

RESOLUTION NO. 004 027

WHEREAS, in February 2003, Impact Sciences, Inc., consultant to the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office, the lead agency for the County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project (Project), requested the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) provide a water supply assessment that will be included as part of the Environmental Impact Report for the Project; and

WHEREAS, LADWP's water supply system now serves the immediate Project area, and would serve the area of the proposed Project development; and

WHEREAS, LADWP estimates the water demand from the Project to be 138 acre-feet annually, or a decrease of 142 acre-feet from baseline demands, based on information submitted by Impact Sciences, Inc.; and

WHEREAS, the projected water demand associated with the Project is within the range of water demand projections anticipated in the City of Los Angeles' Year 2000 Urban Water Management Plan Update; and


WHEREAS, LADWP anticipates that its projected water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years as included in the 20-year projection contained in its Urban Water Management Plan can accommodate the projected water demand associated with the Project, in addition to the existing and other planned future uses of LADWP's system; and

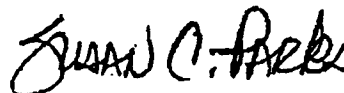
WHEREAS, LADWP has prepared a water supply assessment for the Project as required by California Water Code Sections 10910-10915, which finds that LADWP can provide sufficient domestic water supplies for the development and growth as defined by the Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the LADWP Board of Water and Power Commissioners finds that LADWP can provide sufficient domestic water supplies to the Project and approves the water supply assessment prepared for the Project, now on file with the Secretary of the Board, and directs that the assessment and a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles at its meeting held **AUG 25 2003**

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO, CITY ATTORNEY

JUL 10 2003
BY 
EDWARD A. SCHLOTMAN
Assistant City Attorney



Secretary

**LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER
WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES HALL OF JUSTICE
RENOVATION AND REUSE PROJECT**

Prepared by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Water Resources Business Unit

June 20, 2003

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References

- City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Urban Water Management Plan Year 2000
- “Report on Metropolitan’s Water Supplies”, dated March 25, 2003
- Upper Los Angeles River Area Watermaster Report, dated May 2002
- City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation
Sewer Generation Rates table
- California Department of Water Resources California’s Groundwater
Bulletin 118-80
- Green Book for the Long-Term Groundwater Management Plan for the
Owens Valley and Inyo County

Appendices

- A. Impact Sciences letter, dated February 26, 2003, request for a Water
Supply Assessment
- B. Project Location Map
- C. Water Supply Assessments Adopted by the LADWP Board of
Commissioners
- D. Groundwater Pumping Right Judgments
- E. Water Supply Assessment Provisions –
California Water Code Sections 10910-10915
- F. Water Supply Assessment Checklist

Introduction and Summary

Proposed projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act require that the City or County identify any public water system that may supply water to the proposed project and request the public water system to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was included as part of the most recently adopted Urban Water Management Plan per California Water Code Section 10910.

The County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office, serving as the lead agency for the proposed County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project (Project), has identified the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) as the public water system that will supply water to the Project. In response to the request for a water supply assessment by Impact Sciences, Inc., consultant to the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office, LADWP has performed an assessment contained herein.

LADWP has served the City a safe and reliable water supply for over a century. Over time, the City's water supplies have evolved from primarily local groundwater to predominantly imported supplies. Today, the City delivers 85 percent of its water from imported sources. As such, LADWP has taken an active role in regional and statewide water management. An important part of water resource management for Los Angeles is water conservation, which is an essential and permanent practice needed for sustainability of regional water supplies. This water supply assessment assumes that the Project will comply with all local, state, and federal water use efficiency mandates that are in place.

Growth in water use is a normal occurrence within LADWP's service area. In developing its long-term water demand projections, LADWP considers this anticipated growth which is driven by various factors, most prominently growth in population. The findings made under this water supply assessment considers not only this proposed project, but also other future smaller uses of water within LADWP's service area that are not subject to water supply assessment statutes.

LADWP's water supply assessment finds that adequate water supplies will be available to meet the water demands of the Project. LADWP anticipates that the projected water demand from the Project can be met during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years, in addition to the existing and planned future uses of LADWP's system.

This water supply assessment has been prepared to meet the applicable requirements of state law as set forth in California State Water Code Sections 10910-10915. Significant references and data for this assessment are from the City of Los Angeles Year 2000 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) report entitled, "Report on Metropolitan's Water

Supplies”, dated March 25, 2003. Both documents are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth and are available for viewing and printing through the respective agencies’ internet website. Hard copies can be requested through the contact below:

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1460
Los Angeles, California 90012
Telephone (213) 367-0800

Project Description

The following project information is obtained from Impact Sciences, Inc.’s water supply assessment request letter (see Appendix A). Attachments to the request letter are available for viewing upon request at LADWP.

Project Name: County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project

Project Address: 211 West Temple Street

Planning Community: Central City

Constructed in 1925, the Hall of Justice Building has historically been used as a jail and court facility. The building remained in use until it sustained extensive structural damages from the 1994 Northridge earthquake. The building was determined to be unsafe and has been vacant since 1994.

The Project consists of renovating the interior and exterior of the building for office use by various Los Angeles County agencies. The building will be refurbished and seismically retrofitted. Renovation and restoration of both exterior and interior elements of the building are proposed. The 15-floor 549,284 square foot building will be reduced to 13 floors with 475,000 gross square feet of space. Additionally, a new multi-level parking garage will be constructed adjacent to the building. Food service facility is not a part of the Project.

The location of the Project is shown in Appendix B.

Project Water Demand Estimate

The projected water demand for the Project is estimated to be approximately 138 acre-feet annually, which is a decrease of 142 acre-feet from baseline demands in 1994. Table I shows a breakdown of current and proposed types of uses and their corresponding estimated water uses. The types of uses are from the water supply assessment request in Appendix A. The projected water demand for the different uses

comes from the Sewer Generation Rates table, developed by the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation. The Sewer Generation Rates table lists estimated sewage generated by various facilities, which is also used to approximate indoor water usage.

In this water supply assessment, LADWP independently calculated the anticipated demands from the above information using data provided by the requesting agency. The demand calculated by LADWP is then tracked against the growth reported in the UWMP as shown in Appendix C.

TABLE I
Project Water Use

Use ¹	Quantity ¹	Unit	Water Use Factor ² (gpd/unit)	Current Water Use (gpd)	(af/y)
Baseline					
Office	347,577	sf	0.18	62,564	70
Jail ³	1,457	inmate	85	123,806	139
Food/Clinic ⁴	34,626	sf	0.25	8,657	10
Outdoor Water Use ⁵					61
			Baseline Total:		280
Proposed					
Office	475,000	sf	0.18	85,500	96
Parking	535,500	sf	0.02	10,710	12
Outdoor Water Use ⁵					30
			Proposed Total:		138

Notes:

¹ provided by Impact Sciences, Inc., consultant to County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office

² based on City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation Sewer Generation Rates table - 3/20/2002. Uses not listed are estimated by the closest type of use available in the table

³ 161,838 sf provided by Impact Sciences, Inc., assumed typical cell area of 100 sf with one inmate per cell and a 90% occupancy rate

⁴ medical/office clinic Sewer Generation Rates factor used

⁵ estimated to be 28% of indoor usage for commercial use (office and parking uses)

Definitions: gpd - gallons per day sf - square feet af/y - acre-feet per year

Water Demand Forecast

LADWP's UWMP forecasts a 25-percent increase in water demand in its service area by the Year 2020, or an average of 1.3 percent annually. This corresponds to an estimated water demand of 800,000 acre-feet by the Year 2020, as shown on Table II. The forecast is based on population growth, growth among the customer class sectors, weather, and conservation. Customer class sectors are composed of various water use groups, namely single-family, multifamily, commercial, industrial, and governmental. Weather consideration takes into account both present and past temperature and

precipitation data. This forecast assumes that normal weather conditions will occur in the future.

