Weekly Management Report
March 21, 2014

1. **Notice** – Notice of Community Meeting regarding Community Care Facilities, Transitional and Supportive Housing in Single Family Residential Zones – Community Development Department

2. **Memo –** Waiver of Pet Adoption Fees for Veterans – Burbank Police Department

3. **Memo** – Burbank Workforce Connection Operations – Management Services Department

4. **Memo** – Update on Water, Governor's Drought Relief Legislation and Water Bond Legislation 2014 – Public Works Department

5. **Program** – League of California Cities, 2014 Legislative Action Day – City Manager's Office

6. **Invitation –** League of California Cities Invitation – City Manager's Office

7. **Synopsis** – Transportation Commission Meeting of March 17, 2014 – Community Development Department

8. **Synopsis** – Park, Recreation and Community Services Annotated Agenda/Meeting Summary – Park, Recreation and Community Services Department

   - PRCS Board Meeting March 13, 2014
   - Burbank Cultural Arts Commission March 13, 2014

Contact:
Joy Forbes
Community Development Director
City of Burbank
(818) 238-5176
jforbes@burbankca.gov

Notice of Community Meeting

Regarding Community Care Facilities, Transitional and Supportive Housing in Single Family Residential Zones

When and where?

Monday, March 31, 2014 at 7:00pm
Community Services Building – Community Room #104
150 North Third Street in Burbank

What is this meeting?

The City of Burbank has enlisted the services of Barbara Kautz from the law firm of Goldfarb & Lipman who is an expert in Land Use Law, specializing in Housing. She will be presenting information on different uses in single family residential zones and how they relate to state and federal law and the City's recently adopted Housing Element. Ms. Kautz will also be answering questions from community members in attendance.

What if I can't attend?

Materials from the meeting, including a power point presentation, will be made available on the City's website (burbankca.gov) following the meeting.

The Council will also be discussing this and options for a potential Interim Development Control Ordinance (IDCO – also known as a Moratorium) at their meeting on Tuesday, April 1, 2014 at 6:00pm in City Council Chambers at 275 East Olive Avenue in Burbank.

###

CITY OF BURBANK
POLICE DEPARTMENT
MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 28, 2014

TO: Mark Scott, City Manager

FROM: Scott LaChasse, Police Chief
By: Brenda Castaneda, Animal Shelter Superintendent

SUBJECT: TRACKING LIST ITEM 1516 - WAIVER OF PET ADOPTION FEES FOR VETERANS

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff will bring this item for consideration as part of the Fiscal Year 2014-15 Fee Schedule update.

BACKGROUND:

During the week in which Veteran's Day is observed (November 10-17, 2013), the Burbank Animal Shelter waived pet adoption fees for veterans. One adoption was made to a veteran in that week. At the January 7, 2014 meeting, Council Member Frutos requested that Council consider waiving pet adoption fees for United States Military veterans residing in Burbank.

For the purpose of this report, a "veteran" is defined as a "person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable."[1]

DISCUSSION:

The Animal Shelter does not offer a pet adoption fee waiver program for veterans, other than previously described. The Animal Shelter Fee Schedule only allows adoption fees to be waived for specific days or weeks as designated by the Chief of Police or his designee. An ongoing adoption fee waiver program would require Council amendment of the Animal Shelter Fee Schedule. Such a program will consist of waiving adoption fees for dogs, cats and rabbits for veterans. Veterans seeking pet adoption would complete the standard screening process to ensure compatibility and suitability with the preferred animal. All pet adoptions include a medical exam, spaying/neutering, a

[1] 38 U.S.C. § 101(2); 38 C.F.R. § 3.1(d).

microchip and vaccinations. Current adoptions fees are $104 for dogs, $78 for cats and $30 for rabbits.

