

**MWD**

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

December 18, 1992

To: Board of Directors (Water Problems Committee -- Action)
(Finance & Insurance Committee--Information)

From: General Manager

Subject: Resolution of Intent to Impose a Water Standby Charge

Report

In December 1992 your Board determined that approximately \$50 million in firm revenue should be generated from a water standby charge during 1993-94. The proposed charge would consist of two elements. Each acre or parcel less than an acre within Metropolitan's service area would be assessed a \$5 base charge. This charge would be coupled with a component that varies by member agency based on historical water deliveries by the District from fiscal years 1988 through 1991 (omitting in-lieu and reclamation water). Therefore, land located within member agencies that rely more heavily on Metropolitan's water deliveries would be assessed a higher water standby charge than land within agencies less dependent on Metropolitan. The maximum standby charge would not exceed \$15. In accordance with the action taken by your Board, the water standby charge as described in this letter is proposed for fiscal year 1993-94 only.

Attachment A to this letter is a form of resolution to declare the Board's intention to act upon, at the May 1993 meeting, the General Manager's proposal to impose a standby charge using the formula adopted at the December 1992 meeting and described above. It is proposed that the District's authority to impose the water standby charge as provided in the Metropolitan Water District Act be implemented under the provisions of the Uniform Standby Charge Procedures Act. An engineer's report describing the benefits to be wholly or partially funded from proceeds of the water standby charge has been prepared by staff and is attached to the proposed resolution of intent.

A form of notification to be mailed to affected land owners has been included as Attachment B. The notification briefly describes the proposed charge, its purpose, gives the times and places at which the Board intends to hold public hearings, and outlines the protest

procedure. The notice will vary by member agency to indicate the proposed charge applicable to land within each agency. A list of the charges to be imposed within each member agency is part of the engineer's report attached to this Board letter.

The resolution of intent also sets out the dates and places at which your Board will hold public hearings for interested parties to present comments or protest the proposed water standby charge. Additionally, the resolution of intent establishes the criteria under which certain lands may be exempted from the water standby charge.

Under the resolution of intent, the governing body of a member agency, subagency, or city within the District can elect to pay the entire amount of the water standby charge which would otherwise be imposed upon lands within those public entities. If this election is irrevocably made before January 29, 1993, notifications need not be mailed to the affected land owners within the boundaries of the public entity. A public entity can make this election after the mailing, but Metropolitan must be notified of such election prior to the time that the District's water standby parcel charge data is transmitted to the county tax collectors in July 1993.

The adoption of a standby charge would be exempted from the California Environmental Quality Act by Public Resources Code Section 21080(b)(8) since the standby charge would be for the purpose of obtaining funds for capital projects necessary to maintain service within existing service areas. At such time that your Board adopts a water standby charge, it would be required to make a finding that the charges are for these purposes.

The amount of the proceeds to be collected from the proposed water standby charge will be segregated to insure that it is used only for the CEQA-exempt purposes for which it is imposed.

Board Committee Assignments

This letter was referred to:

The Water Problems Committee for action pursuant to its authority to make determinations regarding water standby charges under Administrative Code Section 2481(e).

The Finance and Insurance Committee for information pursuant to its authority to determine revenues to be obtained through water standby or availability of service charges, under Administrative Code Section 2441(e).

Recommendation

WATER PROBLEMS COMMITTEE FOR ACTION.

It is recommended that the Board of Directors adopt the resolution in the form shown as Attachment A to this letter, declaring the Board's intention to consider and act upon at the May 1993 meeting, the General Manager's recommendation to impose a water standby charge composed of a base charge of \$5 and a variable charge based on each member agency's historical use of water from the District, with the maximum standby charge not to exceed \$15 per acre for each acre or parcel less than an acre.


Carl Boronkay

MCF/CGP:jg

Attachments

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ATTACHMENT A

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
GIVING NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CONSIDER AND
ACT UPON RECOMMENDATION TO IMPOSE WATER
STANDBY CHARGES

WHEREAS, pursuant to a 1984 legislative grant of authority embodied in Section 134.5 of the Metropolitan Water District Act, the Board of Directors (Board) of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) may from time to time impose a water standby charge; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of the Uniform Standby Charge Procedures Act (USCPA), sections 54984-54984.9 of the Government Code, are available to any local agency authorized by law to provide water or water service, and authorized to fix, levy, or collect any standby or availability charge or assessment in connection with the provision of that service; and

WHEREAS, the amount of revenue to be raised by a water standby charge shall be as determined by the Board; and

WHEREAS, under such authority, the water standby charge may be imposed on each acre of land or each parcel of land less than an acre within Metropolitan to which water is made available for any purpose by Metropolitan whether the water is actually used or not.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California does hereby resolve, determine, and order as follows:

Section 1. That the public interest and necessity requires Metropolitan to develop firm net revenue, exclusive of ad valorem property taxes, of approximately \$50 million for fiscal year 1993-1994.

Section 2. That in order to allocate a reasonable share of the costs of benefits made available by Metropolitan throughout its service area in an equitable manner, such firm revenue, exclusive of ad valorem property taxes, should be raised by a water standby charge imposed upon land within Metropolitan's service area to which water is made available by Metropolitan for any purpose, whether the water is actually used or not.

Section 3. Notice is hereby given to the public and to each member public agency of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California of the intention of Metropolitan's Board to consider and take action at its regular meeting to be held May 11, 1993, on the General Manager's recommendation to impose a water standby charge for fiscal year 1993-1994 under the authority of the USCPA at composite rates of not more than \$15 per acre of land, or not more than \$15 per parcel of land less than an acre. The composite rates, which may vary by member public agency, shall consist in part of a uniform component of \$5 applicable throughout Metropolitan, and in part of a variable component, not exceeding \$10 in any member public agency, reflecting the allocation of historical water deliveries by Metropolitan to its 27 member public agencies. The standby charge is estimated to raise net revenue of approximately \$50 million.

Section 4. The particular charge, per acre or per parcel, applicable to land within each member public agency, the method of its calculation, and the specific data used in its determination are as specified in the engineer's report attached as Exhibit A to this resolution. The engineer's report, which forms the basis of the standby charge, is on file and available for review by interested parties at Metropolitan's headquarters.

Section 5. The proposed water standby charge, if imposed, shall be collected on the tax rolls together with the ad valorem property taxes which are levied by Metropolitan for the payment of pre-1978 voter approved indebtedness.