TABLE II

Projected Water Demand, AF per year x 1,000							
Water Use Groups	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Average Annual Growth Rate	Percent of Total 2020 Water Use
Retail Use							
Single-Family	226	234	240	249	260	0.8%	33%
Multifamily	196	216	240	260	283	2.2%	35%
Commercial	115	121	124	128	131	0.7%	16%
Industrial	24	26	27	28	30	1.3%	4%
Governmental	41	42	44	45	47	0.7%	6%
Total Retail Use	602	639	675	710	751	1.2%	94%
Unaccounted Water	37	40	43	46	49	1.6%	6%
Total Water Use	639	679	718	756	800	1.3%	100%

LADWP's UWMP used a service area-wide method in developing its water demand projections. This methodology does not rely on individual development demands to determine area-wide growth. Rather, the growth in water use for the entire service area was considered in developing long-term water projections for the City of Los Angeles to the Year 2020. As noted above, the driving factors for this growth are population, weather, and conservation. LADWP used anticipated growth in the various customer class sectors as provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The data used was based on SCAG's 1998 Regional Transportation Plan Forecast.

It should be noted that California law requires that the UWMP be updated every five years. This process entails, among other requirements, an update of water supply and water demand projections for water agencies. For the next update, LADWP will develop a revised demand forecast that will factor in the water demand for which all water supply assessments have been prepared as well as the future demands. Water supply planning will be based on meeting these long-term demands. An important part of this planning process is for LADWP to work collaboratively with the MWD to ensure that the City of Los Angeles' anticipated water demands are incorporated into MWD's long-term water resources development plan. This is a continuous regional effort that includes all of MWD's member agencies, and has resulted in reliable supplemental water supplies for the City from MWD. As discussed below, MWD has and continues to provide assurances that there is a reliable supply to meet water demands.

State law further regulates distribution of water in extreme drought conditions. Section 350-354 of the California Water Code states that when a governing body of a distributor of a public water supply declares a water shortage emergency within its

service area, water will be allocated to meet needs for domestic use, sanitation, fire protection, and other priorities. This will be done equitably and without discrimination between customers using water for the same purpose(s).

Water Supplies

The Los Angeles Aqueducts (LAA), local groundwater, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) are the primary sources of water supplies for the City of Los Angeles. Table III shows LADWP water supplies over the last ten years from these sources:

**TABLE III
LADWP Water Supply**

Year	Los Angeles Aqueducts	Local Groundwater	MWD
1993	288,538	23,334	274,721
1994	132,530	89,633	385,903
1995	443,538	63,842	71,149
1996	421,800	111,528	81,289
1997	435,624	110,629	93,217
1998	466,836	80,003	56,510
1999	309,037	170,660	164,112
2000	255,183	87,946	336,116
2001	266,923	79,073	309,234
2002	179,338	92,376	410,329

Note: Units are in acre-feet

Los Angeles Aqueducts

Snowmelt runoff from the Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains is collected and conveyed to the City of Los Angeles via LAA. LAA supplies come primarily from snowmelt and secondarily from groundwater pumping, and can fluctuate yearly due to the varying hydrologic conditions. In recent years, LAA supplies have been less than historically normal because of environmental obligations to restore Mono Lake and mitigate dust from Owens Lake as well as less than normal Eastern Sierra Nevada snow pack.

The City holds water rights in the Eastern Sierra Nevada where LAA supplies originate. These supplies originate from both streams and from groundwater. In 1905, the City approved a bond measure for the purchase of land and water rights in the Owens River Valley. By 1913, the First Los Angeles Aqueduct began its deliveries of water to the City primarily from surface water diversions from the Owens River and its tributaries. Historically, these supplies were augmented from time to time by groundwater extractions from beneath the lands that the City had purchased in the Owens Valley.

In 1940, the First Los Angeles Aqueduct was extended north to deliver Mono Basin water to the City pursuant to water rights permits and licenses granted by the State Water Resources Control Board. In 1970, the Second Los Angeles Aqueduct was completed increasing total delivery capacity of the LAA system to approximately 550,000 acre-feet per year. The Second Los Angeles Aqueduct was to be filled by completing the Mono Basin diversions originally authorized in 1940, by a more effective use of water for agricultural purposes on City-owned lands in the Owens Valley and Mono Basin and by increased groundwater pumping from the City's lands in the Owens Valley.

In 1972, Inyo County filed a California Environmental Quality Act lawsuit challenging the City's groundwater pumping program for the Owens Valley. The lawsuit was finally ended in 1997, with the County of Inyo and the City of Los Angeles entering into a long-term agreement for the management of groundwater in the Owens Valley. Pursuant to that agreement, entered as a judgment of the Superior Court in the County of Inyo (County of Inyo v. City of Los Angeles, Superior Court No. 12908) the City's groundwater pumping is regulated to the effect that the City may take as much water as it reasonably needs from groundwater sources so long as it does not cause unmitigated environmental harm in the Owens Valley. The details of this program and its requirements can be seen in the stipulated judgment on file in the Superior Court.

Further, in September 1994 by virtue of the public trust doctrine, the State Water Resources Control Board issued Decision No. 1631 which effectively reduced LADWP's Mono Basin water rights from 100,000 acre-feet a year to approximately 16,000 acre-feet a year. In brief, LADWP's ability to export Mono Basin water is now tied directly to the elevation of Mono Lake and flows of various streams that are tributary to Mono Lake. At present, the City expects to obtain on average 30,000 acre-feet a year from the Mono Basin.

In July 1998, LADWP and the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District entered into a Memorandum of Agreement. It delineated the dust-producing areas of the Owens lakebed that needed to be controlled, specified measures required to control the dust, and outlined a timetable for implementation of the control measures. The Memorandum of Agreement was incorporated into a formal air quality control plan by the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District and subsequently approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in October 1999.

Pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement, a dust mitigation program is being implemented on the Owens Lake that presently uses approximately 25,300 acre-feet a year and may ultimately require an estimated 67,000 acre-feet of water annually. In addition, another 16,000 acre-feet will be used annually to create a warm fishery along a 60-mile stretch of the Lower Owens River.

The water supply analysis contained within this water supply assessment incorporates the current and projected reductions in LAA water deliveries due to Decision 1631, Owens Lake Dust Mitigation Program, and the Lower Owens River Project.

It is anticipated that future water deliveries from the aqueducts will continue to be subject to reduced levels as LADWP faces continuing environmental obligations in the Mono Basin and Owens Valley. Reduced deliveries from the LAA will require additional water

purchases from MWD, as well as the development of supplemental water supplies to meet City demands.

Groundwater

LADWP extracts groundwater from various locations throughout the Owens Valley and four local groundwater basins. LADWP owns extensive property in the Owens Valley. LADWP appropriates groundwater from beneath its lands for use in the Owens Valley and in Los Angeles. It has a long-term groundwater management plan in place. Additionally, LADWP holds adjudicated extraction rights in four local groundwater basins: San Fernando, Sylmar, Central, and West Coast.

The Owens Valley is located on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains encompassing approximately 3,300 square miles of drainage area. LADWP has extracted 51,574 acre-feet, 63,675 acre-feet, 67,795 acre-feet, 73,349 acre-feet, and 82,281 acre-feet of water in the past five run-off years (April 1 – March 31) from 1998-99 to 2002-03, respectively. Owens Valley is not identified as an overdrafted basin in the California Department of Water Resources California’s Groundwater Bulletin 118-80. Further, Bulletin 118-80 does not project the Owens Valley to become overdrafted if present groundwater management conditions continue.

In 1990, the City of Los Angeles and Inyo County as part of the preparation of the long-term groundwater management agreement, prepared the “Green Book for the Long-Term Groundwater Management Plan for the Owens Valley and Inyo County”. It contains plans and procedures to prevent overdraft conditions from groundwater pumping as well as to manage vegetation in the Owens Valley.

The San Fernando and Sylmar basins are subject to the judgment in City of San Fernando vs. the City of Los Angeles. Pumping is reported to the court-appointed Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) Watermaster. The Central and West Coast basins are also subject to court judgments. Pumping is reported to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) who acts as Watermaster. Table IV shows LADWP’s legal entitlements in the four groundwater basins.

