CA 95215. Upon request, these materials may be available in an alternative format to persons with disabilities.

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THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF STOCKTON EAST WATER DISTRICT WAS HELD AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE
6767 EAST MAIN STREET, STOCKTON, CA
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 2017 AT 12:00 NOON

A. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE AND ROLL CALL

President McGurk called the regular meeting to order at 12:21 p.m., and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Present at roll call were Directors Atkins, Cortopassi, McGaughey, McGurk, Panizza, Sanguinetti and Watkins. Also present were Manager Moody, Assistant Manager Johnson, Finance Director Vega, District Engineer Lee, Administrative Services Manager Carido, Administrative Clerk Curtis. Consultant Barkett and Legal Counsel Zolezzi arrived at 12:27 p.m.

B. CONSENT CALENDAR (None)

C. PUBLIC COMMENT (None)

D. SCHEDULED PRESENTATIONS AND AGENDA ITEMS

1. Minutes 08/15/17 Regular Meeting

A motion was moved and seconded to approve the August 15, 2017 Regular Meeting Minutes, as presented.

Roll Call:

Ayes: Atkins, Cortopassi, McGaughey, McGurk, Panizza, Sanguinetti, Watkins
Nays: None
Abstain: None
Absent: None

2. Warrants

- a. Fund 68 – Municipal & Industrial Groundwater Fund
- b. Fund 70 – Administration Fund
- c. Fund 71 – Water Supply Fund
- d. Fund 91 – Vehicle Fund
- e. Fund 94 – Municipal & Industrial Fund
- f. Payroll
- g. Summary
- h. Short Names/Acronym List
- i. SEWD Vehicles & Heavy Equipment

Manager Moody reported on the expenses on page 11, line items 12 & 13 for Woods Unlimited Inc. for replacement wood for decking on Unit #30 in the amount of \$1,210.76 and Shiplap apitong wood for decking on Unit #31 in the amount of \$1,163.37. Manager Moody reported the wood is for decking materials for the two vehicles, which is dated and needed to be replaced.

Director Atkins inquired on the expense on page 11, line item 3 for Campora Propane Service for propane for Unit #70 ordered on 07/27/17 in the amount of \$108.05. Manager Moody replied the District does not have a storage tank, but have smaller tanks that are rotated through Campora.

A motion was moved and seconded to approve the August 22, 2017 Warrants, as presented.

Roll Call:

Ayes: Atkins, Cortopassi, McGaughey, McGurk, Panizza, Sanguinetti, Watkins
Nays: None
Abstain: None
Absent: None

3. February 6, 2017 Claim for Damage or Injury (Mimms) – 9790 N. Alpine Road, Received by the District 08/11/17

Manager Moody provided the Board with information on the Claim dated February 6, 2017 for Damage or Injury (Mimms). Manager Moody reported the District received this claim on August 11, 2017. The property is located off Alpine Road and because of the location of the property, which is a distance from the river and the natural occurrence of water this year, staff's recommendation is to deny the claim for injury.

Manager Moody reported he will partner with Legal Counsel to draft a letter to the claimant.

A motion was moved and seconded to approve General Manager Moody to deny the claim for damages or injury on behalf of the District.

Roll Call:

Ayes: Atkins, Cortopassi, McGaughey, McGurk, Panizza, Sanguinetti, Watkins
Nays: None
Abstain: None
Absent: None

4. Notice of Acceptance of Completion – Electronic Motor Control Center (MCC-4M System) Replacement Project

Manager Moody provided the Board with the Notice of Acceptance of Completion (NOC) for the Electronic Motor Control Center (MCC-4M System) Replacement Project. Manager Moody reported the NOC's of Board approved Projects would be brought back to the Board for approval. This Project was approved by the Board on June 28, 2016.

Director Cortopassi inquired if the expense on page 14, line item 30 for Pacific Metro Electric Inc. (PME) for electrical support work for the MCC-4M replacement project in the amount of \$10,928.00 is payment for this Project. Assistant Manager Johnson replied yes, PME is the electrical contractor for this Project.

A motion was moved and seconded to approve the Notice of Completion for the Electronic Motor Control Center (MCC-4M System) Replacement Project, as presented.

Roll Call:

Ayes: Atkins, Cortopassi, McGaughey, McGurk, Panizza, Sanguinetti, Watkins
Nays: None
Abstain: None
Absent: None

5. Stockton East Water District – Engineering Department Activity Update

Manager Moody provided the Board with information on the Engineering Department Activity Update. District Engineer Lee reported the Engineering Department's current major project is identifying all the meters in the field. The District has ~200 accounts and a handful of those do not

have meters. District Engineer Lee reported staff is researching methods in which the meters can be read remotely by the use of an adapter that would be attached to the meter. A member of staff would have a handheld reader that would trigger the adapter so they could read the meter when driving by.

Manager Moody reported SB-88 will require the District to report meter reads weekly, if they do not submit alternative methods, like the adapter, for reading meters. District Engineer Lee added currently, it takes four members of staff, three days to read the meters. Director Atkins inquired if staff is physically driving to and reading each meter. District Engineer Lee replied yes. Manager Moody reported staff will bring recommendations back to the Board for consideration and approval.

District Engineer Lee reported staff is working on California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents for the Routine Maintenance Agreement for the California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) for installing and modifying dams.

District Engineer Lee reported staff is working on the Bellota Fish Passage Improvement Project. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) received \$4 million in funding, of which the DWR advised the District some of this funding could be used as seed money for the Bellota Project. District Engineer Lee estimates the design fee for this Project, to include CEQA documentation would be ~\$1-2 million. Manager Moody reported he is encouraged at the prospects of completing this Project as the DWR and CDFW have shown renewed interest in this Project.

District Engineer Lee reported staff continues to work on the Whittle's Bridge design and the pre-design report for the North Site Project.

Director McGaughey inquired why the Whittle's Bridge is marked as on hold. District Engineer Lee reported a draft contract with locations and the number of bridges was sent to the Whittles. They are currently reviewing the document to ensure the bridges are in the exact locations they want. Manager Moody added staff will not be performing any work until an agreement between both parties has been signed. This item was for information only.

6. Honeywell – Memorandum of Understanding Discussion

Manager Moody provided the Board with information on the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) from Honeywell. Manager Moody reported if there is Board interest, engineers from Honeywell will come onsite and assess the District's lighting, pump controllers, motors and anything else that consumes energy at the Plant. Honeywell will look at current energy bills and consumption and determine what can be modified to reduce energy costs. Manager Moody reported once the walkthrough and assessment is complete, representatives from Honeywell will present the Board with their findings.

Director Cortopassi inquired if the meters the Engineering staff is looking into would be included in the Honeywell assessment. Manager Moody replied, not at this time, for now they would assess the Plant site only; however, the meters could be added.

Ryan Gunstream, Honeywell, reported there is no cost to the District for this initial step. The MOU is an opportunity for Honeywell to prove that there is potential work to be done and what the savings could be from some modifications.

Director Watkins inquired at what point the District will begin to pay for these services. Mr. Gunstream reported the District will pay a fee if they decide to walk away from a Project that has

been decided on. Mr. Gunstream reported District staff will be kept informed step-by-step of how the project is being engineered. Once the project is engineered it goes into project development, at which point, the District will be charged ~2% of the overall cost to hire subcontractors and implement the project. There was a consensus of the Board to move forward.

E. COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Advisory Water Advisory Commission Meeting, 08/16/17

President McGurk attended the August 16, 2017 San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Advisory Water Commission Meeting. President McGurk reported there was discussion on the Acampo Area Drainage Innovation Project Update. As the flooding and erosion was threatening a County road, County staff and Supervisor Winn looked at the area and developed a short-term solution, which will be followed up by a long-term solution to the issue. President McGurk reported there are parcels located within the problem area that are fallow. Those parcels will be converted to storm water retention ponds and will be tied to the plumbing that will help the drainage flow over Highway 99. The retention ponds would recharge storm water, especially if storm water is defined as Beneficial Use, and in the future, surface water could be put into the retention ponds. President McGurk reported there was an update provided on the Delta and Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). President McGurk reported Dave Peterson of Peterson Brustad gave a synopsis on DWR and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (CVFPB), which says 40,000 AF more of water should be added to the flood pool at New Hogan. Manager Moody reported within the 2017 Central Valley Flood Protection Plan there are \$100 million worth of flood protection projects that could be eliminated by more off-stream storage on the Calaveras River. The next meeting is scheduled for September 20, 2017.

F. REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER

1. Water Supply Report as of 08/21/17

Manager Moody provided a handout of the Water Supply Report that included storage, release, and production data collected from various sources as of midnight last night.

Manager Moody reported there is 214,783 AF in storage at New Hogan Reservoir. Current releases are set at 211 cfs. There is 2,067,070 AF in storage at New Melones Reservoir. Current release at Goodwin Dam to Stanislaus River are set at 1,504 cfs and release to all water users are set at 2,932 cfs. The water treatment plant is currently processing 34 mgd. The City of Stockton is currently processing 27 mgd.

2. Information Items:

Manager Moody noted items: F2a-1, F2a-2, F2a-3, F2a-4, F2a-5, F2a-6, F2a-7, F2a-8 and F2a-9.

3. Report on General Manager Activities

Manager Moody queried the Board on their preference for holding an Eastern Water Alliance meeting on either September 11, 2017 and September 15, 2017. Manager Moody advised staff will reach out to members to schedule on Monday, September 11, 2017.

G. DIRECTOR REPORTS

H. COMMUNICATIONS

I. AGENDA PLANNING/UPCOMING EVENTS

1. San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation – Water Committee Meeting, 5:30 p.m., 08/22/17
2. AD HOC Technical Review Committee Meeting for the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Work Group, 2:00 p.m., 08/23/17
3. ACWA State Legislative Committee Meeting, 10:00 a.m., 08/25/17
4. Stockton East Water District Employee BBQ & Potluck, 12:00 Noon, 08/25/17

J. REPORT OF THE COUNSEL

1. Closed Session - Potential Litigation
Government Code 54956.9 (c) – one case

President McGurk adjourned the meeting to closed session at 1:03 p.m. to discuss closed session agenda items. The regular meeting reconvened at 1:36 p.m., with no reportable action.

J. ADJOURNMENT

President McGurk adjourned the meeting at 1:37 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Scot A. Moody
Secretary of the Board

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**STOCKTON EAST WATER DISTRICT
INVOICES FOR BOARD PACKAGE
CALPERS SPECIAL CHECK REQUEST
AUGUST 29, 2017**

Vendor name	Distr/Account #	Description	Amount	Invoice No.
1 CA Public Employees Retirement System (Calpers)	70 10-5106-0	Fees for GASB-68 Reports & Schedules 08/16/17	700.00	100000015045177
2 CA Public Employees Retirement System (Calpers)	70 10-5049-0	Retirement Contributions Payroll 081117-Admn.	4,358.17	08/11/17 1245106351
		Total Fund 70 Admin	\$ 5,058.17	
1 CA Public Employees Retirement System (Calpers)	71 10-5058-0	Retirement Contributions Payroll 081117-WS-NH	975.35	08/11/17 1245106351
2 CA Public Employees Retirement System (Calpers)	71 10-5049-0	Retirement Contributions Payroll 081117-WS-NM	2,944.28	08/11/17 1245106351
		Total Fund 71 Water Supply	\$ 3,919.63	
1 CA Public Employees Retirement System (Calpers)	94 10-5049-0	Retirement Contributions Payroll 081117-M&I	11,696.14	08/11/17 1245106351
		Total Fund 94 Municipal & Industrial	\$ 11,696.14	
		Grand Total for Special Check Request on RBM 08/29/17	\$ 20,673.94	

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TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Water Quality & Treatment Solutions, Inc.
An Environmental Engineering & Science Consulting Company

www.WQTS.com

Date: August 11, 2017

WQTS Project No.: 0103.0020

To: Ms. Cathy Lee, P.E.
Stockton East Water District

From: Issam Najm, Ph.D., P.E.

Project: Evaluation of DBP Control Alternatives at the Dr. Joe Waidhofer Water Treatment Plant

Re: Conceptual Design and Cost of Converting the Water Served to the City of Stockton from Chlorine to Chloramine – **DRAFT**

WQTS is providing technical support services to the Stockton East Water District (SEWD) in its effort to minimize the formation of Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) in the treated water from the Dr. Joe Waidhofer Water Treatment Plant (DJW WTP). One of the options being considered is to convert the treated water served to the City of Stockton from free chlorine to chloramine, which achieves two objectives: First, it suppresses the additional formation of DBPs in the City's distribution system, and second, it is chemically compatible with the City's own water, which also contains chloramine. This Technical Memorandum (TM) describes the specifics of how chloramination of the water served to the City may be implemented at the DJW WTP, outlines a conceptual design of the chemical feed systems required, and provides an opinion of probable capital and annual operations and maintenance (O&M) costs of the added system.

Background

SEWD provides surface water for agricultural irrigation and wholesale treated surface water from the DJW WTP for urban uses to the City of Stockton and the California Water Service Company (CalWater). The DJW WTP is a conventional filtration plant. A schematic process flow diagram of the DJW WTP is presented in Figure 1. Raw water entering the plant is treated with chlorine for preoxidation, and alum for coagulation. The water then passes through a flash mix basin, before it splits between two trains. While both trains use conventional mechanical flocculation, one has conventional sedimentation, while the other has high-rate plate settlers. The settled water flows from both trains are routed to dual-media filters containing GAC over sand. Filtered water is dosed with sodium hydroxide to adjust pH for corrosion control and with chlorine for disinfection before it flows to two below-grade finished water reservoirs. Water is then routed to a high-service pump station where it is pumped in two directions: One to the City of Stockton, and one to CalWater.

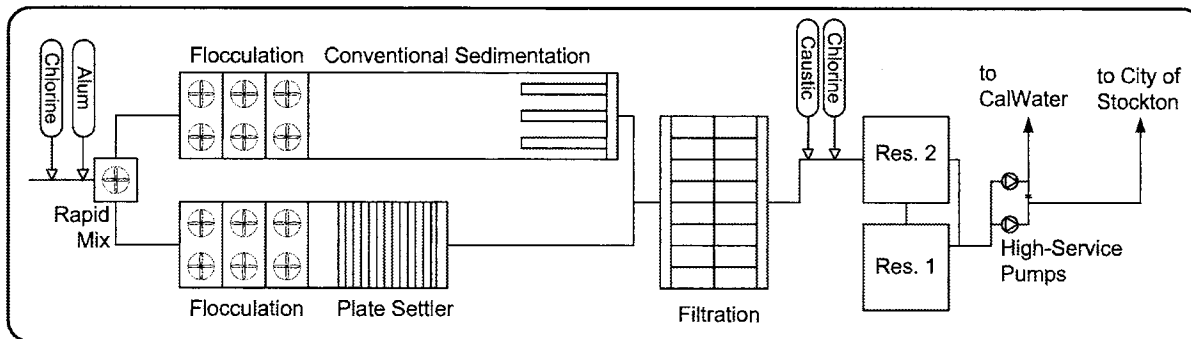


Figure 1 - Process Flow Diagram of the DJW WTP

Chloramine Conversion

Based on conversation with SEWD staff, the treated water produced by the DJW WTP contains approximately 0.8 mg/L of free chlorine by the time it leaves the storage reservoirs and enters the high-service pump station. This residual concentration is typical for free chlorine systems, but is too low for a chloraminated water. The City of Stockton's water contains approximately 2.5 mg/L chloramine, which is in line with typical practice in California. The water delivered by the DJW WTP to the City should match the chloramine level in the City's water.

Figure 2 shows a schematic of the chemical addition and monitoring scheme that should be implemented with a chloramine conversion system. Treated water will be injected with chlorine to raise the residual to a range of 2.5 to 3.0 mg/L. An online free chlorine analyzer is used to measure the resulting free chlorine residual upstream of ammonia addition. This chlorine analyzer will be used, along with the water flowmeter on the pipe serving the City, to pace the chlorine feed rate as well as the downstream ammonia feed rate. The ammonia dose will be set at a target fraction of the chlorine residual measured by the upstream free chlorine analyzer. This fraction is typically between 0.20 and 0.22, which translates into a chlorine:ammonia ratio of 4.5:1 to 5:1.