Section 6. The Board will meet in adjourned regular sessions on the dates, and at the times and locations specified in Exhibit B to this Resolution, to hold public protest hearings at which interested parties may present their views regarding the proposed water standby charge and the engineer's report. Any member of the public may submit a written protest, an application for exemption of certain lands

from the charge, or other comments either at a scheduled hearing or by mail to the Executive Secretary of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, at Post Office Box 54153, Los Angeles, California 90054. All written protests, comments and applications for exemption presented at the hearings or received by the Executive Secretary on or before April 8, 1993, which contain a description sufficient to identify the land owned by the landowner will be given due consideration by the Board before its final action on the proposed standby charge.

Section 7. It is the intent of the Board that the following lands shall be exempt from the water standby charge: (a) lands owned by the Government of the United States, the State of California, or by any political subdivision thereof or any entity of local government; (b) lands permanently committed to open space and maintained in their natural state that are not now and will not in the future be supplied water; (c) lands not included in (a) or (b) above, which the General Manager, in his discretion, finds do not now and cannot reasonably be expected to derive a benefit from the projects to which the proceeds of the water standby charge will be applied; and (d) lands within any member public agency, subagency, or city if the governing body of such public entity elects and commits to pay out of funds available for that purpose, in installments at the time and in the amounts established by Metropolitan, the entire amount of the water standby charge which would otherwise be imposed upon lands within those public entities. The General Manager may develop and implement additional criteria and guidelines for exemptions in order to effectuate the intent expressed herein.

Section 8. The General Manager shall establish and make available to interested applicants procedures for filing and consideration of applications for exemption from the water standby charge pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of Section 7 above. All applications for such exemption and documentation supporting such claims must be received by Metropolitan in writing on or before April 8, 1993. The General Manager is further directed to review any such applications for exemption submitted in a timely manner to determine whether the lands to which they pertain are eligible for such exemption and to allow or disallow such applications based upon those guidelines. The General Manager shall also establish reasonable procedures for the filing and timing of the appeals from his determination, pursuant to Section 9 below.

Section 9. An Ad Hoc Committee of the Board shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board for the purpose of considering, in the Committee's discretion, appeals from determinations by the General Manager to deny or qualify an

application for exemption from the water standby charge, pursuant to Section 8 above. The Ad Hoc Committee shall consider such appeals and make recommendations to the Board to affirm or reverse the General Manager's determinations. The Board shall act upon such recommendations and its decision as to such appeals shall be final.

Section 10. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to take all necessary action to satisfy relevant statutes requiring notice by publication and by mail.

Section 11. The Executive Secretary is hereby directed to transmit a certified copy of this Resolution to the presiding officer of the governing body of each member public agency.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the following is a full, true and correct copy of the Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California at its meeting held on January 12, 1993.

Executive Secretary
The Metropolitan Water District
of Southern California

EXHIBIT A

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

ENGINEER'S REPORT

PROPOSED PROGRAM TO LEVY STANDBY CHARGES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1993-94

December 28, 1992

REPORT PURPOSE

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) has built major capital facilities and has implemented water management programs that provide water supplies and delivery throughout its service area. This report has two purposes: (1) to describe the water supply capital projects and programs, which provide benefits both locally and throughout the service area and will be financed in part by the standby charge, and (2) to address the method and basis for levying a standby charge on benefiting properties.

These facilities and programs consist of the State Water Project aqueduct system, a major regional water storage reservoir, system-wide improvements and rehabilitation, water conservation projects, and financial assistance for water recycling facilities and groundwater recovery facilities. This combination of facilities and programs is an integral part of Metropolitan's strategic plan to maintain reliable water supplies and to insulate the service area from disruptions in water service during droughts and natural emergencies.

The standby charge will pay for a limited portion of these capital projects and programs. The standby charge is calculated to partially pay for the value of the projects and programs to current and potential land uses, and to encourage water management practices. The major source of Metropolitan's revenues are water sales. An additional limited source is ad valorem property taxes used to pay pre-1978 voter approved indebtedness. Major capital projects are financed largely by proceeds of revenue bond issues, which in turn are repaid over future years, principally from water sales revenue.

BACKGROUND

Delivery of water supplies is one of the essential infrastructure services in an industrial economy. Like electrical energy, natural gas, and telecommunications, water is used in every household, and virtually every business and industry in the Southern California economy. Because these

services are so widespread in a modern economy, shortages can have far reaching and serious consequences.

Southern California is presently experiencing a shortage of dependable water supplies. More than half of the region's water supplies are imported from the Colorado River and California's State Water Project (SWP). Metropolitan is a public agency charged with providing these water supplies, as a supplement to local groundwater and surface water resources, to more than 15 million residents in its 5,200 square mile service area. Metropolitan's service area covers portions of six counties -- Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego. The dependable imported supplies from the Colorado River and SWP are currently inadequate to meet the existing water needs of Metropolitan's service area.

Degradation in the reliability of water supplies not only impacts residential consumers, but is an increasingly significant factor undermining business confidence in the Southern California economy. In fact, recent evidence indicates that reductions in water supply reliability will discourage plant and equipment investment in the state which will translate directly into lost production, reductions in income, and lost jobs.

Barring major improvements in Metropolitan's water supply program, water supply reliability in Southern California will continue to decline. Since 1963, when construction of the SWP's California Aqueduct began, Southern California's population has grown from about 8 million to more than 15 million; Gross State Product has increased from \$76 billion to nearly \$750 billion annually. Since completing the initial SWP facilities in 1972, no major additions have been completed.

With existing SWP facilities, Southern California experienced an 800,000 acre-foot shortage and instituted a conservation program calling for a 30 percent reduction in water deliveries in 1991, the fifth consecutive year of drought. An acre-foot of water is about 326,000 gallons and represents the needs of two average families, in and around the home, for one year. This magnitude of shortage had a one year in twenty likelihood of occurrence in 1991. Absent any capital projects, the likelihood that today's consumers will again experience similar drought conditions and water supply shortages will increase to one year in three by 2000, and two years in five by 2010. Metropolitan's full participation in the SWP becomes even more critical in maintaining Southern California's dependable water supplies. Continuation of Metropolitan's investment in water conservation, water recycling facilities, and groundwater recovery facilities is also necessary to meet water requirements in the six-county area.