To verify qualification for the program, veterans will be required to present proof of their veteran status by providing a Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214) or their retired United States Military identification card. Staff has identified two other animal shelters that have successfully adopted similar programs. Both programs did not have residency restrictions. The Burlington County Animal Shelter in New Jersey[2] started their veteran fee waiver program in February 2013 and has since adopted 55 dogs and 76 cats. The Miami-Dade Animal Shelter in Florida also initiated a veteran fee waiver program in November 2013 and has adopted 35 animals. No shelters in the neighboring jurisdictions in Los Angeles County have implemented similar programs. Staff was able to find non-profit organizations specifically set up to offer free service animal adoptions to veterans who have certain diagnosed medical conditions.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The fiscal impact of this program will depend on the number of animals adopted. Based on the data provided by shelters offering this program, the loss of adoption revenue is anticipated to be up to $3,000 annually (based on adjusting the data from Burlington County NJ to account for population differences). No data has been kept on the actual number of adoptions by veterans as a whole or those who reside in the City of Burbank. Annual animal adoption revenues total about $30,000. The fee waiver could result in a potential revenue decrease of about 10%. Staff suggests capping the total adoption fee subsidy to $1,500. If greater need arises, staff will return back to Council to consider an increase in the subsidy cap.

CONCLUSION:

A pet adoption fee waiver program for Veterans will certainly honor the brave men and women who served our country, promote community engagement and increase the number of pet adoptions. The following recommendations will be included in Fee Schedule update:

- Council consideration of extending the program to all United States Military veterans with no residency restriction;
- The number of free adoptions to a veteran will be limited to a total of 2; and,
- The program will be capped at a maximum of $1,500 in pet adoption subsidies annually.

[2] Population 451,336

Description	Amount	Unit/Time
(I) Cardboard Cat Carrier Fee	$6.50	Each

SECTION 3. ADOPTION FEES

(Added 6/9/92, Resolution 23,624)
(Last Update 6/22/10, Resolution 28,138)

Description	Amount	Unit/Time
(A) Dogs		
(1) Previously altered	$45.00	Each
(2) Altered by the City	$80.00	Each
(B) Cats		
(1) Previously altered	$35.00	Each
(2) Altered by the City	$70.00	Each
(C) Rabbits		
(1) Previously altered	$15.00	Each
(2) Altered by the City	$30.00	Each
(D) Micro Chipping Service	$10.00 *	Each

* This service is free of charge for all animals adopted out.

SECTION 4. FEE WAIVERS FOR SPECIAL ANIMAL SHELTER EVENTS

(Added 6/22/99, Resolution 25,543)
(Last Update 6/22/10, Resolution 28,138)

(A) With the approval of the Chief of Police or his designee, the Animal Shelter Superintendent may designate specific days or weeks for special fee events such as Senior Day or Senior Week. These events will be scheduled to encourage adoption from the Animal Shelter and allow the Chief of Police or his designee to waive fees. The Animal Shelter will publicize the events along with eligibility requirements. Eligibility requirements will be set by the Animal Shelter Superintendent.

(B) Notwithstanding the Fees established in Section 2, Registration Fees and Section 3, Adoption Fees of this Article, all applicable fees will be waived for the adoption of a dog, cat, or bunny as a personal pet by eligible participants such designated periods. The waiver is for the specified fees and will be at the time of the adoption only, and does not affect any future fees, such as the next year's registration.

PROPOSED FEE SCHEDULE LANGUAGE

SECTION 4. FEE WAIVERS FOR SPECIAL ANIMAL SHELTER EVENTS
(Added 6/22/99, Resolution 25,543)
(Last Update 6/22/10, Resolution 28,138)

(A) With the approval of the Chief of Police or his designee, the Animal Shelter Superintendent may designate specific days or weeks for special fee events such as Senior Day or Senior Week. These events will be scheduled to encourage adoption from the Animal Shelter and allow the Chief of Police or his designee to waive fees. The Animal Shelter will publicize the events along with eligibility requirements. Eligibility requirements will be set by the Animal Shelter Superintendent.

(B) Notwithstanding the Fees established in Section 2, Registration Fees and Section3, Adoption Fees of this Article, all applicable fees will be waived for the adoption of a dog, cat, or bunny as a personal pet by eligible participants such designated periods. The waiver is for the specified fees and will be at the time of the adoption only, and does not affect any future fees, such as the next year's registration.