**TABLE IV
Local Groundwater Basin Entitlements**

Local Groundwater Basin	Native Safe Yield Extraction	Import Return Credit	Total Native Import	Water Stored Credit/Carryover as of 10/1/01	Allowable Pumping in Water Year '01-'02
San Fernando	43,660	43,941	87,601	234,270	321,871
Sylmar	3,255	-	3,255	4,360	7,615
Central	15,000	-	15,000	1,974	16,974
West Coast	1,503	-	1,503	-	1,503
Total	63,418	43,941	107,359	238,630	347,963

Note: Units are in acre-feet

The San Fernando Basin is the largest of four basins within ULARA. The basin consists of 112,000 acres of land and comprises 91.2 percent of the ULARA valley fill. LADWP has accumulated 234,270 acre-feet (AF) of stored water credit in the San Fernando Basin as of October 2001. This is water LADWP can withdraw from the basin during

normal and dry years or in an emergency, in addition to LADWP's approximately 87,601 AF annual entitlement in the basin. The majority of LADWP's groundwater is extracted from the San Fernando basin.

The Sylmar Basin is located in the northern part of the ULARA, consisting of 5,600 acres and comprises 4.6 percent of the ULARA valley fill. LADWP has an annual entitlement of 3,255 acre-feet and a stored credit of 4,360 acre-feet as of October 2001.

The court decision on pumping rights in ULARA, was implemented in a judgment on January 26, 1979. Enclosed with the assessment are copies of those pages from the judgment showing the entitlements (see Appendix D). Further information about the ULARA basin is in the ULARA Watermaster Report. The ULARA Watermaster report and the judgment are available for review at the office of the ULARA Watermaster.

LADWP additionally has adjudicated rights to extract groundwater from the Central and West Coast Basins, respectively. Annual entitlements to the Central and West Coast Basins are 15,000 acre-feet and 1,503 acre-feet, respectively. Due to poor water quality, LADWP does not pump water from the West Coast Basin. See Appendix D for copies of relevant portions of the judgments. The judgments are available for review at the DWR.

For the period of April 2003 to March 2004, LADWP intends to extract 87,046 acre-feet, 5,009 acre-feet, and 17,015 acre-feet from the San Fernando, Sylmar, and Central Basins. LADWP plans to continue to maximize production from its groundwater basins in the coming years to offset reductions in imported supplies. Maximizing extraction from the basins will however be limited by water quality and overdraft protection. Both LADWP and DWR have programs in place to monitor wells to prevent overdrafting. LADWP's groundwater pumping practice is based on a "safe yield" operation. The objective, over a period of years, is to extract an amount of groundwater equal to the native and imported water that recharges. Extractions by LADWP from the San Fernando, Sylmar, Central, and West Coast Basins for the last 5 years are shown on Table V.

TABLE V
Local Groundwater Basin Supply

Water Year	San Fernando	Sylmar	Central	West Coast
1997-1998	85,292	3,642	8,513	0
1998-1999	123,207	4,536	14,651	0
1999-2000	98,016	2,634	10,513	0
2000-2001	65,409	2,606	11,893	0
2001-2002	66,823	1,240	8,639	0

Note: Units are in acre-feet

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)

MWD is the largest water wholesaler for domestic and municipal uses in Southern California. As one of 26 member agencies, LADWP purchases water from MWD to supplement LADWP supplies from local groundwater and the LAA. MWD imports its water supplies from Northern California through the State Water Project's California Aqueduct and from the Colorado River through MWD's own Colorado River Aqueduct.

LADWP will continue to rely on MWD to meet its current and future supplemental water needs.

All 26-member agencies have preferential rights to purchase water from MWD. Pursuant to Section 135 of MWD Act, "Each member public agency shall have a preferential right to purchase from the district for distribution by such agency, or any public utility therein empowered by such agency for the purpose, for domestic and municipal uses within the agency a portion of the water served by the district which shall, from time to time, bear the same ratio to all of the water supply of the district as the total accumulation of amounts paid by such agency to the district on tax assessments and otherwise, excepting purchase of water, toward the capital cost and operating expense of the district's works shall bear to the total payments received by the district on account of tax assessments and otherwise, excepting purchase of water, toward such capital cost and operating expense." This is known as a preferential right. As of June 30, 2002, LADWP has preferential rights to purchase 22.06 percent of MWD's total water supply.

LADWP has worked with MWD in developing a framework for allocating water supplies during periods of shortage as well as surplus. MWD has a Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan that provides such a framework. LADWP intends to work within the framework established through the Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan in acquiring its drought supplies from MWD in the future.

MWD reports it has more than 2 million acre-feet of water in storage and will purchase up to 250,000 acre-feet of additional short-term water supplies. Its long-term plans to meet reliability needs are through water transfer programs, outdoor conservation measures, and development of additional local resources, such as recycling, brackish water desalination, and seawater desalination. Additionally, MWD has more than 4.0 million acre-feet of storage capacity available in reservoirs and banking/transfer programs.

A report issued by MWD dated March 25, 2003 titled, "Report on Metropolitan's Water Supplies", states the following: "If all imported water supply programs and local projects proceed as planned, without changes in demand projections, reliability would be assured beyond 20 years." The report also goes on to say, "Metropolitan has a comprehensive supply plan to provide sufficient supplemental water supplies and to provide prudent supply reserve over the next 20 years and beyond. Demand forecasts and supply capabilities have been compared over the next 20 years under varying hydrologic conditions. These comparisons determine supplies that can be reasonably relied upon to meet projected supplemental demands and to provide reserves that can assure a 'margin of safety' to mitigate against uncertainties in demand projections and supply program risks."

MWD established a policy objective for water supply reliability as part of its Integrated Resources Plan (IRP). The policy objective is: Through the implementation of the IRP, Metropolitan and its member agencies will have the full capability to meet full-service demands at the retail level at all times.

Table VI shows MWD's projected supply and demand under normal, dry, and multiple-dry years. LADWP has provided significant input to MWD in developing this analysis, which includes the City of Los Angeles' projected water requirements from MWD. In fact,

MWD's projections are 6 to 16 percent higher than member agencies projections. This difference indicates that MWD's supplies provide a level of margin of safety or flexibility to accommodate potential delays to planned projects.

TABLE VI
Metropolitan Water District Supply and Demand Forecast

	<u>Normal Year</u>				<u>Single-Dry Year</u>				<u>Multiple-Dry Year</u>			
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020
<u>Current Supplies</u>												
Colorado River	0.695	0.735	0.719	0.707	0.721	0.833	0.833	0.833	0.721	0.833	0.833	0.833
California Aqueduct	1.781	1.783	1.724	1.715	0.997	0.997	0.822	0.822	1.290	1.376	1.146	1.120
In-Basin Storage	-	-	-	-	0.730	0.790	0.788	0.758	0.455	0.532	0.530	0.513
<u>Supplies Under Development</u>												
Colorado River	0.322	0.229	0.261	0.350	0.209	0.231	0.417	0.417	0.167	0.417	0.417	0.417
California Aqueduct	0.020	0.065	0.220	0.220	0.020	0.195	0.390	0.390	0.020	0.195	0.390	0.390
In-Basin Storage	-	-	-	-	-	0.089	0.200	0.200	-	0.089	0.200	0.200
Supply	2.818	2.812	2.924	2.995	2.678	3.135	3.450	3.420	2.654	3.442	3.517	3.473
Demand	1.970	1.887	2.055	2.274	2.169	2.096	2.267	2.488	2.245	2.176	2.321	2.534
Potential Reserve	0.848	0.926	0.869	0.721	0.508	1.039	1.184	0.932	0.603	1.266	1.196	0.939

Notes: Figures are from MWD's "Report on Metropolitan's Water Supplies", dated March 25, 2003.

Units are in million acre-feet per year.