METROPOLITAN'S RESPONSE TO WATER SHORTAGES

Metropolitan is continuing its water supply program to maintain the reliability of its water supply and delivery system and to meet the needs of existing and potential consumers and land uses within its service area. This program includes the construction of capital facilities and implementation of water management programs. Capital facilities, representing substantial current expenditures, include the State Water Project aqueduct system, the Domenigoni Valley Reservoir, and water distribution system improvements and rehabilitation. These facilities provide the storage and transmission of water required throughout Metropolitan's service area. The benefits of these capital projects are local and also system-wide, as the facilities directly increase water supplies and reliable delivery of water throughout Metropolitan's service area.

Water management programs include Metropolitan's participation in financing the construction of water recycling, conservation projects, and groundwater recovery facilities by local agencies. The water recycling and groundwater recovery programs provide new water supplies. The benefit of the water conservation program is the saving of existing water supplies. These programs have assisted in the construction of projects throughout the six-county area and benefits Metropolitan's water users both locally and system-wide.

STATE WATER PROJECT

Financing for the State Water Project (SWP) was authorized by the Burns-Porter Act in 1959. The SWP provides water to 20 million people living in the northern, central, and southern portions of California. The initial works included dams, reservoirs, and aqueducts to store water when available and transport the water to the 30 agencies (Contractors) in California that have signed contracts for project deliveries. With its existing facilities, SWP can deliver, on a "firm" basis, 2.3 million acre-feet of water a year to the 30 contractors. However, these agencies have signed contracts for long-term project deliveries in excess of 4.2 million acre-feet. The State Department of Water Resources (DWR) is currently planning additional facilities to increase entitlement deliveries and water transfers from northern California. Metropolitan has contracted with DWR for deliveries of over 2 million acre-feet of water and pays a proportionate share of SWP's capital debt and operation and maintenance costs to DWR. One element of the proposed standby charge is intended to pay a part of Metropolitan's proportionate share of SWP costs. State project water is distributed to existing consumers in all six counties within Metropolitan's service area.

DOMENIGONI VALLEY RESERVOIR

The Domenigoni Valley Reservoir, along with water transfers, comprehensive groundwater management, conservation, and recycling programs already implemented, is needed to ensure reliable water supplies and delivery to Metropolitan's consumers throughout the service area. The Southern California reservoir is designed to provide 800,000 acre-feet of storage capacity. Water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and SWP are scheduled for Domenigoni Valley Reservoir storage and subsequent distribution throughout Metropolitan's service area.

Storage within Metropolitan's water system is vital to regulate fluctuating sources of supply, to meet varying customer demands, and to provide assured water service during droughts and earthquakes. The water sources available to Southern California are subject to reduced availability during droughts which may extend over several years, and to direct physical interruption in earthquake emergencies, since both the California Aqueduct and the Colorado River Aqueduct cross major faults before reaching Metropolitan's service area. The reservoir will permit Metropolitan to accumulate water from a variety of sources, to be held in storage or scheduled for replenishment delivery to groundwater basins. This stored water provides a reliable reserve against shortages when supply sources are limited during periods of low precipitation or disrupted during natural emergencies. The reservoir also preserves Metropolitan's capability to deliver water during scheduled maintenance periods, when facilities must be removed from service for rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance.

WATER RECYCLING PROGRAM

To encourage development of local supplies, Metropolitan initiated the Local Projects Program in 1981. The Local Projects Program provides financial assistance to new local water supply projects which reduce demands on imported supplies and thereby increase the total water resources available both in local areas and throughout Metropolitan. The most common of these projects is wastewater recycling, where highly treated wastewater is reused for non-drinking water purposes such as park, greenbelt, cemetery, and golf course irrigation. There will be 27 projects throughout the service area receiving Metropolitan's Local Projects Program financial contribution in Fiscal Year 1993-94 with a potential yield of approximately 33,000 acre-feet of new supplies. In the future, the number of projects participating in the program may increase to 53 or more and could increase the potential yield of water recycling projects by tenfold.

WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Metropolitan actively promotes water conservation programs within the service area. Conservation reduces the demand on imported supplies. Metropolitan has implemented a Conservation Credits Program, which provides direct cash reimbursements to local agencies for a share of their costs in implementing plumbing enhancement and low-water-use landscaping programs. The program currently represents the largest financial commitment to water conservation practices in the nation. Metropolitan has also participated in a broad-based statewide effort to define a set of standard water conservation practices to be applied throughout California. Conservation practices reduced urban water demands in the service area by 220,000 acre feet in 1990, a supply savings of nine percent. By 2010, it is estimated conservation practices will reduce urban water demand by 830,000 acre-feet (relative to the 1980 base water demand), thus increasing the reliability of existing water supplies to existing land uses.

GROUNDWATER RECOVERY PROGRAM

Significant quantities of groundwater within Metropolitan's service area are unusable because of mineral or organic degradation. In addition, the dependable groundwater supplies in the region are threatened by spreading of mineral and organic constituents. In 1987, it was estimated that about 80,000 acre-feet of annual production has been lost to mineral and organic concentration.

Because of the inherent value of the region's groundwater resources, Metropolitan's Groundwater Recovery Program was designed to encourage member agencies to recover and treat contaminated groundwater to optimize the use of local supplies and avoid significant degradation of the affected basins. Under this program, Metropolitan promotes the development of treatment and remediation plans for localized areas of individual basins by offering financial incentives to its member agencies for recovering and treating contaminated supplies.

Projects currently authorized under Metropolitan's Groundwater recovery Program will result in the recovery of 15,200 acre-feet of contaminated groundwater when fully operational in a few years. In about the year 2000, the Groundwater Recovery Program is expected to yield approximately 100,000 acre-feet per year of recovered local supply. In order to meet this goal, additional replenishment from imported and reclaimed water sources will be required to sustain production levels.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Metropolitan has an ongoing commitment, through physical system improvements, to maintain the reliable delivery of water throughout the entire service area. System improvement projects include additional conveyance facilities and appurtenances to increase dependable water supplies, provide alternative system delivery capacity, and enhance system operations. It also includes projects to upgrade obsolete facilities or equipment, and projects to rehabilitate or replace "worn out" facilities or equipment. These types of projects are needed to enhance system operations, comply with new regulations, and maintain a reliable distribution system.