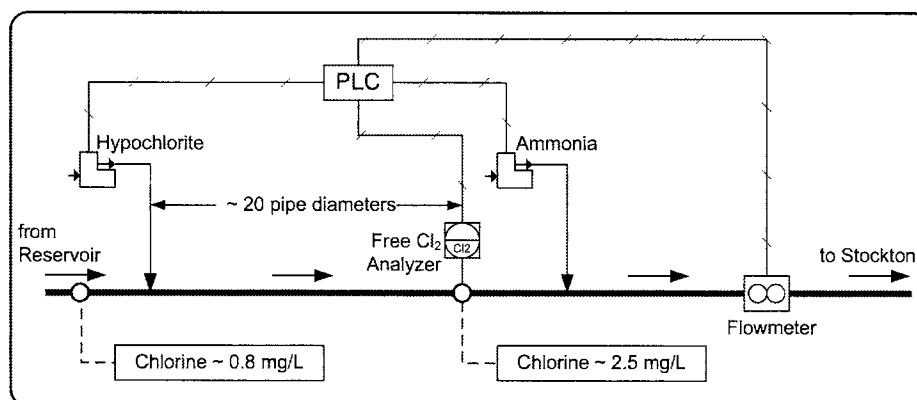


Figure 2 - Conceptual Approach to Converting Water from Free Chlorine to Chloramine

Conceptual Design Criteria

Table 1 summarizes a conceptual design criteria for the required components, which primarily include the chlorine and ammonia storage and feed systems. While the plant already has gaseous chlorine, the conceptual design is based on the assumption that a sodium hypochlorite feed system will be set up in a new building close to the chlorine injection point instead of running a new chlorinated water line from the existing plant chemical feed building.

The design assumes a flow range of 10 to 30 MGD that require conversion to chloramine, and that the water exiting the treated-water reservoirs contains approximately 0.8 mg/L free chlorine. While commercial sodium hypochlorite contains 12.5% free chlorine by weight, this value decreases over time, especially in hot-weather conditions. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume a working content of 11% for the purpose of design. At this content, an estimated dose of 2.0 mg/L results in a solution consumption rate between 155 and 464 gallons/day (gpd). At this rate, one 4,500-gallon delivery will be required every 10 days at full flow of 30 MGD. WQTS recommends the use of two hypochlorite tanks that store 10,000 gallons of solution. This volume will provide sufficient chlorine for a minimum of 22 days of operation at the maximum flowrate of 30 MGD. Each hypochlorite tank is assumed to be a vertical Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) tank with a diameter of 10 ft. Three pumps will be used, two duty and one standby, each with a flow range of 3.2 gph to 9.7 gph.

Aqua ammonia is typically a solution of alkaline ammonium hydroxide, NH_4OH . This type of solution typically off-gases resulting in the release of gaseous ammonia. To minimize off-gassing, the solution is chilled to 65 °F by continuously circulating the solution through a chiller. Alternatively, the aqua ammonia solution can be stored in pressurized steel vessels to control off-gassing, and thus eliminate the need for a chiller. Another option is to use ammonium sulfate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, which is commonly referred to as Liquid Ammonium Sulfate (LAS). LAS does not off-gas, but is relatively new to the municipal market, and is more costly than aqua ammonia.

While the type of ammonia solution used may be changed during preliminary design, which may change the size of the storage tanks, the ammonia dose does not change. For this TM, the use of 19% aqua ammonia in pressurized steel vessels is assumed. The result is a solution consumption rate of 34 to 103 gal/day. At this rate, one 4,500-gallon delivery will be required every 44 days at full flow of 30 MGD. Two 10-ft diameter vessels, each sized to hold 3,250-gallons, will be used to provide sufficient volume to receive a full load of 4,500-gallons with sufficient working volume to account for possible delays in delivery. Two duty and one standby pumps will be used, each required to deliver a flow between 0.7 and 2.1 gph.

Table 1 – Conceptual Design Criteria of Hypochlorite & Ammonia Storage & Feed Systems

Item	Unit	Value		
		@ Min. Flow	@ Ave. Flow	@ Max. Flow
Flowrate	MGD	10	20	30
Current Free Cl ₂ Residual	mg/L	0.8	0.8	0.8
Target Chlorine Conc.	mg/L as Cl ₂	2.5	2.5	2.5
Chlorine Dose	mg/L as Cl ₂	2.0	2.0	2.0
Ammonia Dose	mg/L as N	0.50	0.50	0.50
<i>Sodium Hypochlorite System</i>				
Assumed % Content	% by wt.	11%	11%	11%
Consumption Rate	gal/day	155	309	464
Volume Stored	gallons	10,000	10,000	10,000
Days btwn 4,500-gal deliveries	days	29	15	10
Days of Storage	days	65	32	22
No of Tanks	--	2	2	2
Volume per Tank	gallons	6,000	6,000	6,000
Tank Diameter	ft	10	10	10
Solution Depth in Tank	ft	10	10	10
Solution feed rate	gph	6.4	12.9	19.3
No. of Duty Pumps	--	2	2	2
No. of Standby Pumps	--	1	1	1
Feed rate per Pump	gph	3.2	6.4	9.7
<i>Ammonia System</i>				
Assumed % Content	% by wt.	19%	19%	19%
Consumption Rate	gal/day	34.4	68.7	103.1
Volume Stored	gallons	6,500	6,500	6,500
Days btwn 4,500-gal deliveries	days	131	65	44
Days of Storage	days	189	95	63
No of Tanks	--	2	2	2
Volume per Tank	gallons	3,900	3,900	3,900
Tank Diameter	ft	10	10	10
Solution Depth in Tank	ft	6.6	6.6	6.6
Solution feed rate	gph	1.4	2.9	4.3
No. of Duty Pumps	--	2	2	2
No. of Standby Pumps	--	1	1	1
Feed rate per Pump	gph	0.7	1.4	2.1

Figure 3 shows a conceptual layout for a 28-ft by 45-ft chemical feed building that houses the hypochlorite and ammonia storage and feed components. The storage rooms are separate from each other. Each room has its own secondary containment sized to store the full volume of one tank. It should be noted that the use of double-walled steel vessels for ammonia storage eliminates the need for secondary containment. Nonetheless, secondary containment around the ammonia tanks is shown and is sized to hold a full volume of one tank.