Supply represents expected supply capability for resource programs.

Demand is based on SCAG 98 RTP, SANDAG 1998 forecasts and member agency projections of local supplies.

Based on its March 25, 2003 report, MWD anticipates the following future water supplies:

Colorado River Aqueduct Deliveries:

Available by 2005: Basic Apportionment (Priority 4)
 IID/MWD Conservation Program
 Priority 5 Apportionment
 Coachella & All-American Canal Lining Projects
 Off Aqueduct Storage
 - Hayfield Storage Program
 - Central Arizona Banking Demonstration Program

Under Development: IID/MWD Conservation Program (Including Coachella Option)
 Interim Surplus Guidelines
 IID/SDCWA Transfer
 PVID Land Management Program
 Off-Aqueduct Storage/Transfer Programs
 - Lower Coachella Valley Groundwater Storage Program
 - Chuckwalla Storage Program
 - Central Arizona Banking Program

California Aqueduct Deliveries:

Available by 2005: SWP Deliveries
 San Luis Reservoir Carryover Storage
 Advance Delivery with Coachella Valley WD and Desert WA
 Semitropic Water Banking and Exchange Program

Arvin-Edison Water Management Program
San Bernardino Valley MWD Program
Kern Delta WD Program
Market Transfer Options

Under Development: Delta Improvements (CALFED Implementation)
Additional Transfers/Storage (San Bernardino Conjunctive
Use Program, Westside Valley Transfers, and Eastside
Valley Transfers)

In-Basin Storage Deliveries:

Available by 2005: MWD Surface Storage (DVL, Lakes Matthews and Skinner)
Flexible Storage in Castaic Lake and Lake Perris
Groundwater Conjunctive Use Programs
- Long-Term Seasonal Storage Programs
- North Las Posas Storage Program

Under Development: Groundwater Conjunctive Use Programs
- Raymond Basin Storage Programs
- Proposition 13 Storage Programs
- Additional Programs

MWD reports that current water supplies and supplies under development are expected to exceed water demands from its member agencies through the Year 2020 under normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions. Their report also states, "...with the addition of all water supplies that are under development, Metropolitan would have the total capability (existing and planned supplies) to meet 100 percent of its member agencies' projected supplemental demands (consumptive and replenishment) through 2030 even under a repeat of the worst drought."

The findings of this water supply assessment were developed based on MWD's stated ability to reliably provide water to LADWP. Furthermore, based on MWD's current long-term water resources outlook, LADWP presently does not anticipate the need to formally invoke its preferential rights over the next 20 years.

Secondary Sources and Other Considerations

Water conservation and recycling will play an increasing role in meeting future water demands. LADWP has implemented conservation and recycling programs with efforts underway to further promote and increase the level of these programs. LADWP is committed to supply a higher percentage of the City's water demand through conservation and recycling. LADWP also plans to tap into a new water source – seawater desalination. LADWP's seawater desalination project is expected to generate at least 11,200 acre-feet per year of high quality drinking water beginning in approximately 2010. This project has been included in LADWP's 10-year Capital Improvement Program.

Water Conservation in Los Angeles

LADWP implements water conservation programs to ensure that the residents and businesses of Los Angeles use water wisely and efficiently. Due to conservation, water use has grown by only 7 percent in Los Angeles since 1970 despite a population increase of more than 35 percent. Some of LADWP's successful programs include the toilet replacement program, ultra-low-flush toilet rebate program, high-efficiency clothes washer rebate program, technical assistance program, and commercial water conservation rebate program. All new developments within LADWP's service area must comply with all existing ordinances that require installation of water-efficient plumbing devices in their facilities.

Water Recycling in Los Angeles

Water recycling offers a reliable, economically feasible, and environmentally sensitive way to augment the City's water supply. Recycled water is used for irrigation, industrial cooling, habitat development, and recreation as well as to act as a barrier against seawater intrusion. LADWP is committed to promoting the use of recycled water. LADWP's recycling projects include the Harbor Water Recycling Project, East Valley Water Recycling Project, Westside Water Recycling Project, Griffith Park/California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles Greenbelt Project, Japanese Garden, Wildlife Lake, and Balboa Lake. LADWP encourages the use of recycled water as a means to maintain a sustainable water supply for its customer base.

Rates

Capital cost to finance the delivery of water supply to LADWP's service area is supported through customer-billed water rates. The LADWP Board of Commissioners (Board) sets the rates subject to approval of the City Council by ordinance.

The Board is obligated by the City Charter to establish water rates and collect charges in an amount sufficient to service the water system indebtedness and to meet its expenses of operation and maintenance.

The water service rate structure contains water procurement adjustments under which the cost of purchased water, including water purchased from MWD, demand-side management programs such as water conservation programs, and reclaimed water projects are recovered. In addition, the rate structure contains a water quality improvement adjustment to recover expenditures to upgrade and equalize water quality throughout the City of Los Angeles and to construct facilities to meet state and federal water quality standards, including the payment of debt service on bonds issued for such purposes.

LADWP Board-approved capital program expenditures are either financed through the sale of revenue bonds or the cost of the program is transferred to LADWP customers through rate adjustments.

Normal-, Dry-, and Multiple-Dry Year Demands

Based on the UWMP, projected water supply and demand during normal-, dry-, and multiple-dry years are shown in Tables VII and VIII. The Year 2000 UWMP-based data shown below have been adjusted to reflect the most current water resource information for the City. These adjustments include:

- 1) The potential reduction in Los Angeles Aqueduct supplies of 25,000 acre-feet to account for additional water requirements to address environmental issues in the Owens Valley.
- 2) Projected groundwater supplies have also been adjusted downward due to the elimination or postponement of groundwater recharge projects using recycled water – namely the recharge portion of the East Valley Water Recycling Project and the Headworks Water Recycling Project. During single and multiple-dry years, LADWP can extract groundwater from the San Fernando Basin to increase local groundwater yield up to the levels shown in Tables VII and VIII through the use of stored water credit.
- 3) LADWP is developing a seawater desalination program that will create a minimum of 11,200 acre-feet of water for its service area by 2010. LADWP plans to expand this program to fully realize the benefits of desalinated water as a supplemental water resource.
- 4) The remaining balance will be made up through additional purchases from the MWD.

LADWP anticipates adequate water supplies to serve its service area's needs under normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions through 2020.

TABLE VII
Normal and Single Dry Year Projected Water Demand and Supply

Supply Source	Normal Year				Single-Dry Year			
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020
Los Angeles Aqueducts	296,000	296,000	296,000	296,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
Local Wells	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
MWD	267,350	284,400	318,150	354,450	442,350	461,400	497,150	536,450
Recycled Water	7,650	18,400	23,650	29,350	7,650	18,400	23,650	29,350
Seawater Desalination	-	11,200	11,200	11,200	-	11,200	11,200	11,200
Total Supply	679,000	718,000	757,000	799,000	720,000	761,000	802,000	847,000
Total Demand	679,000	718,000	757,000	799,000	720,000	761,000	802,000	847,000

Notes: Units are in acre-feet.

Year 2000 UWMP estimated 42,000 acre-feet required to control dust at the Owens Lake. This estimate has since been revised to 67,000 acre-feet and as a result lowered future LAA deliveries by 25,000 acre-feet (reflected in the table above). Local well supplies represent an aggregate of LADWP's four groundwater basins – San Fernando, Sylmar, Central, and West Coast.

Single-dry year LAA supplies based on 90% exceedance deliveries (i.e., deliveries exceeded on average 9 out of 10 years). Single-dry year demand reflects a 6 percent increase from normal year demand.

Recycle water production remains unchanged from normal year yield.