LONG-RANGE FINANCIAL PLANNING

A reliable water supply comes at a cost. Metropolitan is reevaluating how these costs should be borne by current and future users. Since passage of Article XIII A of the California Constitution (Proposition 13 of 1978), Metropolitan has necessarily relied more on water sales revenue than on ad valorem property taxes for the amortization of construction debt. Water sales have become the dominant source of revenue, not only for operation and maintenance of the vast network of facilities supplying water to Southern California, but for replacement, and capital improvement.

The increased reliance on water sales revenue has offset the loss of ad valorem property tax revenue. However, it increases the probability of undesirable rate swings resulting from changing weather patterns and has placed an increasing burden on current rate payers, which might more equitably be paid in part by land assessments or new growth. The standby charge is part of a reallocation of revenue which will help stabilize rates and cause land owners to pay a share of system costs.

STANDBY CHARGE

This form of charge is authorized by the State Legislature. It represents an acknowledgment that ad valorem property taxes and water sales revenues as exclusive sources do not necessarily represent the fairest and most equitable way of recovering revenue bond debt service from benefitting properties.

The advantage of the standby charge is that it recognizes that there are economic benefits to lands that have access to a water supply, whether or not such lands are using it. The charge transfers from water rates and ad valorem taxes some of the burden of maintaining the capital infrastructure for a water system to all the benefitting properties within the service area. There is much unimproved land that enjoys the benefits of belonging to Metropolitan and has legal access to water. A

fraction of the value of this benefit and of the cost of providing it can be effectively recovered, in part, through the imposition of a standby charge. The projects to be supported in part by a standby charge are those projects that are of both local and District-wide benefit to existing, as well as potential future, water users.

The estimated potential benefits system-wide are several times the amounts to be recovered by means of the standby charge. Therefore, a portion of the standby charge is recommended to be a base charge that is uniform in amount and applied to all parcels which benefit from the availability of Metropolitan's water supply. However, to encourage water management practices, it is recommended that an additional variable component based on historical water use from Metropolitan be included with the standby charge. This variable rate component would provide additional financial incentives to optimize use of local and reclaimed water supplies.

Under the recommended program to levy standby charges during fiscal year 1993-94, each acre or parcel less than an acre would continue to be assessed a uniform annual base charge of \$5. In addition, the variable rate component would be imposed on land within a member agency based on that member agency's historical water use supplied by Metropolitan. The historical water use would be calculated over four consecutive fiscal years (omitting in-lieu and reclamation water) to minimize distortion by abnormal usage in a shorter period.

EQUITY

The standby charge results in lower water rates than would otherwise be necessary due to the amount of revenue collected from lands which benefit from the availability of Metropolitan's water supply. With the standby charge, these properties are now contributing a more appropriate share of the cost of producing and supplying water to Southern California.

Metropolitan's water supply program increases the availability and reliable delivery of water throughout Metropolitan's service area. Increased water supplies benefit existing consumers and land uses through direct deliveries to consumer taps and properties, and through the replenishment of groundwater basins and reservoir storage as reserves against shortages due to droughts, natural emergencies, or scheduled facility shut-downs for maintenance. The benefits of reliable water supplies from the State Water Project, Domenigoni Valley Reservoir, and system improvements accrue to more than 250 cities and communities within Metropolitan's six-county service area. Metropolitan's regional water system is interconnected, so that water supplies from the State Project and Domenigoni Valley Reservoir can be used interchangeably throughout the service area

and benefit water users and properties system-wide in a uniform manner. This system-wide benefit would be reflected in the uniform base component of the proposed standby charge.

Additional Metropolitan deliveries required in the coming fiscal year due to the demands of property development will be reduced by the implementation of water management projects, including water conservation, water recycling, and groundwater recovery projects. As with the State Water Project supplies and infrastructure improvements, these water management projects are essential in increasing the future reliability of water supplies and provide system-wide benefits by increasing the amount of imported water available to serve all other areas. However, the ability of each member agency to implement these projects under Metropolitan's financial assistance programs vary and are generally represented by the historical use of imported Metropolitan water. The variable rate component of the proposed standby charge would be based on historical Metropolitan water use over four consecutive fiscal years to reflect the varying demands within each member agency that benefit from Metropolitan's water supply programs. This variable rate component would also encourage additional water conservation, reclamation, and groundwater recovery projects.

The estimated potential benefits of Metropolitan's water supply program, that could be paid by a standby charge, is approximately \$272,990,000 for Fiscal Year 1993-94, as shown in Table 1. Combining the proposed \$5 based charge and the variable rate component, an average total standby charge of \$50.70 per acre of land or per parcel of less than one acre would be necessary to pay for the total potential program benefits. However, The General Manager is only recommending that approximately \$50,000,000, or 18 percent of the total program benefits be paid by the standby charge. This results in an average combined standby charge of about \$10 per acre of land or per parcel less than one acre. In no case will the standby charge exceed \$15 per acre of land or per parcel less than one acre. Metropolitan will use other revenue sources, such as water sale revenues, ad valorem taxes, interest income, and revenue from sales of hydroelectric power, to pay for the remaining \$222,990,000 or 82 percent of the total program benefits. Thus, the benefits of Metropolitan's water supply program far exceed the recommended standby charge.

Listings of the water recycling, groundwater recovery, and conservation projects and the system improvement projects under Metropolitan's water supply program for Fiscal Year 1993-94 are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 4 shows that the distribution of revenues from the various counties and agencies will provide a net revenue flow of approximately \$50 million for fiscal year 1993-94. These

funds, when melded with Metropolitan's overall financial resources, will result in greater rate stability in water rates for all users throughout the Metropolitan service area.

A major advantage of a firm revenue source, such as a standby charge, is that it contributes to revenue stability during times of drought or lack of water sales. It affords Metropolitan additional security, when borrowing funds, that there is a portion of the revenue stream that will not be affected by drought or by rainstorms. This security will help maintain Metropolitan's historically high credit rating, which results in lower interest expense to Metropolitan, and therefore, lowers overall cost to the residents of its service area.

Metropolitan, in its ongoing effort to ensure a reliable, safe water supply that will be equitably funded by all beneficiaries, is continuing to analyze other revenue sources that could improve the revenue program for all benefitting parties.