(C) Adoption fees shall be waived for all United States Military veterans. For the purpose of this Fee Schedule, a "veteran" is defined as a "person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable. To verify qualification for the program, veterans must present proof of their veteran status by providing a Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214) or their retired United States Military identification card at the time of adoption. A Veteran will be limited to a total of three adoptions and the waiver program will be capped at a maximum of $1,500 in veteran adoption subsidies annually.

CITY OF BURBANK
OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER
(818) 238-5800
FAX (818) 238-5804

DATE: March 21, 2014

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Mark Scott, City Manager MS

SUBJECT: **BURBANK WORKFORCE CONNECTION OPERATIONS**

The attached memo from Betsy Dolan responds to a previous City Council inquiry. The matter can be discussed during budget discussions if the City Council has further questions.

275 E. Olive Avenue • P.O. Box 6459
Burbank, California 91510-6459

CITY OF BURBANK

MANAGEMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 19, 2014

TO: Mark Scott, City Manager

FROM: Betsy Dolan, Management Services Director Betsy Dolan

SUBJECT: BURBANK WORKFORCE CONNECTION OPERATIONS

BACKGROUND

The Burbank WorkForce Connection (BWFC) is a partnership with the Verdugo WorkForce Investment Board (VWIB). The City receives a portion of the BWFC operating budget through a grant from the VWIB, and the City of Burbank's Redevelopment Agency previously funded the balance. For FY 2012-13, the VWIB covered 60% and the City's Redevelopment Agency covered 40% of the BWFC's budget. However, in January 2012, all Redevelopment Agencies were dissolved, including the City of Burbank's Redevelopment Agency. This resulted in the City's General Fund absorbing the portion of the BWFC budget previously covered by the Redevelopment Agency starting in FY 2012-13. The total BWFC budget for FY 12-13 was $137,661, and is $138,536 for FY 2013-14.

As a result of the change in funding source for the BWFC, the City Council directed staff to research the feasibility of a local non-profit taking over the operations of BWFC without impacting the current level of service. This memo provides the results of that effort.

The goal of BWFC, in conjunction with the Verdugo Jobs Center located in Glendale, CA, is to provide the public with viable resources in order to obtain gainful employment. Acting as an annex to the Verdugo Jobs Center, BWFC serves two main purposes: (1) Job Resource Center and (2) Business Assistance Center.

- Job Resource Center – BWFC is a free, self-serve job resource center that connects clients with a network of resources. BWFC currently has six computers, a fax machine/copier, two telephones, resource library, and job bulletins, all available for public use. BWFC also offers other helpful resources provided by local community agencies.

- Business Assistance Center – In an effort to be as effective as possible, BWFC strives to link job seekers with local agencies that are hiring. In order to accomplish this goal, staff outreaches to local businesses to make them aware of the services BWFC has to offer. The center gives businesses the opportunity to post job bulletins and allows the businesses to use BWFC's adjoining training room to hold recruitments, if needed.

ANALYSIS

The City of Burbank is part of the Verdugo Consortium which is a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the cities of Burbank, Glendale, and La Canada Flintridge. The existing contract for the BWFC, under the JPA, does not allow for the City of Burbank to sublease the WorkForce Connection operations. Any interested organization would have to apply for the grant that the City currently receives from the VWIB. Prior to an interested organization applying for the grant, the City of Burbank would have to send a letter to the VWIB relinquishing services. Any interested organization would then go through the procurement process with the VWIB amongst other bidders, and the VWIB would determine the awardee.

The risk associated with this process is that the City could not guarantee that a local non-profit would be awarded the grant, nor could the City guarantee that the location would remain in Burbank. Also, the City would no longer have a hand in the decision making process or operational structure of the new WorkForce Connection.

In an effort to keep these important supportive services within the Burbank community, staff contacted various local non-profits to see if taking over the operations of BWFC peaked any interest. Some of the non-profits contacted expressed some interest in assuming a similar center as BWFC; however, they also expressed some challenges, including start-up costs, space, contract requirements, and staffing.