TABLE VIII
Multiple Dry Year Projected Water Demand and Supply

Supply Source	2005			2010			2015			2020		
	2006	2007	2008	2011	2012	2013	2016	2017	2018	2021	2022	2023
Los Angeles Aqueducts	194,000	128,000	131,000	194,000	128,000	131,000	194,000	128,000	131,000	194,000	128,000	131,000
Local Wells	135,000	125,000	125,000	135,000	125,000	125,000	135,000	125,000	125,000	135,000	125,000	125,000
MWD	369,550	452,350	456,350	388,100	471,300	475,500	423,450	507,050	511,550	461,450	545,450	550,450
Recycled Water	7,650	7,650	7,650	18,400	18,400	18,400	23,650	23,650	23,650	29,350	29,350	29,350
Seawater Desalination	-	-	-	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200
Total Supply	706,200	713,000	720,000	746,700	753,900	761,100	787,300	794,900	802,400	831,000	839,000	847,000
Total Demand	706,200	713,000	720,000	746,700	753,900	761,100	787,300	794,900	802,400	831,000	839,000	847,000

Notes: Units are in acre-feet.

Years 1, 2, and 3 are estimated based on a repeat of the driest three consecutive years on record, 1959-1960, in the Eastern Sierra Nevada watershed. Drier than normal weather in the Los Angeles Basin is assumed.

LAA supply estimates from Year 2000 UWMP reduced by 25,000 acre-feet to reflect additional requirements to control dust at the Owens Lake.

Recycle water production remains unchanged from normal year yield.

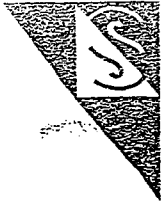
Total demand increases consistent with multiple dry year scenarios projected in Year 2000 UWMP.

Findings

The proposed County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project is estimated to use 138 acre-feet of water annually, or a yearly decrease of 142 acre-feet from baseline year 1994, based on review of information submitted by Impact Sciences, Inc., consultant to the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office.

The 138 acre-feet falls within the available and projected water supplies for normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years through the year 2020 and within the 20-year water demand growth projected in LADWP's year 2000 UWMP. LADWP finds that it will be able to meet the demand of the Project as well as existing and planned future uses of LADWP's system.

Bautista



IMPACT SCIENCES

30343 Canwood Street, Suite 210
Agoura Hills, California 91301
Telephone (818) 879-1100 FAX (818) 879-1440
impstil@impactsociences.com



February 26, 2003

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope St., Rm. 1455
Los Angeles, CA 90012

ALVIN BAUTISTA
FEB 27 2003

DATE

Attn: Gerald A. Gewe, Assistant General Manager

Re: Water Supply Assessment Request

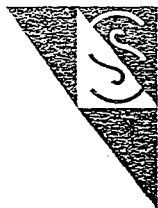
Dear Mr. Gewe,

The purpose of this letter is to request the preparation of a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) pursuant to State Bill (SB) 610 and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15083.5. The County of Los Angeles is currently acting as Lead Agency for the preparation of a Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed renovation and reuse of the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice building located 211 West Temple, Los Angeles, California. Given that the project is subject to CEQA a WSA is required per State law. A brief description of the project is include below and within the attached Notice of Preparation (NOP).

The project would include the rehabilitation of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide approximately 430,000 square of rentable space and 325,000 square feet of useable "Class A" office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces on the site, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems.

It should be noted that the 430,000 square feet includes such uses as restrooms, and hallway corridors, as well as the 325,000 square feet of useable office space. The project at this point it time does not include food service being provided. Also, access to steam and chilled water is available from the County's existing Central Plant located directly across North Broadway towards the west of the project site.

2/27/03 - Alvin Bautista for necessary attention
km c: Jerry Gewe - letter only



Mr. Greald Gewe
Los Angeles DWP
02/26/2003
Page 2

Thank you for your time in this matter. Your prompt reply is much appreciated. Should you have any questions regarding the content of the WSA requirements, please feel to contact me with any questions that you may have at (818) 879-1100 or at maustin@impactsciences.com.

Very truly yours,

IMPACT SCIENCES, INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mark Austin".

Mark A. Austin, AICP, REA
Associate Principal

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

To: _____

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report

Lead Agency:

Consulting Firm (if applicable):

Agency Name: County of Los Angeles
Street Address: 500 West Temple St., Rm. 754
City/State/Zip: Los Angeles, California
Contact: Sharon Yonashiro, CAO

Firm Name: Impact Sciences, Inc
Street Address: 30343 Canwood Street, Suite 210
City/State/Zip: Agoura Hills, California 91301
Contact: Mark Austin/David Alpern

The County of Los Angeles, Chief Administrative Office (CAO) will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) for the project identified below. We need to know the views of your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. Your agency will need to use the EIR prepared by our agency when considering your permit or other approval for the project.

The project description, location, and the potential environmental effects are contained in the attached materials. A copy of the Initial Study is attached.

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date but *not later than 30 days* after receipt of this notice.

Please send your response to Impact Sciences, Inc. at the address shown above. We will need the name for a contact person in your agency.

Project Title: County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project

Project Location: Los Angeles Los Angeles
City (nearest) County

Project Description (brief):

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to renovate the Hall of Justice (HOJ) for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Recreation and Parks, and other County agencies. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and adaptively reuse the HOJ by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use while preserving its historic features to the extent preservation is economically feasible. The renovation and restoration of exterior elements of the building are also proposed. The building was used for jail, court and office purposes until closed in 1994.

Date: 1/31/03

Signature: Sharon D. Yonashiro
Title: Assistant Administrative Officer

INITIAL STUDY

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
GENERAL INFORMATION

Thomas Guide: Los Angeles County, Page 634 USGS Quad: Los Angeles

Location: As shown on Figure 1, the project site is in the City of Los Angeles. Specifically, as shown on Figure 2, the Hall of Justice (HOJ) is located in downtown Los Angeles at 211 West Temple Street, between Temple Street, Broadway, Aliso Street and Spring Street.

Description of Project:

The Los Angeles County HOJ was built in 1925 and is the oldest public structure within the Los Angeles Civic Center area. The HOJ is situated just south of the Hollywood Freeway (US 101) and east of the Harbor Freeway (US110), at the northern edge of the downtown Los Angeles area and is surrounded by other civic and government office uses, such as the County Courthouse, Hall of Administration, Criminal Courts building and Federal Courthouse. Built in 1925, the 15-story building was constructed primarily with a steel frame structure and ornately detailed granite and terra cotta typical of architecture of that period. The original total gross square footage of the building is 549,284 square feet with individual floor square footage ranging between 11,424 and 42,365 square feet. In 1973 the Criminal Courts Building was opened across the street and criminal proceedings were moved from the HOJ to the Criminal Courts Building. The HOJ has been evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation and determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, although it is not listed or designated as a local landmark by the City of Los Angeles. The building remained in use through 1994 when the Northridge earthquake caused extensive structural damage to the building. The building was determined to be unsafe and has been vacant since 1994.

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to renovate the HOJ for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Recreation and Parks and other County Agencies. Figure 3 illustrates the proposed site plan. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and adaptively reuse the HOJ by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building that was historically used as a jail and court facility into an office building while maintaining the primary historic features of the building, to the extent that preservation efforts are economically feasible. The renovation and restoration of both exterior and interior elements of the building are proposed. Specifically, cleaning, refurbishing and repair of the historic exterior wall materials is proposed along with the securing and anchoring these materials for seismic safety. Interior renovation as proposed will involve retrofitting the structural and support areas of the building for seismic safety and modern services. Planned interior improvements also include providing ADA-accessibility throughout the building, restrooms on all floors and new heating and air conditioning and electrical systems. Floors 11 and 13 are proposed for demolition. These floors contain detention cells and have restricted ceiling heights and headroom. Demolition of these floors is proposed to allow for the development of modern office space in the upper portion of the building. At completion, the 15-floor 549,284 square foot building would be renovated to consist of 13-floors providing approximately 475,000 gross square feet of space and 325,000 square feet of useable space.

Site improvements proposed include a new pedestrian plaza along Spring Street, new landscaping and irrigation, and improvements to sidewalks and curbs around the site.