SUMMARY

The foregoing and the attached tables describe the current benefits provided by the projects listed as mainstays to the water supply system for Southern California. Benefits are provided to both water users as well as property. It is recommended that a more equitable distribution of the burden of paying for these benefits would be accomplished by a standby charge on all lands throughout the Metropolitan service area. The projects represented by this report provide both local benefits as well as benefits throughout the entire service area. It is recommended, for Fiscal Year 1993-94, that a two-component standby charge be imposed on lands within Metropolitan's service area. First, it is recommended that the uniform charge be levied on all properties be continued at a rate of \$5.00 per acre of land or per parcel of less than one acre. In addition, it is recommended that a variable component of the standby charge be imposed based on each member agency's four-year historical water use from Metropolitan. The maximum standby charge would not exceed \$15 per acre of land or per parcel of less than one acre. The benefits described in this Engineer's Report far exceed the recommended charge.

standby2.93

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS OF WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM THAT COULD BE PAID BY STANDBY CHARGE

Water Supply Program	Estimated Potential Program Benefits FY 1993-94	\$ Per Acre or \$ Per Parcel Less Than 1 Acre
Capital Payments to State Water Project (Less Portion Paid by MWD Taxes)	\$151,550,000	\$28.14
Water Storage to Offset Existing Water Shortages -- Domenigoni Reservoir	\$77,030,000	\$14.31
Water Recycling and Water Conservation Projects	\$30,550,000	\$5.67
System Improvements	\$13,860,000	\$2.57
Total	\$272,990,000	\$50.70
Estimated Sources of Payment	Estimated Potential Program Benefits FY 1993-94	
Water Sales Revenues, Ad Valorem Taxes, Interest Income, Sale of Hydroelectric Power	\$222,990,000	
Water Standby Revenue	\$50,000,000	
Total	\$272,990,000	

TABLE 2

**LISTING OF WATER RECYCLING,
GROUNDWATER RECOVERY, AND CONSERVATION PROJECTS**

Project Name	FY 1993-94 Benefit
Water Recycling Projects	
Arlington Basin Groundwater Desalter Project	\$1,049,200
Long Beach Reclamation Project	\$215,600
Irvine Reclamation Project	\$924,000
Santa Margarita Water Reclamation Expansion Project	\$385,000
Glenwood Nitrate Water Reclamation Project	\$246,400
Lakewood Water Reclamation Project	\$67,760
Green Acres Reclamation Project	\$308,000
South Laguna Reclamation Expansion Project	\$77,000
Fallbrook Sanitary District Water Reclamation Project	\$77,000
Calabasas Reclaimed Water System Extension Project	\$61,600
Glendale Water Reclamation Expansion Project	\$92,400
Trabuco Canyon Reclamation Expansion Project	\$30,800
Shadowridge Water Reclamation Project	\$57,750
Los Angeles Greenbelt Project	\$77,000
Santa Maria Water Reclamation Project	\$107,800
Moulton Niguel Water Reclamation Project	\$308,000
San Clemente Water Reclamation Project	\$154,000
Rancho California Reclamation Expansion Project	\$231,000
Walnut Valley Water Reclamation Expansion Project	\$77,000
San Pasqual Water Reclamation Project	\$107,800
Oceanside Water Reclamation Project	\$46,200
Century Reclamation Program	\$154,000
Oak Park/North Ranch Reclaimed Water Distribution System	\$77,000
Otay Water Reclamation Project Phase I	\$154,000
Encina Water Pollution Control Facility Reclamation Project	\$25,410
Cerritos Reclaimed Water Expansion Project	\$40,040
Rio Hondo Water Reclamation Program	\$77,000
Encina Basin Water Reclamation Project Phase I	\$315,700
Rancho Santa Fe Reclaimed Water System	\$8,778
Subtotal Water Recycling Projects	\$5,553,238

TABLE 2 (CONT'D)

LISTING OF WATER RECYCLING,
GROUNDWATER RECOVERY, AND CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Project Name	FY 1993-94 Benefit
Groundwater Recovery Projects	
Santa Monica GW Treatment Project	\$38,000
Oceanside Desalter (No. 1)	\$373,000
Burbank Lake Street Plant	\$25,000
Chino/SAWPA Desalter (No. 1)	\$643,000
West Basin (No. 1)	\$375,000
Laguna Beach Co. Water District	\$198,000
San Gabriel	\$350,000
Rowland GW Treatment Project	\$200,000
Irvine Desalter Project	\$1,256,000
Thousand Oaks	\$12,000
Tustin Desalter Project	\$530,000
Subtotal Groundwater Recovery Projects	\$4,000,000
Conservation Projects, which include:	\$21,000,000
Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Retrofits	
Showerhead Retrofits	
Landscape Water Conservation	
Commercial/Industrial Water Evaluations and Retrofits	
Water Energy Partnership	
Distribution System Leak Detection and Repair	
Indoor/Outdoor Residential Water Audits	
Governmental/Institutional Water Audits	
Conservation Pricing Pilot Program/Studies	
Pilot Projects for "Potential" Best Management Practices	
Total	\$30,553,238