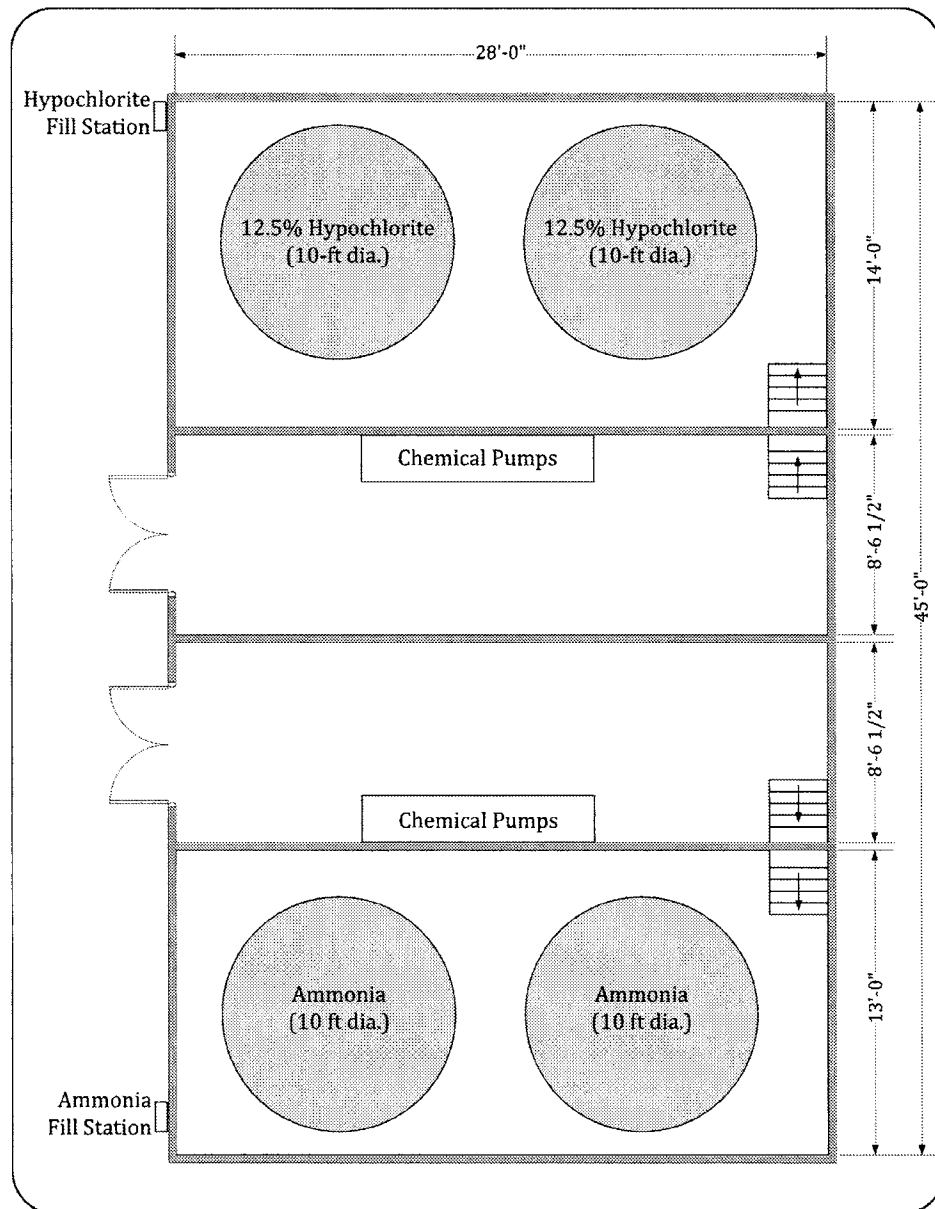


Figure 3 – Potential Layout of the Chemical Storage & Feed Building

Siting of the Chemical Building & Locations of Chlorine and Ammonia Feed

A number of factors need to be considered when siting the chemical building. At a minimum, it needs to be accessible by tanker trucks for chemical deliveries, but should also be easily accessible by the operators, have easy access to power, drainage, and SCADA connections. In addition, it is desirable to site it at a location that requires minimal excavation work for both the building and the chemical injection locations.

Figure 4 shows an overall map of the DJW WTP with specific emphasis on the treated water pipe routing. The filtered water exits the filter building, passes along the south side of the HS pump station, and then to the inlet vault to the two finished water reservoirs. The water existing the reservoirs is then routed back to the HS pump station where it enters below grade on the west side of the building and terminates under the pumps. Inside the building, a number of pumps draw water from the finished water line, and pump it in two directions: one exits the building on the west side and is routed north-west to be served to Cal Water. The other exists the building on the north side, and then turns in a southwest direction, passing by Reservoir #1 before it splits between two lines that serve the City of Stockton. It is noted that the lines to the City of Stockton have flowmeters that can be used to pace the hypochlorite and ammonia feed systems.

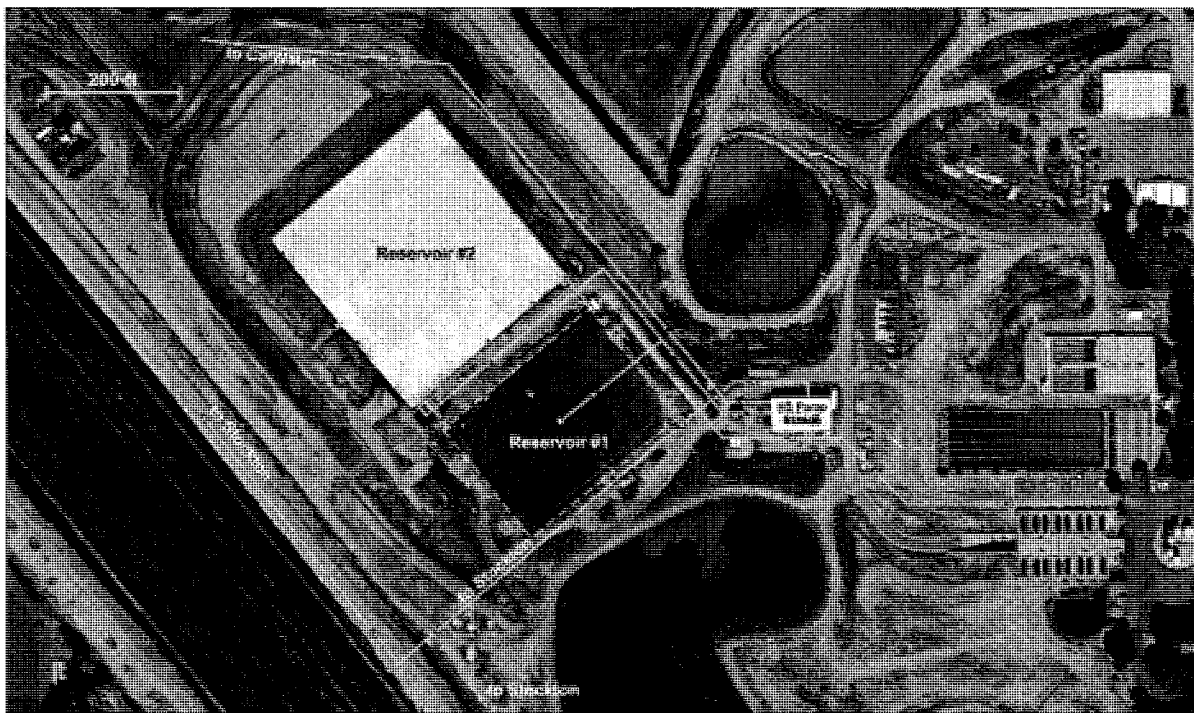


Figure 4 – Overall DJW WTP Map Showing the Treated Water Pipe Layout across the Plant

Figure 5 presents one possible siting scenario for the chemical building and chemical injection points. The chemical building can be located on the slope to the east of the HS pump station building. There is currently a small diesel generator on that slope, but it is our understanding that it has not been used for a very long time, and is essentially obsolete. If this generator is removed, the chemical building shown in Figure 3 can fit in that spot with sufficient room in front of it for vehicle parking while working in the building. Three lines are shown existing the building and routed on the north side of the HS pump station. One line is the hypochlorite injection line, which is shown entering the HS pump station building. The other is the ammonia line, which is connected to the treated water pipe as shown. The third line is a sample line that draws water back to the chemical building where it will be used to monitor the free chlorine concentration in the water as shown in the schematic in Figure 2. The specific locations of the sample line draw point and/or the ammonia injection location may need to be moved to provide additional contact time. This could be addressed during preliminary design.

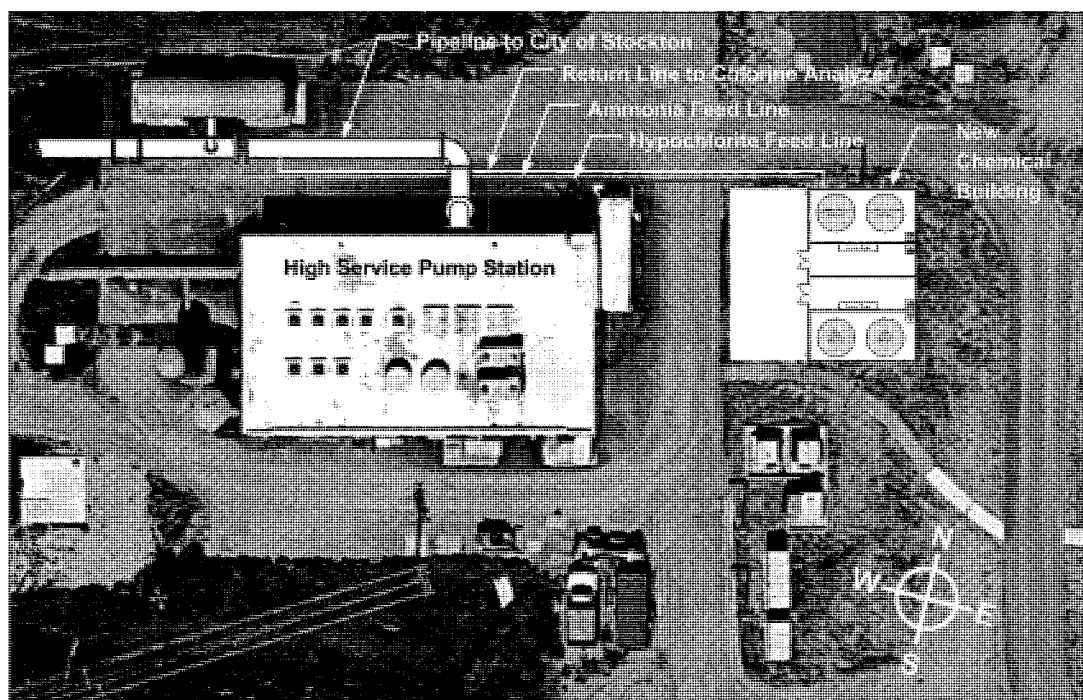


Figure 5 – Potential Siting of the New Chemical Building and the Chlorine and Ammonia Feed Locations

Opinion of Probable Cost

Table 2 presents a breakdown of the opinion of probable total capital cost for the project. The total probable capital cost is projected at a value between \$1.6M and \$3.4M, with a most probable value of \$2.3M. This value breaks down as \$1.3M for construction, and \$0.97M for engineering, permitting, construction management, and startup support services.