Construction of a new 1000-space parking structure is also proposed as part of the project. The structure would be located on the northern side of the HOJ site along Aliso Street, significantly screened from view from Temple Street by the HOJ building. This parking structure is planned to include up to 5.5 levels below grade and up to 3.5 above. This structure is designed for compatibility with the exterior surface texture, color and architectural features of the HOJ building. The height of this proposed structure aboveground has been limited to match the level four-floor line of the HOJ building, where a significant architectural bullnose feature occurs on the HOJ exterior.

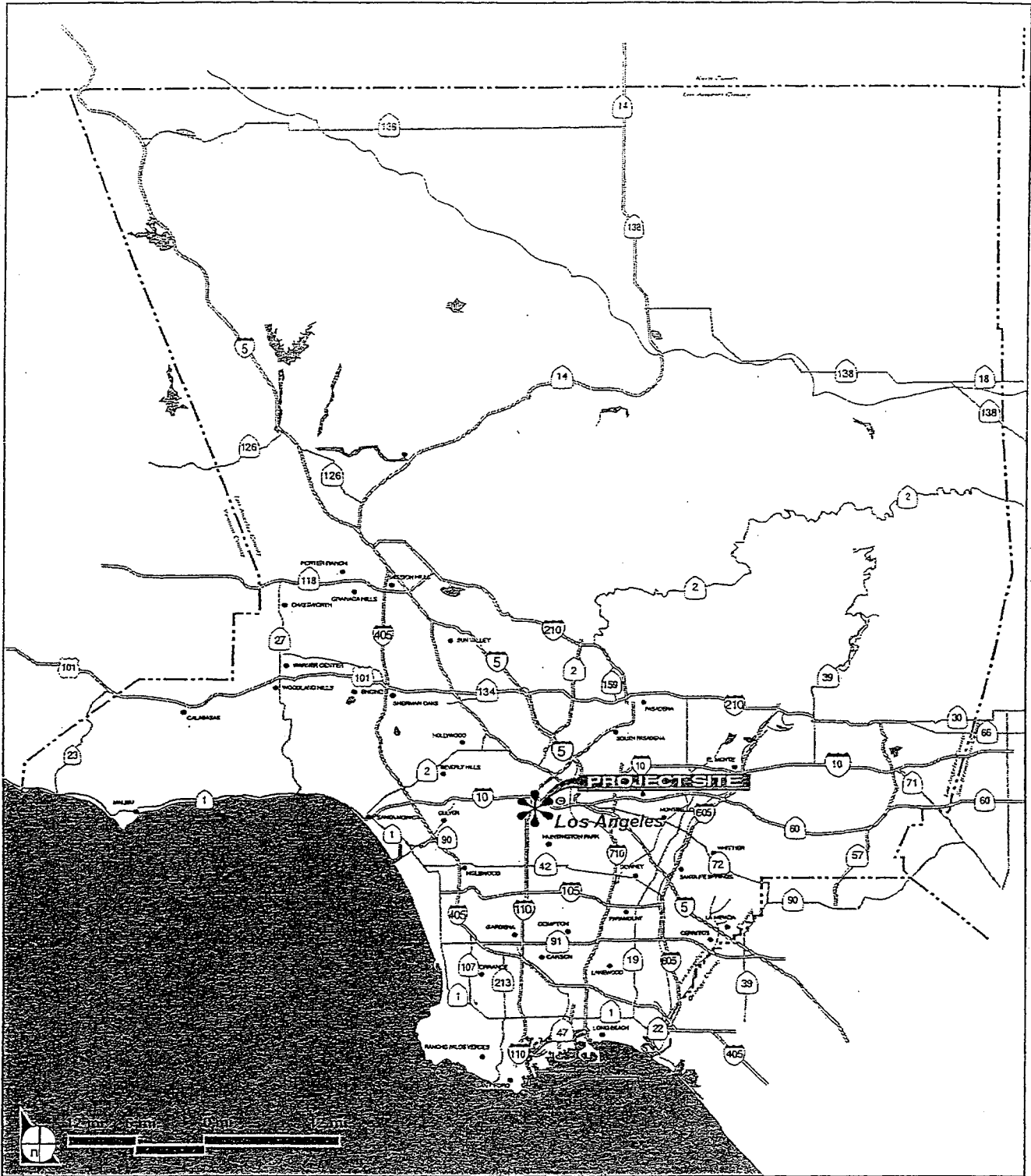
Gross Area: 3.4 acres

Environmental Setting

- a. Existing uses/structures: The site is presently occupied by the existing HOJ Building.
- b. Topography/slopes: The site exhibits a gentle rise from the Southeast to the Northwest, from approximately 310 feet above sea level to approximately 332 feet ASL.
- c. Vegetation: The site is located in the core of the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area. It is developed and does not contain any vegetation except for ornamental landscaping.
- d. Animals: The site is located in the core of the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area. It is developed and does not contain habitat for any animals aside from species that typically thrive in urban settings, such as pigeons, rats and other adaptable animals.
- e. Watercourses: No naturally occurring watercourses exist on the project site.
- f. Cultural/historical resources: The HOJ has been evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation and determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Environmental Setting of the Surrounding Area

- a. Existing uses/structures: The site is bordered by US Highway 101 on the north, the Federal Courthouse to the east, the Criminal Courts building to the south and the County Civic Center Cogeneration Facility to the west.
- b. Topography/slopes: The topography of the surrounding area exhibits a gentle rise from the Southeast to the Northwest, from approximately 310 feet above sea level to approximately 332 feet ASL.



SOURCE: Impact Sciences, 10/99.

FIGURE I

Regional Location

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER
WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

This worksheet estimates water demands arising from water supply assessment request from developers.
Water Supply Assessments are performed in compliance with California Water Code Sections 10910-10915.

Assess. Number	Project	LADWP Board Action Date	(A) Present Baseline Water Use (afy)	(B) Projected Total Water Use (afy)	(C) = (B) - (A) Net Increase/Decrease Over Baseline Use (afy)
1	Los Angeles Airport Master Plan Project	4/17/2001	2,311	2,703	392
2	2000 Avenue of the Stars Project	5/7/2002	61	82	21
3	Hollywood Redevelopment Plan Amendment Project	6/4/2002	836	2,858	2,022
4	9th & Flower - Central Business District Redevelopment Area	6/4/2002	30	275	246
5	UCLA Long Range Redevelopment Plan	7/2/2002	2,733	3,239	506
6	Manchester and Lincoln Project	7/16/2002	91	109	18
7	Corbin and Nordhoff Project	8/6/2002	100	436	336
8	Las Lomas (conditional assessment subject to City annexation)	9/17/2002	0	3,831	3,831
9	Archstone Warner Center	10/15/2002	18	110	92
10	Mountain View Village	7/1/2003	0	124	124
11	Los Angeles World Airports Master Plan Alternative "D" (supersedes Assess. No. 1)	7/1/2003	2,826	3,798	972
12	County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project	8/5/2003	280	138	-142
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Notes:

- (1) Projected and planned for increase in water use is contained in LADWP's Year 2000 Urban Water Management Plan. The Plan estimates for a 25% increase (160,000 acre-feet) from year 2000 through 2020.
- (2) Present Baseline Water Use is the most recent water use for the Project site, prior to the proposed (re)development.
- (3) Projected Total Water Use is based on proposed (re)development usage, using factors in the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation Sewer Generation Rates table.
- (4) Column (C) is the net increase/decrease in demand with respect to the Present Baseline Water Use shown in Column (A). The water demand projection in LADWP's Year 2000 Urban Water Management Plan is based on citywide growth in water use. When taken in its entire sum, the projects to date (but see the Las Lomas assessment) in this table are within the anticipated and planned for growth in water use in the City of Los Angeles. All projects above are within the anticipated and planned for citywide growth rate of 25% through year 2020. These projects and other growth and use not subject to a Water Supply Assessment within LADWP's service area will be factored into the next Urban Water Management Plan update in 2005.
- (5) Assessment No. 12 will be considered by the LADWP Board of Commissioners at the August 5, 2003 meeting.
- (6) Definition: afy - acre feet per year.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
vs.)	
)	
CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
)	
)	

NO. 650079

JUDGMENT

January 26, 1979

1 each meets the hydrologic definition of "basin." The ex-
2 tractions of water in the respective basins affect the other
3 water users within that basin but do not significantly or
4 materially affect the ground water levels in any of the other
5 basins. The underground reservoirs of Eagle Rock, Verdugo and
6 Sylmar Basins are independent of one another and of the San
7 Fernando Basin.