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS BENEFITS

Distribution System Improvement	Net Project Benefits
All Plants – Replace Power Supply System	\$113,033
All Plants – Replace Water Flowmeter Instruments	\$102,382
All Pump Plants 230kV External Heat Exchangers	\$383,910
Auld Valley Pipeline #1	\$2,449,632
Box Springs Feeder – Schedule 316	\$5,673,888
Centralized Control System – Eagle Rock Area	\$1,041,762
Centralized Control System – General Design	\$265,490
Centralized Control System – Hdqtrs Monitoring	\$61,294
Chemical Unloading Facility	\$49,380
Chlorination Structure – Foothill Feeder	\$59,225
Chlorination System @ Reservoirs	\$6,436,604
Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA)	\$49,553
Colorado River Aqueduct – Gene Plant Heat Exchanger	\$28,214
Colorado River Aqueduct – Gene Village Sewer Disposal System	\$45,239
Colorado River Aq – Hinds Pump Plant, Modify Pump Impeller	\$124,174
Colorado River Aqueduct – Install Water Level Alarm System	\$48,314
Colorado River Aqueduct – Modification of Blowoff Structure	\$53,743
Colorado River Aq – Replace 2300V Sta Service Standby Power	\$14,924
Colorado River Aqueduct – Replace Circuit Breakers	\$285,942
Colorado River Aq – Replace Gene Pump Plant Station Service	\$240,796
Colorado River Aq – Replace Sewage Disposal Sys at Iron Mtn	\$37,036
Colorado River Aqueduct – Replace Temperature Instrument	\$34,529
Colorado River Aqueduct – Replace Transformer Bank No. 1	\$112,555
Colorado River Aqueduct – Water Storage	\$278,916
Colorado River Aq – Intake Pump Plants, Replace Sta Service	\$69,113
Corona Del Mar Reservoir – Replenishment	\$150,000
Distribution System – Replace Flowmeter Instruments	\$284,374
District Reservoirs – Aqueous Ammonia Feed	\$1,915,402
Distribution System Improvements – Chemical Unloading	\$22,776
Eagle Mountain, Hinds – Service Facilities	\$285,650
Eagle Mountain Village – Sewage Disposal System	\$34,449
Eagle Mountain/Hinds – Modify Pumps	\$109,313
Eagle Mountain/Hinds – Pump Modifications	\$92,621
Eagle/Hinds Rehabilitate 2 Main Transformer	\$224,657
Eagle/Hinds – Replace Vibration Monitors	\$180,692
East Valley Feeder – Relocate at Hollywood	\$26,235
East Valley Feeder – Structural Modifications	\$1,431,940
Enlarge Foothill Feeder Control Structure	\$1,099,909
Enlargement of Chemical Unloading Facility	\$2,076,308
Etiwanda Pipeline	\$12,951,672
Foothill Feeder, Devil Canyon Power Plant	\$34,301

TABLE 3 (CONT'D)

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS BENEFITS

Distribution System Improvement	Net Project Benefits
Foothill Feeder – Magazine Cyn Site Improvements	\$13,841
Foothill Feeder – Rialto Pipeline	\$772,566
Foothill Feeder – San Dimas Facilities	\$2,183,684
Foothill Feeder – San Fernando Tunnel	\$21,683
Foothill Feeder – San Fernando Tunnel	\$2,990,992
Garvey Reservoir Junction Structure	\$29,040
Garvey Reservoir Junction Structure – Replace Valves	\$103,397
Garvey Reservoir – Floating Cover	\$4,557,129
Garvey Reservoir – Inlet & Outlet Conduit	\$215,317
Garvey Reservoir – Junction Structure	\$35,111
Garvey Reservoir – Modify Desilting Basins	\$123,724
Gene Pump Plant – Mechanical Maintenance Shop	\$68,859
Gene Pump Plant – Replace 230kV Circuit Breaker	\$180,390
Gene Pump Plant – Replace Power Cable	\$29,281
Gene Pumping Plants – Testing Lab Addition	\$48,513
Hinds Pump Plant – Repair Gatehouse Anchor	\$153,646
Hinds – Rehabilitation Bank1 Main Transfrmr	\$148,776
Hinds – Replace 2300V Parkway Power C	\$14,615
Hinds – Replace 230V Circuit Breakers	\$137,028
Inland Feeder R/W (BSF, Lakeview, SD 4 & 5)	\$595,697
Inland Feeder System – Perris Control Facility	\$149,372
Install Chlorine & Ammonia Analyzers	\$2,088,712
Intake Pumping Plant – Replace Standby Generator	\$74,990
Intake Road – Widen Bridge	\$27,854
La Verne Central Stores	\$4,298
La Verne Facilities – Domestic Water	\$30,625
La Verne Facility – Easterly Central Stores	\$39,925
La Verne Facility – Machine Shop	\$46,216
La Verne Facility – Maintenance Shop	\$48,165
La Verne Facility – Modifications	\$46,899
La Verne Facility – Paint Drying Facility	\$49,372
La Verne Facility – Replace Garage & Carpenter	\$11,434
La Verne Facility – Replace Machine Shop	\$19,776
La Verne Facility – Wheeler Ave Entrance	\$276,027
La Verne Maintenance Facility Expansion	\$3,234,860
Lake Mathews Chlorination Facility	\$40,983
Lake Mathews Control Tower – Replace Valves	\$1,127,762
Lake Mathews Dike #1 – Install Piezometers	\$108,003
Lake Mathews Forebay Outlet Structure	\$132,230
Lake Mathews Outlet Tower – Maintenance	\$32,979
Lake Mathews – Domestic Water System	\$195,447

TABLE 3 (CONT'D)

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS BENEFITS

Distribution System Improvement	Net Project Benefits
Lake Mathews – Electrical System	\$39,524
Lake Mathews – Lumber Storage Building	\$48,892
Lake Mathews – Propane Storage Tank	\$37,630
Lake Mathews – Rehabilitate Electrical System	\$56,876
Lake Mathews – Replace Electrical Service	\$108,926
Lake Mathews – Replace Howell–Bunger Valve	\$108,769
Lake Mathews – Replace Southerly Security Fence	\$94,489
Lake Mathews – Seepage Alarms	\$16,547
Lake Perris Bypass Pipeline	\$10,171,579
Lake Perris Bypass Pipeline	\$38,696
Lake Perris Pumpback Expansion	\$4,931,632
Lake Perris Pumpback Facility	\$665,783
Lake Skinner	\$4,780,363
Lake Skinner – Equipment Yard Security	\$12,797
Lake Skinner – Install Aeration System	\$290,044
Lake Skinner – Propane Storage Tank	\$37,280
Lake View Pipeline – Install Cathodic Protection	\$34,393
Live Oak Reservoir – Foothill Feeder System	\$2,694,190
Live Oak Reservoir – Improvements	\$240,399
Lower Feeder – Olinda Pressure Control Structure	\$7,401
Lower Feeder – Relocation in Imperial Hwy	\$914,191
Lower Feeder – Replace/Protect Imperial Highway	\$316,670
Lower Level Tehachapi Tunnel	\$149,657
Mathews & Diemer – Modify Chlorine Tanks	\$5,556
Microwave Communication System	\$4,563,034
Microwave Communication System – ROW	\$15,057
Mills Filtration Plant – Service Connection	\$143,488
Minor Capital Improvements – Fiscal Year '75–'76	\$350,192
Minor Capital Improvements – Fiscal Year '76–'77	\$87,137
Minor Capital Projects – Fiscal Year '74–'75	\$52,444
Miscellaneous Land Purchases	\$29,000
Modifications of Lab and Storage Building	\$448,137
Modify Control System	\$148,486
Morris Dam – Enlarge Spillway Facility	\$2,608,312
Morris Dam – Seismic Stability Reanalysis	\$277,232
MWD Share Design & Construction LA–35	\$2,452,528
Oak St Pressure Control Station – Valve Replacement	\$30,141
OC Reservoir – Modify Electrical Control Center	\$28,307
Olinda PCS – Security Fencing & Paving	\$23,167
Orange County Feeder Relocation	\$115,422
Orange County Feeder – Pressure Relief Structure	\$277,106