Table 2 – Opinion of Probable Capital Cost

Category	Item	Size/Basis	Cost	Subtotal
Equipment	Hypochlorite Tanks	6,000 gal., FRP; 2ea.	\$40,000	
	Ammonia Tanks	3,500 gal., Steel; 2ea.	\$100,000	
	Chemical Pumps	6 pumps; \$3,000 ea.	\$18,000	
	Online Analyzer	Cl ₂ Analyzer	\$2,500	
	Misc. Items		\$30,000	
	Installation	50% of Equipment	\$96,500	\$289,500
Building		1,260 ft ² @ \$150/ft ²		\$189,000
Construction	Mobilization	10% of Equip. + Bldg.	\$48,000	
	Site Work & Yard Piping	20% of Equip. + Bldg.	\$96,000	
	Electrical & HVAC	25% of Equip. + Bldg.	\$120,000	
	I&C	25% of Equip. + Bldg.	\$120,000	
	Contractor OH & P	15% of all above	\$129,000	
	Construction Contingency	30% of all above	\$297,000	
Total Construction Cost				\$1.3 M
Prof. Services	Engineering Design	20% of Construction	\$258,000	
	Environmental Permitting	10% of Construction	\$129,000	
	Construction Management	20% of Construction	\$258,000	
	DDW Permitting	2% of Construction	\$26,000	
	Admin & Legal	3% of Construction	\$39,000	
	Startup Support	5% of Construction	\$64,000	
	Engineering Contingency	25% of Above	\$193,000	
Total Professional Services				\$0.97 M
Most Probable Capital Cost				\$2.3 M
Range of Probable Capital Cost (-30% / +50%)				\$1.6 M – \$3.4 M

SEWD will incur additional annual cost in two categories as a result of the conversion to chloramine: one is chemical costs, primarily hypochlorite and ammonia, and the other is maintenance cost for the additional equipment and monitors. Table 3 summarizes the anticipated annual O&M cost based on an average annual flowrate of 20 MGD delivered to the City of Stockton. The total chemical cost is projected at \$111,000/yr, while the additional maintenance cost is projected at \$34,000/yr, resulting in a total probable added annual cost of \$145,000/yr.

Table 3 – Opinion of Probable Additional Annual O&M Cost

Category	Item	Basis	Unit Cost	Annual Cost
Chemicals	Sodium Hypochlorite	124,200 lbs dry / yr	\$0.75	\$93,000/yr
	Aqua Ammonia	30,440 lbs dry / yr	\$0.60	\$18,000/yr
Total Chemical Cost				\$111,000/yr
Maintenance		@ 1.5% of Capital		\$34,000/yr
Total Probable Annual O&M Cost				\$145,000 /yr

Summary

This TM presented a conceptual design of the chemical storage and feed systems required to convert the water served to the City of Stockton from free chlorine to chloramine. The daily flowrate is expected to range from a low of 10 MGD to a high of 30 MGD, with an average annual flowrate of 20 MGD. This is equivalent to 22,400 acre-feet (AF) per year.

A new chemical building is proposed to be sited next to the high service pump station. The building will contain storage and feed systems for sodium hypochlorite and aqua ammonia. Hypochlorite will be injected into the discharge header from the high service pumps serving the City of Stockton. Aqua ammonia will be injected in the line outside the building.

The total probable capital cost for the design, permitting, and construction of the required facilities is projected to be between \$1.6M and \$3.4M, with the most probable cost estimated at \$2.3M. The probable annual O&M cost to be incurred by SEWD to operate and maintain the added systems is projected at \$145,000/yr.

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Request for a Time Extension Form
8/21/2017

Entity: Stockton East Water District
Agreement#: R15AP00190
Region: Mid-Pacific
GOTR: Thomas Hawes
Fiscal Year Awarded: 2015
Original Project Completion Date: Sep 30, 2016
Revised Project Completion Date (if applicable): Sep 30, 2017

Please briefly explain the project: Groundwater Recharge project using excess surface water when available in a new 60 acre aquifer recharge basin to supplement the existing Farmington Groundwater Recharge program.

Please explain the reason(s) for the time extension: Environmental work is still on going. We have just received the environmental and cultural report for review on 8/21/2017.

Could the issue(s) have been avoided? Please explain. The cultural report was expanded to cover a large area of potential future expansion. This will facilitate future expansion work in the area and save process time.

Will an extension result in any additional costs to Reclamation? Please explain. No Costs to extend this agreement are anticipated.

Could the project be completed in a shorter amount of time than is requested?

Yes: No: X

If No, Please explain:

Cultural report is now delivered and being reviewed by BOR staff.

Are additional delays expected? What is the likelihood that another time extension will be necessary? This is the second extension being requested. It was anticipated that the ground disturbing activities would commence by now however the cultural report has taken longer than anticipated. Further delays are not anticipated.

WaterSMART
Drought Response Program

Will the time extension in any way minimize the expected project benefits or alter the project scope identified in the financial assistance agreement? Please explain.

Yes: _____ No: X

Has the project already received a time extension(s)?

Yes: X No: _____

Does the Drought Response Program Regional Coordinator recommend approving this request?

Yes: X No: _____

If No, Please explain:

 X RECOMMEND APPROVAL OF REQUEST

 RECOMMEND DENIAL OF REQUEST

Reclamation Drought Coordinator

____ 8/21/2017 ____
Date

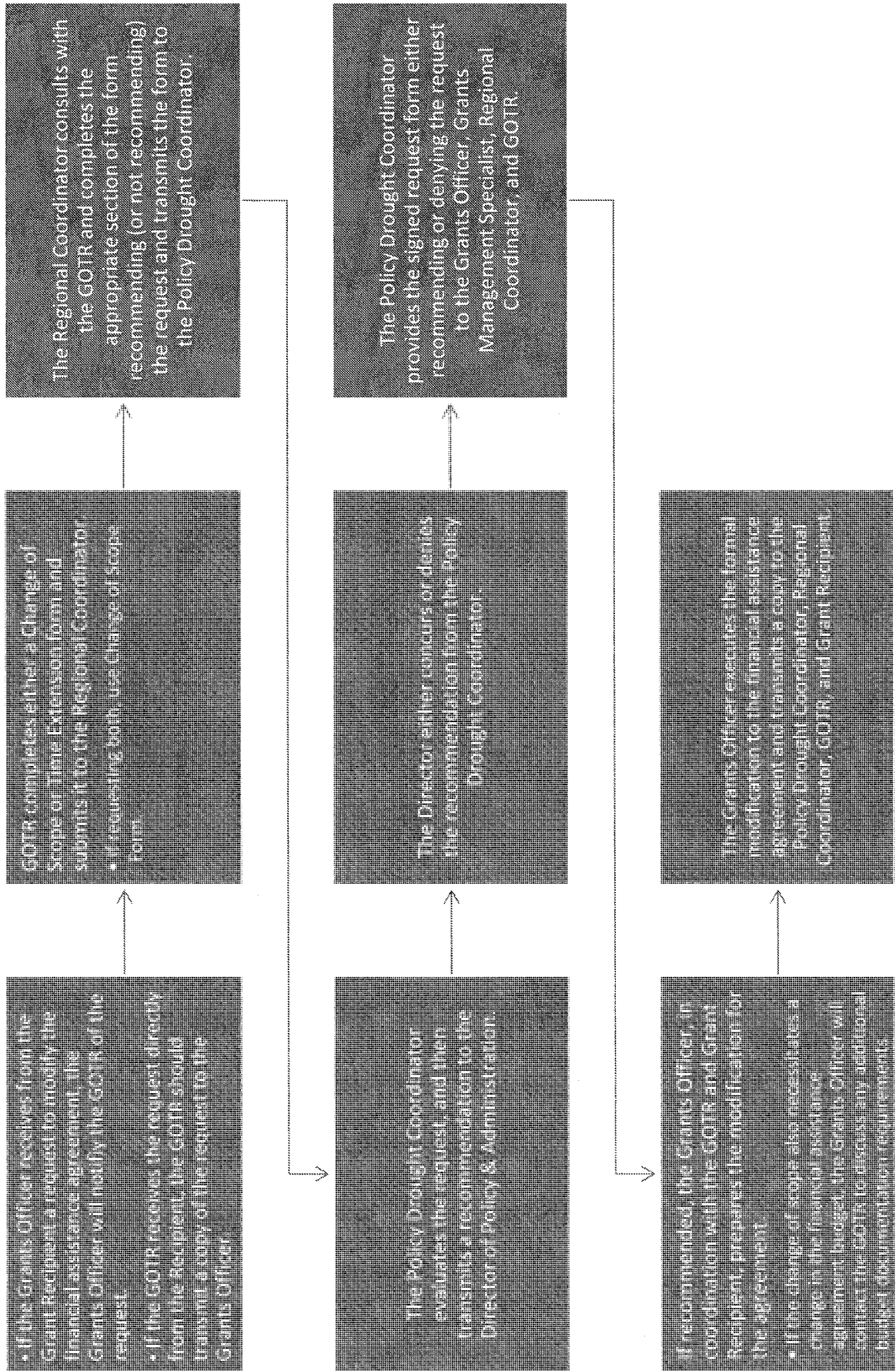
 CONCUR WITH RECOMMENDATION FOR APPROVAL OF REQUEST

 RECOMMEND DENIAL OF REQUEST

Director, Policy and Administration

Date

Requests to Modify the Financial Assistance Agreement



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**San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation
Water Committee**
San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation Boardroom
3290 North Ad Art Road
Stockton, CA 95215

AGENDA

August 22, 2017

5:30 PM

Consent Items:

- Approve the Agenda for August 22, 2017
- Approval of minutes for meeting of July 25, 2017(Attachment 1)
- Approval of attendees for meeting of July 25, 2017(Attachment 2)

Presentation:

- Dylan George, Pacific Gas and Electric
 - Karen Norene Mills, California Farm Bureau Federation
- Proposed changes to PG&E time of use periods
Attachment 3, Proposed Schedule

District Reports:

- Banta-Carbona-
- Central Delta-
- Coalition-
- Delta Caucus-
- EBMUD-
- NSJWCD-
- OID-
- RD's-
- SJC-
- SEWD-
- South Delta-
- SSJID-
- WID-

Old Business

SGMA Update:

1. The JPA is now discussing how costs will be allocated. County staff will be bringing back proposals to the JPA that will look at cost based on a number of different factors including acreage, historic groundwater use, and population.

CA Waterfix Update

1. NMFS Authorization to move forward with the proposed project (Attachment 4)
2. 11 counties(including San Joaquin) file suit (Attachment 5)

Informational:

- MIA BROWN NOW WORKS FOR SSJN (IN-HOUSE ~~FEELING~~)

1. Are Markets an easy solution for California's groundwater problems? The Bakersfield Californian. August 1, 2017. (Attachment 6)

Next Meeting:
September 26, 2017

Los Angeles Times

California invested heavily in solar power. Now there's so much that other states are sometimes paid to take it

By IVAN PENN

JUNE 22, 2017

On 14 days during March, Arizona utilities got a gift from California: free solar power.

Well, actually better than free. California produced so much solar power on those days that it paid Arizona to take excess electricity its residents weren't using to avoid overloading its own power lines.

It happened on eight days in January and nine in February as well. All told, those transactions helped save Arizona electricity customers millions of dollars this year, though grid operators declined to say exactly how much. And California also has paid other states to take power.

The number of days that California dumped its unused solar electricity would have been even higher if the state hadn't ordered some solar plants to reduce production — even as natural gas power plants, which contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, continued generating electricity.

Solar and wind power production was curtailed a relatively small amount — about 3% in the first quarter of 2017 — but that's more than double the same period last year. And the surge in solar power could push the number even higher in the future.

Why doesn't California, a champion of renewable energy, use all the solar power it can generate?

The answer, in part, is that the state has achieved dramatic success in increasing renewable energy production in recent years. But it also reflects sharp conflicts among major energy

players in the state over the best way to weave these new electricity sources into a system still dominated by fossil-fuel-generated power.

No single entity is in charge of energy policy in California. This has led to a two-track approach that has created an ever-increasing glut of power and is proving costly for electricity users. Rates have risen faster here than in the rest of the U.S., and Californians now pay about 50% more than the national average.

Perhaps the most glaring example: The California Legislature has mandated that one-half of the state's electricity come from renewable sources by 2030; today it's about one-fourth. That goal once was considered wildly optimistic. But solar panels have become much more efficient and less expensive. So solar power is now often the same price or cheaper than most other types of electricity, and production has soared so much that the target now looks laughably easy to achieve.

At the same time, however, state regulators — who act independently of the Legislature — until recently have continued to greenlight utility company proposals to build more natural gas power plants.

These conflicting energy agendas have frustrated state Senate Leader Kevin de Leon (D-Los Angeles), who opposes more fossil fuel plants. He has introduced legislation that would require the state to meet its goal of 50% of its electricity from renewable sources five years earlier, by 2025. Even more ambitiously, he recently proposed legislation to require 100% of the state's power to come from renewable energy sources by 2045.

"I want to make sure we don't have two different pathways," de Leon said. Expanding clean energy production and also building natural gas plants, he added, is "a bad investment."

Environmental groups are even more critical. They contend that building more fossil fuel plants at the same time that solar production is being curtailed shows that utilities — with the support of regulators — are putting higher profits ahead of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

"California and others have just been getting it wrong," said Leia Guccione, an expert in renewable energy at the Rocky Mountain Institute in Colorado, a clean power advocate. "The way [utilities] earn revenue is building stuff. When they see a need, they are perversely [incentivized] to come up with a solution like a gas plant."

Regulators and utility officials dispute this view. They assert that the transition from fossil fuel power to renewable energy is complicated and that overlap is unavoidable.

They note that electricity demand fluctuates — it is higher in summer in California, because of air conditioning, and lower in the winter — so some production capacity inevitably will be underused in the winter. Moreover, the solar power supply fluctuates as well. It peaks at midday, when the sunlight is strongest. Even then it isn't totally reliable.

Because no one can be sure when clouds might block sunshine during the day, fossil fuel electricity is needed to fill the gaps. Utility officials note that solar production is often cut back first because starting and stopping natural gas plants is costlier and more difficult than shutting down solar panels.

Eventually, unnecessary redundancy of electricity from renewables and fossil fuel will disappear, regulators, utilities and operators of the electric grid say.

“The gas-fired generation overall will show decline,” said Neil Millar, executive director of infrastructure at CAISO, the California Independent System Operator, which runs the electric grid and shares responsibility for preventing blackouts and brownouts. “Right now, as the new generation is coming online and the older generation hasn't left yet, there is a bit of overlap.”

Utility critics acknowledge these complexities. But they counter that utilities and regulators have been slow to grasp how rapidly technology is transforming the business. A building slowdown is long overdue, they argue.

Despite a growing glut of power, however, authorities only recently agreed to put on hold proposals for some of the new natural gas power plants that utilities want to build to reconsider whether they are needed.

A key question in the debate is when California will be able to rely on renewable power for most or all of its needs and safely phase out fossil fuel plants, which regulators are studying.

The answer depends in large part on how fast battery storage improves, so it is cheaper and can store power closer to customers for use when the sun isn't shining. Solar proponents say the technology is advancing rapidly, making reliance on renewables possible far sooner than previously predicted, perhaps two decades or even less from now — which means little need for new power plants with a life span of 30 to 40 years.

Calibrating this correctly is crucial to controlling electricity costs.

“It’s not the renewables that’s the problem. It’s the state’s renewable policy that’s the problem,” said Gary Ackerman, president of the Western Power Trading Forum, an association of independent power producers. “We’re curtailing renewable energy in the summertime months. In the spring, we have to give people money to take it off our hands.”

Not long ago, solar was barely a rounding error for California’s energy producers.

In 2010, power plants in the state generated just over 15% of their electricity production from renewable sources. But that was mostly wind and geothermal power, with only a scant 0.5% from solar. Now that overall amount has grown to 27%, with solar power accounting for 10%, or most of the increase. The solar figure doesn’t include the hundreds of thousands of rooftop solar systems that produce an additional 4 percentage points, a share that is ever growing.