Additionally, because the VWIB grant does not cover all operating costs for the BWFC, there is no guarantee that a local nonprofit would be able to cover all the costs associated with staffing the center at the current level the City staffs the BWFC. As such, the level of service provided by the BWFC may not be replicated if another organization received the VWIB grant and took over operations of the center.

There are other factors to take into consideration with potential changes to BWFC and exploration of contract termination. This operational change would impact the existing staff and the organizational structure of the Management Services Department. There are currently 2.0 Full Time Employees (FTE) that staff the BWFC Center as well as 1.0 FTE that supervises operations. BWFC staff not only provides supportive employment services but also participates in job fairs, community events, and handles other projects and programs as requested. The BWFC staff also handles customer service inquiries related to City of Burbank Human Resources, which would have to be absorbed by another section of the Management Services Department should a restructure occur.

Finally, it is important to note that when staff initially reached out to the VWIB for some direction on the course of action the City would need to take for contract termination, the VWIB said they are in full support of not altering the existing operations of BWFC.

In lieu of relinquishing responsibility for the operations of the BWFC to a local nonprofit or other entity, staff took this opportunity to explore the potential for new partnerships with the local non-profits to enrich the services provided to BWFC customers. As a result of this outreach effort, BWFC has created a partnership with Burbank Adult School (BAS). With the assistance and support of BAS, a series of employment related workshops took place throughout 2013. The workshops were targeted to BWFC and

BAS customers, but were open to the public. The three workshops were well attended and the participants' overall feedback was very positive. One of the main goals of this partnership was to ensure that the participants had an open forum to ask questions. They were very thankful for being able to provide updated resumes/cover letters to staff for review and very excited to go through a mock interview with Human Resource professionals. For 2014, BWFC and BAS staffs are planning to hold five workshops on subjects including resume writing, interview skills, social media, and customer service.

Burbank Community YMCA and Burbank Temporary Aid Center also expressed interest in partnering with BWFC and staff will be working with both agencies to provide support by way of employment workshops and shared resources.

RECOMMENDATION

City staff recommends that the operations of BWFC continue to remain under the City of Burbank. If the BWFC/City of Burbank were to relinquish services, the City would lose the opportunity to operate an employment center for local Burbank patrons. In addition, due to many variables that are out of the City's control, the City risks the WorkForce Connection relocating to another City. This would greatly impact services currently being provided to local Burbank residents and the surrounding community. The non-profit partnerships gained during this feasibility study created a positive opportunity to better serve BWFC clientele, BAS students, and Burbank residents. Staff plans to continue working with local non-profits to enhance BWFC's services and resources.

City of Burbank

Burbank Water and Power

STAFF REPORT

DATE: March 7, 2014

TO: Mark Scott, City Manager

FROM: Ron Davis, General Manager, BWP
Bonnie Teaford, Public Works Director

SUBJECT: **Update on Water – Governor's Drought Relief Legislation and Water Bond Legislation 2014**

BACKGROUND

In 2009, the Legislature approved the Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2010 (Delta Reform Act). As part of this landmark legislation, four water policy bills and a Water Bond were approved that focus on these areas:

1. Established a governance system for the Delta;
2. Required that state and local agencies begin monitoring groundwater levels;
3. Created a statewide water conservation goal of 20% by 2020; and
4. Strengthened water reporting requirements for all surface water use, created penalties for non-compliance, and increased staff for water rights enforcement activities.

In addition to these four policy areas, mentioned above, as part of the package, the Legislature directed the Treasurer to sell $11.14 billion in bonds to fund drought relief, water supply reliability, Delta sustainability, statewide water system operational improvement, conservation and watershed protection, groundwater protection and water quality, and water recycling. For purposes of this report, the original 2010 Water Bond will be referred to as Water Bond.

Although this $11.14 billion bond is large by historical standards, the 2009 legislature had reason to think voters might support it: from 2000 to 2006, voters had approved six General Obligation bonds for water-related purposes, totaling more than $23 billion (in today's dollars). And voters had also approved tens of billions in bonds for other purposes in the 2000s, including education, transportation, and stem cell research.