TABLE 3 (CONT'D)

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS BENEFITS

Distribution System Improvement	Net Project Benefits
Orange County Feeder – Relocation at Kimber	\$49,137
Orange County Feeder – Service Connection PM-1	\$45,121
Orange County Reservoir – Floating Cover	\$198,959
Orange County Reservoir – Modify Domestic Water	\$142,483
Orange County Reservoir – Replace Chlorination Equipment	\$44,429
PABX Communication System	\$928,624
Palos Verdes Feeder – Modifications of L.A. City	\$621,665
Palos Verdes Feeder – Relocation (MWD's Portion)	\$66,275
Palos Verdes Feeder – Washington	\$366,402
Palos Verdes Reservoir – Bypass Pipelines	\$1,699,471
Palos Verdes Reservoir – Replace Domestic Water	\$27,328
Pamo Reservoir – Water Storage Feasibility	\$50,000
Pump Plants – Rehabilitate Main Pumps	\$865,677
Pump Plants – Rehabilitate Main Pumps	\$785,034
Pumping Plants – Replace Recorders	\$302,294
Replace 75 Underground Storage Tanks	\$706,311
Replace Flowmeters on Service Connections	\$327,647
Rialto Pipeline – Delivery Facilities	\$411,170
San Diego Aqueduct Rep San Jacinto	\$133,475
San Diego Canal Enlarge Phase 2	\$51,974
San Diego Pipe #5 – Schedule SD-17	\$43,998,375
San Diego Pipeline Nos. 2, 3 – Modifications	\$97,777
San Diego Pipeline No. 5 Schedule SD-16	\$16,664,165
San Joaquin Reservoir	\$14,774
Santa Ana River Crossing – Seismic	\$2,113
Santa Ana River Crossing – Seismic	\$471,581
Santa Monica Feeder – Modify Control Structure	\$104,272
Santa Monica Feeder – Modify Service Connection	\$5,220
Santa Monica Feeder – Service Connection Betterment	\$60,000
Sepulveda Feeder System, West Valley Feeder No. 2	\$490,203
Sepulveda Feeder System – Calabasas Feeder	\$80,346
Sepulveda Feeder – Balboa Inlet	\$22,809
Sepulveda Feeder – Sepulveda Canyon Control	\$538,509
Skinner Filtration Plant – Area Maintenance Center	\$472,454
Soto Street Maintenance Center – Propane Storage	\$49,916
Supervisory Control of Copper Basin Facility	\$39,852
Upgrading Communication System	\$3,622,715
Upper Feeder – Road Access to Santa Ana	\$53,200
West Orange County Feeder – Relocation	\$65,834
West Valley Feeder No. 1 – Modification of Struct	\$106,566
West Valley Feeder No. 1 – Modifications	\$89,391

TABLE 3 (CONT'D)

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS BENEFITS

Distribution System Improvement	Net Project Benefits
West Valley Feeder No. 2	\$490,542
West Valley Feeder No. 2	\$136,802
White Water Siphon Delivery Structure	\$1,006,202
Yorba Linda Feeder	\$12,154,606
Yorba Linda Feeder Schedule 150	\$701,112
Yorba Linda Feeder – Tonner Tunnels	\$4,756,824
Net Program Benefits for Existing Users and Properties	\$190,760,269
Fiscal Year 92–93 Debt Service (Estimated Composite)	\$13,858,734