Behind the rapid expansion of solar power: its plummeting price, which makes it highly competitive with other electricity sources. In part that stems from subsidies, but much of the decline comes from the sharp drop in the cost of making solar panels and their increased efficiency in converting sunlight into electricity.

The average cost of solar power for residential, commercial and utility-scale projects declined 73% between 2010 and 2016. Solar electricity now costs 5 to 6 cents per kilowatt-hour — the amount needed to light a 100-watt bulb for 10 hours — to produce, or about the same as electricity produced by a natural gas plant and half the cost of a nuclear facility, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Fly over the Carrizo Plain in California’s Central Valley near San Luis Obispo and you’ll see that what was once barren land is now a sprawling solar farm, with panels covering more than seven square miles — one of the world’s largest clean-energy projects. When the sun shines over the Topaz Solar Farm, the shimmering panels produce enough electricity to power all of the residential homes in a city the size of Long Beach, population 475,000.

Other large-scale solar operations blanket swaths of the Mojave Desert, which has increasingly become a sun-soaking energy hub. The Beacon solar project covers nearly two square miles and the Ivanpah plant covers about five and a half square miles.

The state's three big shareholder-owned utilities now count themselves among the biggest solar power producers. Southern California Edison produces or buys more than 7% of its electricity from solar generators, Pacific Gas & Electric 13% and San Diego Gas & Electric 22%.

Similarly, fly over any sizable city and you'll see warehouses, businesses and parking lots with rooftop solar installations, and many homes as well.

With a glut of solar power at times, CAISO has two main options to avoid a system overload: order some solar and wind farms to temporarily halt operations or divert the excess power to other states.

That's because too much electricity can overload the transmission system and result in power outages, just as too little can. Complicating matters is that even when CAISO requires large-scale solar plants to shut off panels, it can't control solar rooftop installations that are churning out electricity.

CAISO is being forced to juggle this surplus more and more.

In 2015, solar and wind production were curtailed about 15% of the time on average during a 24-hour period. That rose to 21% in 2016 and 31% in the first few months of this year. The surge in solar production accounts for most of this, though heavy rainfall has increased hydroelectric power production in the state this year, adding to the surplus of renewables.

Even when solar production is curtailed, the state can produce more than it uses, because it is difficult to calibrate supply and demand precisely. As more homeowners install rooftop solar, for example, their panels can send more electricity to the grid than anticipated on some days, while the state's overall power usage might fall below what was expected.

This means that CAISO increasingly has excess solar and wind power it can send to Arizona, Nevada and other states.

When those states need more electricity than they are producing, they pay California for the power. But California has excess power on a growing number of days when neighboring states don't need it, so California has to pay them to take it. CAISO calls that "negative pricing."

Why does California have to pay rather than simply give the power away free?

When there isn't demand for all the power the state is producing, CAISO needs to quickly sell the excess to avoid overloading the electricity grid, which can cause blackouts. Basic economics kick in. Oversupply causes prices to fall, even below zero. That's because Arizona has to curtail its own sources of electricity to take California's power when it doesn't really need it, which can cost money. So Arizona will use power from California at times like this only if it has an economic incentive — which means being paid.

In the first two months of this year, CAISO paid to send excess power to other states seven times more often than same period in 2014. "Negative pricing" happened in an average of 18% of all sales, versus about 2.5% in the same period in 2014.

Most "negative pricing" typically has occurred for relatively short periods at midday, when solar production is highest.

But what happened in March shows how the growing supply of solar power could have a much greater impact in the future. The periods of "negative pricing" lasted longer than in the past — often for six hours at a time, and once for eight hours, according to a CAISO report.

The excess power problem will ease somewhat in the summer, when electricity usage is about 50% higher in California than in the winter.

But CAISO concedes that curtailments and "negative pricing" is likely to happen even more often in the future as solar power production continues to grow, unless action is taken to better manage the excess electricity.

Arizona's largest utility, Arizona Public Service, is one of the biggest beneficiaries of California's largesse because it is next door and the power can easily be sent there on transmission lines.

On days that Arizona is paid to take California's excess solar power, Arizona Public Service says it has cut its own solar generation rather than fossil fuel power. So California's excess solar isn't reducing greenhouse gases when that happens.

CAISO says it does not calculate how much it has paid others so far this year to take excess electricity. But its recent oversupply report indicated that it frequently paid buyers as much as \$25 per megawatt-hour to get them to take excess power, according to the Energy Information Administration.

That's a good deal for Arizona, which uses what it is paid by California to reduce its own customers' electricity bills. Utility buyers typically pay an average of \$14 to \$45 per megawatt-hour for electricity when there isn't a surplus from high solar power production.

With solar power surging so much that it is sometimes curtailed, does California need to spend \$6 billion to \$8 billion to build or refurbish eight natural gas power plants that have received preliminary approval from regulators, especially as legislative leaders want to accelerate the move away from fossil fuel energy?

The answer depends on whom you ask.

Utilities have repeatedly said yes. State regulators have agreed until now, approving almost all proposals for new power plants. But this month, citing the growing electricity surplus, regulators announced plans to put on hold the earlier approvals of four of the eight plants to determine if they really are needed.

Big utilities continue to push for all of the plants, maintaining that building natural gas plants doesn't conflict with expanding solar power. They say both paths are necessary to ensure that California has reliable sources of power — wherever and whenever it is needed.

The biggest industrial solar power plants, they note, produce electricity in the desert, in some cases hundreds of miles from population centers where most power is used.

At times of peak demand, transmission lines can get congested, like Los Angeles highways. That's why CAISO, utilities and regulators argue that new natural gas plants are needed closer to big cities. In addition, they say, the state needs ample electricity sources when the sun isn't shining and the wind isn't blowing enough.

Utility critics agree that some redundancy is needed to guarantee reliability, but they contend that the state already has more than enough.

California has so much surplus electricity that existing power plants run, on average, at slightly less than one-third of capacity. And some plants are being closed decades earlier than planned.

As for congestion, critics note that the state already is crisscrossed with an extensive network of transmission lines. Building more plants and transmission lines wouldn't make the power system much more reliable, but would mean higher profits for utilities, critics say.

That is what the debate is about, said Jaleh Firooz, a power industry consultant who previously worked as an engineer for San Diego Gas & Electric for 24 years and helped in the formation of CAISO.

"They have the lopsided incentive of building more," she said.

The reason: Once state regulators approve new plants or transmission lines, the cost is now built into the amount that the utility can charge electricity users — no matter how much or how little it is used.

Given that technology is rapidly tilting the competitive advantage toward solar power, there are less expensive and cleaner ways to make the transition toward renewable energy, she said.

To buttress her argument, Firooz pointed to a battle in recent years over a natural gas plant in Redondo Beach.

Independent power producer AES Southland in 2012 proposed replacing an aging facility there with a new one. The estimated cost: \$250 million to \$275 million, an amount that customers would pay off with higher electricity bills.

CAISO and Southern California Edison, which was going to buy power from the new plant, supported it as necessary to protect against potential power interruptions. Though solar and wind power production was increasing, they said those sources couldn't be counted on because their production is variable, not constant.

The California Public Utilities Commission approved the project, agreeing that it was needed to meet the long-term electricity needs in the L.A. area.

But the California Coastal Conservancy, a conservation group opposed to the plant, commissioned an analysis by Firooz to determine how vital it was. Her conclusion: not at all.

Firooz calculated that the L.A. region already had excess power production capacity — even without the new plant — at least through 2020.

Along with the cushion, her report found, a combination of improved energy efficiency, local solar production, storage and other planning strategies would be more than sufficient to handle the area's power needs even as the population grew.

She questioned utility arguments.

“In their assumptions, the amount of capacity they give to the solar is way, way undercut because they have to say, ‘What if it’s cloudy? What if the wind is not blowing?’ ” Firooz explained. “That’s how the game is played. You build these scenarios so that it basically justifies what you want.”

Undeterred, AES Southland pressed forward with its proposal. In 2013, Firooz updated her analysis at the request of the city of Redondo Beach, which was skeptical that a new plant was needed. Her findings remained the same.

Nonetheless, the state Public Utilities Commission approved the project in March 2014 on the grounds that it was needed. But the California Energy Commission, another regulatory agency whose approval for new plants is required along with the PUC's, sided with the critics. In November 2015 it suspended the project, effectively killing it.

Asked about the plant, AES said it followed the appropriate processes in seeking approval. It declined to say whether it still thinks that a new plant is needed.