8 4.2.4 Safe Yield and Native Safe Yield. The safe yield
9 and native safe yield, stated in acre feet, of the three
10 largest basins for the year 1964-65 was as follows:

11 <u>Basin</u>	<u>Safe Yield</u>	<u>Native Safe Yield</u>
12 San Fernando	90,680	43,660
13 Sylmar	6,210	3,850
14 Verdugo	7,150	3,590

15 The safe yield of Eagle Rock Basin is derived from imported
16 water delivered by Los Angeles. There is no measurable
17 native safe yield.

18 4.2.5 Separate Basins -- Separate Rights. The rights
19 of the parties to extract ground water within ULARA are
20 separate and distinct as within each of the several ground
21 water basins within said watershed.

22 4.2.6 Hydrologic Condition of Basins. The several
23 basins within ULARA are in varying hydrologic conditions,
24 which result in different legal consequences.

25 4.2.6.1 San Fernando Basin. The first full year
26 of overdraft in San Fernando Basin was 1954-55. It
27 remained in overdraft continuously until 1968, when an
28 injunction herein became effective. Thereafter, the

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causing said water to be so stored shall have a right to extract an equivalent amount of ground water from San Fernando Basin. The right to extract waters attributable to such storage practices is an undivided right to a quantity of water in San Fernando Basin equal to the amount of such Stored Water to the credit of any party, as reflected in Watermaster records.

5.2.1.3 Calculation of Import Return Water and Stored Water Credits. The extraction rights of Los Angeles, Glendale, Burbank and San Fernando in San Fernando Basin in any year, insofar as such rights are based upon import return water, shall only extend to the amount of any accumulated import return water credit of such party by reason of imported water delivered after September 30, 1977. The annual credit for such import return water shall be calculated by Watermaster based upon the amount of delivered water during the preceding water year, as follows:

- Los Angeles: 20.8% of all delivered water (including reclaimed water) to valley fill lands of San Fernando Basin.
- San Fernando: 26.3% of all imported and reclaimed water delivered to valley-fill lands of San Fernando Basin.
- Burbank: 20.0% of all delivered water (including reclaimed water) to San Fernando Basin and its tributary hill and mountain areas.

1
2 LAGERLOF, SENICAL, DRESCHER & SWIFT
3 301 North Lake Avenue, 10th Floor
4 Pasadena, California 91101
5 (818) 793-9400 or (213) 385-4345

6
7
8
9 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
10 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

11 CENTRAL AND WEST BASIN WATER) No. 786,656
12 REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT, etc.,) SECOND AMENDED
13) JUDGMENT
14) Plaintiff,) (Declaring and establishing
15) v.) water rights in Central Basin
16 CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al.,) and enjoining extractions
17) therefrom in excess of
18) specified quantities.)
19) Defendants.)
20)
21 CITY OF LAKEWOOD, a municipal)
22 corporation,)
23)
24) Cross-Complaint,))
25)
26) v.)
27)
28 CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al.,)
29)
30) Cross-Defendants.)
31)

32 The above-entitled matter duly and regularly came on
33 for trial in Department 73 of the above-entitled Court (having
34 been transferred thereto from Department 75 by order of the
35 presiding Judge), before the Honorable Edmund M. Moor, specially

1
2 Watermaster Reports on file with this Court and the records of
3 the Plaintiff. This tabulation does not take into account
4 additions or subtractions from any Allowed Pumping Allocation of
5 a producer for the 1978-79 water year, nor other adjustments not
6 representing change in fee title to water rights, such as leases
7 of water rights, nor does it include the names of lessees of
8 landowners where the lessees are exercising the water rights.
9 The exercise of all water rights is subject, however, to the
10 provisions of this Judgment is hereinafter contained. All of
11 said rights are of the same legal force and effect, and are
12 without priority with reference to each other. Each party whose
13 name is hereinafter set forth in the tabulation set forth in
14 Appendix "2" of this judgment, and after whose name there appears
15 under the column "Total Water Right" the figure "0" owns no
16 rights to extract any ground water from Central Basin, and has no
17 right to extract any ground water from Central Basin.

18 (b) Defendant The City of Los Angeles is the owner of
19 the right to extract fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet per
20 annum of ground water from Central Basin. Defendant Department
21 of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles has no right to
22 extract ground water from Central Basin except insofar as it has
23 the right, power, duty or obligation on behalf of defendant The
24 City of Los Angeles to exercise the water rights in Central Basin
25 of defendant The City of Los Angeles. The exercise of said
26 rights are subject, however, to the provisions of this judgment
27 hereafter contained, including but not limited to, sharing with

Wayne K. Lemieux (CA BAR NO. 43501)
Law Offices of Wayne K. Lemieux
200 N. Westlake Boulevard, Suite 102
Westlake Village, CA 91362
(805) 495-4770

Attorneys for West Basin
Municipal Water District

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE)	NO. 506806
COMPANY, ET AL.,)	
)	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
Plaintiffs)	AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
)	PETITION TO PERMIT
v.)	INTERVENTION OF WEST BASIN
)	MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
CITY OF COMPTON, ET AL)	AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
)	DOMINGUEZ DESALTER
Defendants)	

PRELIMINARY

The Judgment herein enjoins production of water from the West Coast Basin (hereinafter "Basin") in excess of the amount which the producer is adjudged to own (hereinafter "adjudicated rights"). West Basin Municipal Water District (hereinafter "District") is not a party to this action and owns no adjudicated rights but desires to implement a project to demonstrate the feasibility of extracting and treating brackish water for sale to Dominguez Water Corporation (hereinafter "Dominguez").

This petition is presented by the District and Dominguez to allow the District to intervene and to allow the District to operate a demonstration project more particularly described

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PARTY
AND SUCCESSOR, IF ANY

ADJUDICATED RIGHT IN
ACRE FEET, ANNUALLY

LERMENS, EVELYN (Formerly Alfred Lermens)		0.7
LENZINER, EMMA L. sued as Mrs. E.L. Leuziner		1.4
LINDERMAN, ABRAHAM Second West Coast Basin Judgment		0
LISTON, LAWRENCE Sold to R. Harris and L. Harris	0.7 <u>-0.7</u>	0
LITTLE, WILLIAM Sold to Watt Industrial Properties	0.1 <u>-0.1</u>	0
LIZZA, PAT		0
LOCHMAN, ERNEST C. LOCHMAN, WALTER Second West Coast Basin Judgment		0
LONG, BEN Persilla Long, sued as Pricilla Long		0
LONG, JOHN		0
LONG BEACH, CITY OF		0.7
LOPES, FRANK		3.7
LOPEZ, MANUEL one Rudolph E. Lopez		0
LOS ANGELES, CITY OF		1503.0
LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT		0
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (ALONDRA PARK) Successor to Los Angeles, a County Flood Control District	28.7 <u>39.0</u>	67.7
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT	37.6	0.111.2
Successor in part to A.H. Smith et al Oil Company Sold to Los Angeles County- Alondra Park	1.4 <u>-39.0</u>	0

Appendix D

WATER CODE

SECTION 10910-10915

10910. (a) Any city or county that determines that a project, as defined in Section 10912, is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) under Section 21080 of the Public Resources Code shall comply with this part.

(b) The city or county, at the time that it determines whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required for any project subject to the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Section 21080.1 of the Public Resources Code, shall identify any water system that is, or may become as a result of supplying water to the project identified pursuant to this subdivision, a public water system, as defined in Section 10912, that may supply water for the project. If the city or county is not able to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project, the city or county shall prepare the water assessment required by this part after consulting with any entity serving domestic water supplies whose service area includes the project site, the local agency formation commission, and any public water system adjacent to the project site.