**TABLE 4
STANDBY CHARGE REVENUE MODEL**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Base Per Parcel Or Acre	Number Of Parcels Or Acres (1)*(2)	Amount Collected	Percent MWD Water Use(a)	Amount To Be Collected	Variable Parcel Charge (5)/(2)	Total Parcel Charge (1)+(6)	Gross Revenues (3)+(5)
MEMBER AGENCIES								
BEVERLY HILLS	\$5.00	9,117.2	\$45,586	0.83%	\$91,171.80	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$136,757.70
BURBANK	\$5.00	28,341.4	\$141,707	0.93%	\$260,606.44	\$9.20	\$14.20	\$402,313.54
CENTRAL BASIN MWD	\$5.00	336,622.4	\$1,683,112	6.54%	\$1,830,463.70	\$5.44	\$10.44	\$3,513,575.55
COMPTON	\$5.00	18,036.2	\$90,181	0.25%	\$70,629.50	\$3.92	\$8.92	\$160,810.65
FOOTHILL MWD	\$5.00	30,377.0	\$151,885	0.57%	\$160,348.78	\$5.28	\$10.28	\$312,233.93
GLENDALE	\$5.00	44,042.1	\$220,211	1.14%	\$318,606.13	\$7.23	\$12.23	\$538,816.68
LAS VIRGENES MWD	\$5.00	70,865.5	\$354,328	0.77%	\$214,932.80	\$3.03	\$8.03	\$569,260.50
LONG BEACH	\$5.00	87,440.7	\$437,203	2.23%	\$625,685.80	\$7.16	\$12.16	\$1,062,889.05
LOS ANGELES	\$5.00	770,918.6	\$3,854,593	10.13%	\$2,835,538.30	\$3.68	\$8.68	\$6,690,131.25
PASADENA	\$5.00	36,358.4	\$181,792	0.87%	\$244,626.58	\$6.73	\$11.73	\$426,418.73
SAN FERNANDO	\$5.00	5,170.2	\$25,851	0.05%	\$14,839.69	\$2.87	\$7.87	\$40,690.49
SAN MARINO	\$5.00	5,017.0	\$25,085	0.06%	\$16,242.38	\$3.24	\$8.24	\$41,327.33
SANTA MONICA	\$5.00	20,692.8	\$103,464	0.60%	\$167,069.68	\$8.07	\$13.07	\$270,533.68
THREE VALLEYS MWD	\$5.00	154,669.0	\$773,345	3.98%	\$1,114,858.53	\$7.21	\$12.21	\$1,888,203.28
TORRANCE	\$5.00	37,535.5	\$187,678	0.97%	\$271,497.79	\$7.23	\$12.23	\$459,175.39
UPPER SAN GABRIEL MWD	\$5.00	231,723.8	\$1,158,619	3.53%	\$988,564.48	\$4.27	\$9.27	\$2,147,183.43
WEST BASIN MWD	\$5.00	247,872.0	\$1,239,360	10.02%	\$2,478,720.20	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$3,718,080.30
LOS ANGELES COUNTY TOTAL	\$5.00	2,134,999.8	\$10,674,999	43.47%	\$11,704,402.57	\$5.48	\$10.48	\$22,379,401.47
ANAHEIM	\$5.00	69,755.1	\$348,775	0.88%	\$247,373.53	\$3.55	\$8.55	\$596,148.98
COASTAL MWD	\$5.00	106,785.0	\$533,925	2.52%	\$704,520.93	\$6.60	\$11.60	\$1,238,445.83
FULLERTON	\$5.00	35,164.3	\$175,822	0.72%	\$200,961.53	\$5.71	\$10.71	\$376,783.13
MWD OF ORANGE COUNTY	\$5.00	670,377.8	\$3,351,889	12.18%	\$3,410,620.83	\$5.09	\$10.09	\$6,762,509.63
SANTA ANA	\$5.00	57,361.5	\$286,808	0.59%	\$164,998.26	\$2.88	\$7.88	\$451,805.81
ORANGE COUNTY TOTAL	\$5.00	939,443.7	\$4,697,218	16.89%	\$4,728,475.09	\$5.03	\$10.03	\$9,425,693.39
EASTERN MWD	\$5.00	388,410.5	\$1,942,052	2.69%	\$754,185.33	\$1.94	\$6.94	\$2,696,237.63
WESTERN MWD OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$5.00	285,021.9	\$1,425,109	4.30%	\$1,204,406.12	\$4.23	\$9.23	\$2,629,515.42
RIVERSIDE COUNTY TOTAL	\$5.00	673,432.3	\$3,367,162	6.99%	\$1,958,591.45	\$2.91	\$7.91	\$5,325,753.05
CHINO BASIN MWD(c)	\$5.00	215,399.1	\$1,076,995	1.99%	\$557,786.07	\$2.59	\$7.59	\$1,634,781.47
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY TOTAL	\$5.00	215,399.1	\$1,076,995	1.99%	\$557,786.07	\$2.59	\$7.59	\$1,634,781.47
CALLEGUES MWD	\$5.00	345,203.1	\$1,726,015	5.64%	\$1,579,730.12	\$4.58	\$9.58	\$3,305,745.37
VENTURA COUNTY TOTAL	\$5.00	345,203.1	\$1,726,015	5.64%	\$1,579,730.12	\$4.58	\$9.58	\$3,305,745.37
SAN DIEGO CWA	\$5.00	1,076,382.1	\$5,381,911	25.01%	\$7,004,025.07	\$6.51	\$11.51	\$12,385,935.57
SAN DIEGO COUNTY TOTAL	\$5.00	1,076,382.1	\$5,381,911	25.01%	\$7,004,025.07	\$6.51	\$11.51	\$12,385,935.57
TOTAL	\$5.00	5,384,860.0	\$26,924,300	100.00%	\$27,533,010.38	\$5.11	\$10.11	\$54,457,310.33

Notes: a. Percent MWD Water Use is based on the water use of fiscal years 1988 through 1991.

b. The revenues are only an estimate. Actual revenue collected could be less than projected due to tax payment delinquencies, and is estimated to be approximately \$50,000,000.

c. Metropolitan water use includes CCWD exchange water.

EXHIBIT B

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING - WATER STANDBY CHARGE

The Board of Directors of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California will meet in adjourned regular sessions to conduct public hearings at which interested parties may present their views regarding the proposed water standby charge or engineer's report at 7:00 p.m. on the following dates at the indicated locations: **(Tentative)**

March 29, 1993, Glendora
March 30, 1993, Thousand Oaks
March 31, 1993, Lakewood
April 1, 1993, Brea
April 7, 1993, Escondido

Attachment B

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING - WATER STANDBY CHARGE

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) has adopted a resolution of intention to consider raising approximately \$50 million from an annual standby charge on all non-exempt land within MWD based upon an engineer's report. The resolution and engineer's report can be reviewed at the District's address below. The unit standby charge, if imposed, would not exceed \$15 per acre of land, or per parcel of land if less than an acre, to which water is made available for any purpose by MWD. The unit charge would consist of a base charge of \$5 applicable throughout Metropolitan, plus a variable amount, not to exceed \$10 in any member public agency, determined by the volume of historical water deliveries by MWD to each of its member agencies. For fiscal year 1993-94, the unit charge on land within your member agency will be \$____. The purpose of the charge is to fund, in part, the costs of construction and maintenance of its water import systems, to improve reliability by constructing additional reservoir capacity, and to provide financing for water recycling and conservation programs within the service area.

The Board of Directors of MWD will conduct public hearings at which interested parties may present comments or protest the proposed water standby charge at 7:00 p.m. on the following dates at the indicated locations: **(Tentative)**

Monday, March 29, 1993, Glendora Public Library, 140 S. Glendora Ave., Glendora, CA 91740
Tuesday, March 30, 1993, Thousand Oaks/Calabasas - To Be Determined
Wednesday, March 31, 1993, Lakewood Centre at Sycamore Plaza, 5000 Clark Ave., Lakewood, CA 90712
Thursday, April 1, 1993, Brea Community Center, One Civic Center Circle, Brea, CA 92621
Wednesday, April 7, 1993, Orange Glen High School, 2200 Glenridge Road, Escondido, CA 92027

Any landowner desiring to protest the standby charge or request an exemption on the grounds stated in the resolution must file a written communication with MWD, Attn. Executive Secretary, **1111 Sunset Boulevard, P.O. Box 54153, Los Angeles, CA 90054**, not later than April 8, 1993, for consideration prior to the Board's final action on the proposed charge, expected at its regular monthly meeting, May 11, 1993. All communications must contain a description sufficient to identify the land owned by the landowner. If MWD receives timely written protests representing 40 percent of the parcels subject to the charge, the charge will be abandoned for the year. Following the conclusion of the hearings, the Board will consider and act upon protests, requests for exemptions and/or comments.