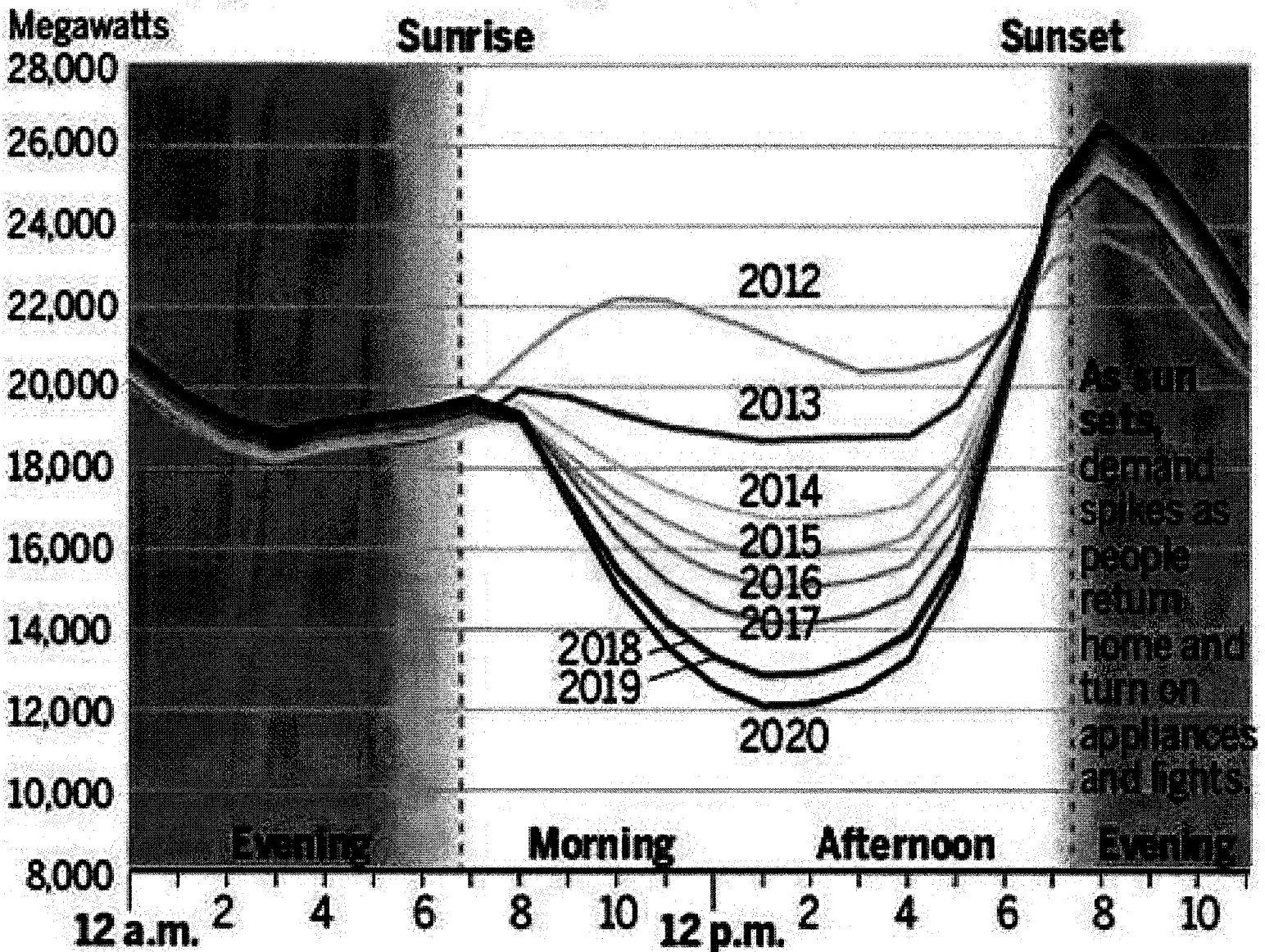
The existing facility is expected to close in 2020.

A March 2017 state report showed why critics are confident that the area will be fine without a new plant: The need for power from Redondo Beach's existing four natural gas units has been so low, the state found, that the units have operated at less than 5% of their capacity during the last four years.

It looks like a duck

California electrical grid operators have produced a graph they've nicknamed the Duck Curve. It shows the state's demand for electricity over a single day, subtracting out the state's growing supply of solar and wind power. In part because battery technology isn't developing as rapidly as solar technology, after the sun goes down the state's aging natural-gas plants will increasingly struggle to ramp up to meet the peak 8 p.m. demand.

Net load projections and actual readings for March 31



Source: California Independent System Operator BAY AREA NEWS GROUP

Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin
Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Work Group

Ad Hoc Technical Review Committee Meeting
2:00 p.m., August 23, 2017
SJC Public Works – Conference Room A

1. Introductions
2. Groundwater Model Update – Woodard & Curran
3. Draft Questionnaire for GSP Grant – GEI
4. GSP Cost Share Methodology – San Joaquin County
5. Next Meeting – September 27, 2017

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Weekly Water Report		As of: Aug. 21, 2017	As of: Aug. 28, 2017
New Hogan (NHG) TOC	317,100		AF
Storage:	214,783		AF
Net Storage Change:	-3,039		AF
Inflow:	14		CFS
Release:	211		CFS
New Melones (NML) Allocation	75,000		AF
Storage:	2,067,070		AF
Net Storage change:	-22,990		AF
Inflow:	1,329		CFS
Release:	3,023		CFS
Source: CDEC Daily Reports			

Goodwin Diversion (GDW)		
Inflow (Tulloch Dam):	2,993	CFS
Release to Stanislaus River (S-98):	1,504	CFS
Release to OID (JT Main):	875	CFS
Release to SSJID (SO Main):	352	CFS
Release to SEWD:	<u>201</u>	CFS
Total Release	2,932	CFS
Source: Tri-Dam Operations Daily Report		
Farmington Dam (FRM)		
Diverted to SEWD:	89	CFS
Diverted to CSJWCD:	111	CFS
Source: USACE WCDS Hourly Report		

Surface Water Used		
Irrigators on New Hogan:	18	
Irrigators on New Melones:	4	
DJWWTP Production:	34	MGD
North Stockton:	0	MGD
South Stockton:	6	MGD
Cal Water:	28	MGD
City of Stockton DWSP Production:	27	MGD

District Ground Water Extraction		
74-01	0	GPM
74-02	0	GPM
North	0	GPM
South	0	GPM
Extraction Well # 1	<u>0</u>	GPM
Total Well Water Extraction	0	GPM

Note: All flow data reported here is preliminary and subject to revision.

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AGENDA

ACWA State Legislative Committee

August 25, 2017

Capitol Event Center, 1020 11th St. Sacramento

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

-
- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Welcome | Kathy Cole, Chair |
| 2. Self-Introductions | Members, Guests, Staff |
| 3. Acting Executive Director's Report | Paul Kelley |
| A. ACWA Update | |
| B. Federal Update | |
| 4. Deputy Executive Director for Government Relations' Report | Cindy Tuck |
| A. SB 623 (Monning) Update | |
| B. Park and Water Bonds Update | |
| C. AB 401 Implementation (Affordability) Update | |
| 5. Long-Term Conservation Legislative Update | Whitnie Wiley |
| 6. Legal Affairs Committee Amicus Brief Process | Whitnie Wiley |
| 7. Little Hoover Commission Update | Wendy Ridderbusch |
| 8. Bill Packets #1 and #2 | |
| 9. Other Business | |
| 10. Adjourn | |

Reminder: State Legislative Committee Annual Planning Meeting on October 20, 2017

*** Will be held in ACWA's Board Room @ 910 K Street***

*Bill packets are also available online by logging on to www.acwa.com.

To access, go to the About ACWA tab > ACWA Committees (left hand side) > State Legislative > 2017 State Legislative Committee Meeting Materials (Members Only)

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YOU'RE INVITED TO AN

Employee Appreciation BBQ

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 2017
12:00 NOON
BOARDROOM

The Board of Directors will be BBQ'ing
for the group!

Please bring a side to share!

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Dear Mr. Scot Moody and Stockton East Water District,

Your continued and generous support of the AgVenture program is appreciated! Without such support, the program would not exist. Sponsorships directly benefit over 10,000 third graders as well as their parents and chaperones. Again, the value of your investment in the program is recognized and appreciated. Thank you!

Many thanks,

Krista McLean - Krista McLean

- Coordinator

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