(c) (1) The city or county, at the time it makes the determination required under Section 21080.1 of the Public Resources Code, shall request each public water system identified pursuant to subdivision (b) to determine whether the projected water demand associated with a proposed project was included as part of the most recently adopted urban water management plan adopted pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

(2) If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).

(3) If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water supply assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

(4) If the city or county is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), the water supply assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the total projected water supplies, determined to be available by the city or county for the project during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection, will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

(d) (1) The assessment required by this section shall include an identification of any existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project, and a description of the quantities of water received in prior years by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts.

(2) An identification of existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts held by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), shall be demonstrated by providing information related to all of the following:

(A) Written contracts or other proof of entitlement to an identified water supply.

(B) Copies of a capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a water supply that has been adopted by the public water system.

(C) Federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with delivering the water supply.

(D) Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required in order to be able to convey or deliver the water supply.

(e) If no water has been received in prior years by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), shall also include in its water supply assessment pursuant to subdivision (c), an identification of the other public water systems or water service contractholders that receive a water supply or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, to the same source of water as the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has identified as a source of water supply within its water supply assessments.

(f) If a water supply for a proposed project includes groundwater, the following additional information shall be included in the water supply assessment:

(1) A review of any information contained in the urban water management plan relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current bulletin of the department that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), of the efforts being undertaken in the basin or basins to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), for the past five years from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), from any basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(5) An analysis of the sufficiency of the groundwater from the

asin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project.

A water supply assessment shall not be required to include the information required by this paragraph if the public water system determines, as part of the review required by paragraph (1), that the sufficiency of groundwater necessary to meet the initial and projected water demand associated with the project was addressed in the description and analysis required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 10631.

(g) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), the governing body of each public water system shall submit the assessment to the city or county not later than 90 days from the date on which the request was received. The governing body of each public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this act pursuant to subdivision (b), shall approve the assessment prepared pursuant to this section at a regular or special meeting.

(2) Prior to the expiration of the 90-day period, if the public water system intends to request an extension of time to prepare and adopt the assessment, the public water system shall meet with the city or county to request an extension of time, which shall not exceed 30 days, to prepare and adopt the assessment.

(3) If the public water system fails to request an extension of time, or fails to submit the assessment notwithstanding the extension of time granted pursuant to paragraph (2), the city or county may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the governing body of the public water system to comply with the requirements of this part relating to the submission of the water supply assessment.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, if a project has been the subject of a water supply assessment that complies with the requirements of this part, no additional water supply assessment shall be required for subsequent projects that were part of a larger project for which a water supply assessment was completed and that has complied with the requirements of this part and for which the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has concluded that its water supplies are sufficient to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses, unless one or more of the following changes occurs:

(1) Changes in the project that result in a substantial increase in water demand for the project.

(2) Changes in the circumstances or conditions substantially affecting the ability of the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), to provide a sufficient supply of water for the project.

(3) Significant new information becomes available which was not known and could not have been known at the time when the assessment was prepared.

10911. (a) If, as a result of its assessment, the public water system concludes that its water supplies are, or will be, insufficient, the public water system shall provide to the city or county its plans for acquiring additional water supplies, setting forth the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies. If the city or county, if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), concludes as a result of its assessment, that water supplies are, or will be, insufficient, the city or county shall include in its water supply assessment its plans for acquiring additional water supplies, setting forth the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies. Those plans may include, but are not limited to, information concerning all of the following:

(1) The estimated total costs, and the proposed method of financing the costs, associated with acquiring the additional water supplies.

(2) All federal, state, and local permits, approvals, or entitlements that are anticipated to be required in order to acquire and develop the additional water supplies.

(3) Based on the considerations set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2), the estimated timeframes within which the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), expects to be able to acquire additional water supplies.

(b) The city or county shall include the water supply assessment provided pursuant to Section 10910, and any information provided pursuant to subdivision (a), in any environmental document prepared for the project pursuant to Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(c) The city or county may include in any environmental document an evaluation of any information included in that environmental document provided pursuant to subdivision (b). The city or county shall determine, based on the entire record, whether projected water supplies will be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the project, in addition to existing and planned future uses. If the city or county determines that water supplies will not be sufficient, the city or county shall include that determination in its findings for the project.

10912. For the purposes of this part, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Project" means any of the following:

(1) A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.

(2) A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space.

(3) A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space.

(4) A proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.

(5) A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.

(6) A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision.

(7) A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project.

(b) If a public water system has fewer than 5,000 service connections, then "project" means any proposed residential, business, commercial, hotel or motel, or industrial development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections, or a mixed-use project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by residential development that would represent an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections.

(c) "Public water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that has 3000 or more service connections. A public water system includes all of the following:

(1) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facility under control of the operator of the system which is used primarily in connection with the system.

(2) Any collection or pretreatment storage facility not under the

control of the operator that is used primarily in connection with the system.

(3) Any person who treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption.

10914. (a) Nothing in this part is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.

(b) Nothing in this part is intended to either impose, expand, or limit any duty concerning the obligation of a public water system to provide certain service to its existing customers or to any future potential customers.

(c) Nothing in this part is intended to modify or otherwise change existing law with respect to projects which are not subject to this part.

(d) This part applies only to a project for which a notice of preparation is submitted on or after January 1, 1996.

10915. The County of San Diego is deemed to comply with this part if the Office of Planning and Research determines that all of the following conditions have been met:

(a) Proposition C, as approved by the voters of the County of San Diego in November 1988, requires the development of a regional growth management plan and directs the establishment of a regional planning and growth management review board.

(b) The County of San Diego and the cities in the county, by agreement, designate the San Diego Association of Governments as that review board.

(c) A regional growth management strategy that provides for a comprehensive regional strategy and a coordinated economic development and growth management program has been developed pursuant to Proposition C.

(d) The regional growth management strategy includes a water element to coordinate planning for water that is consistent with the requirements of this part.

(e) The San Diego County Water Authority, by agreement with the San Diego Association of Governments in its capacity as the review board, uses the association's most recent regional growth forecasts for planning purposes and to implement the water element of the strategy.

(f) The procedures established by the review board for the development and approval of the regional growth management strategy, including the water element and any certification process established to ensure that a project is consistent with that element, comply with the requirements of this part.

(g) The environmental documents for a project located in the County of San Diego include information that accomplishes the same purposes as a water supply assessment that is prepared pursuant to Section 10910.

Water Supply Assessment Checklist

Water Code Section	Water Supply Assessment Content	Page # in WSA
10910(c)(2)	Incorporate data from UWMP.	1-16
10910(d)(1)	Identification of existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts relevant to identified water supply for proposed project, and description of quantity of water received in prior years.	7-16
10910(d)(2)(A)	Written contracts or other proof of entitlement to an identified water supply.	7-13
10910(d)(2)(B)	Capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a water supply that has been adopted.	14
10910(d)(2)(C)	Federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with delivering the water supply.	7-8
10910(d)(2)(D)	Any necessary regulatory approval to deliver/convey the water supply.	7-8
10910(f)(1)	Review of any information contained in the UWMP relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project.	1-16
10910(f)(2)	Description of any groundwater basin(s) from which proposed project will be supplied. For basins with adjudicated groundwater pumping rights, include a copy of the order/decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of quantity of groundwater public water system has the legal right to pump under the order/decree.	9-10, Attachment D
10910(f)(3)	Description and analysis of amount and location of groundwater pumped for the past 5 years from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied.	9-10
10910(f)(4)	Description and analysis of amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped from any basin to provided water to the proposed project.	9-10, 15-16
10910(f)(5)	Analysis of sufficiency of groundwater from the basins from which the proposed project will be supplied to meet projected water demand of the proposed project.	9-10, 15-16