Since 2009, the four policy bills are being implemented. However, the Water Bond portion of the Delta Reform Act is the only piece of the 2009 package that has not moved forward; it is currently scheduled for the 2014 ballot.

Other Important Water Policy Pieces

For the last seven years, the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) has also been moving through its process. Though, the BDCP is a comprehensive conservation strategy aimed at protecting dozens of species of fish and wildlife, while permitting the reliable operation of California's two biggest water delivery projects, it is not part of the 2009 Delta Reform Act.

Similarly, the California Natural Resources Agency, the California Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Food and Agriculture released the California Water Action Plan (October 2013). The main focus of the California Water Action plan is to make conservation a California way of life. The plan focuses on the reliability of our water supply and increasing the need for regional self-reliance, achieving the co-equal goals, the needed ecosystem restoration to bring our water system back into balance, and the resilience of our infrastructure. A copy of the California Water Action Plan is attached as Exhibit A. Many of the measures called out in the California Water Action Plan have been included in the Governor's budget, which would be enacted July 1, 2014, if approved. However, given the dire drought conditions the Governor and members of the Legislature were interested in getting relief to Californians immediately.

DROUGHT RESPONSE

Since the state started measuring rainfall in 1849, 2013 was the driest year in California. The Sierra snowpack, where the state gets about a third of its water, was 84% below average as of January 10, 2014. On January 17, Gov. Jerry Brown declared a statewide drought emergency to increase public awareness and also implement state water transfers around the state.

Most recently, on February 19, 2014, the Governor joined Senate President pro Tem Darrell Steinberg and Assembly Speaker John A. Pérez to announce drought relief legislation to immediately help communities deal with the devastating dry conditions affecting our state and provide funding to increase local water supplies.

Governor's Emergency Drought Legislation

The urgent legislation provides $687.4 million to support drought relief, including money for housing and food for workers directly impacted by the drought, bond funds for projects to help local communities more efficiently capture and manage water and funding for securing emergency drinking water supplies for drought-impacted communities. In addition, the legislation increases funding for state and local Conservation Corps to assist communities with efficiency upgrades and reduce fire fuels in fire risk areas, and includes $1 million for the Save Our Water public awareness campaign – which will enhance its mission to inform Californians how they can do their part to conserve water.

In addition to the funding provided by the legislation, the bill calls for the California Department of Public Health (DPH) to adopt new groundwater replenishment regulations by July 1, 2014, and for the State Water Resources Control Board and the DPH to work on additional measures to allow for the use of recycled water and storm water capture for increasing water supply availability.

The bill also makes statutory changes to ensure existing water rights laws are followed, including streamlined authority to enforce water rights laws and increased penalties for illegally diverting water during drought conditions. The bill also provides the California Department of Housing and Community

Development with the greatest flexibility to maximize migrant housing units. Several of the proposals included in this package were proposed in the Governor's January budget, but will now be expedited.

Shortly after announcing the emergency drought relief package, the Legislature on February 27, 2014 sped the $687 million relief package to Gov. Jerry Brown for his signature. The funding comes from a variety of previously approved propositions that accelerate the release of funding. Several of these proposals were included in the California Water Action Plan and in the Governor's budget. With the signing of the emergency drought legislation on Saturday, March 1, 2014, the funding can be awarded immediately. Exhibit B is a summary of the Emergency Drought Legislation.

Local Conservation Measures

The drought has put a spotlight on water use in the state, and while this region has made great strides, there's always more that can be done to conserve and enhance local supplies. Staff will be sharing a separate update on our local conservation measures.

Federal Legislative Drought Measures

Governor Brown met with President Obama about crucial federal support during the ongoing drought and the state continues to work with federal partners to ensure a coordinated drought response. On February 11, 2014, Senators Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Barbara Boxer (D-CA) and others, introduced the *"California Emergency Drought Relief Act"* (S. 2016). The legislation would direct federal agencies to provide emergency funding and provide flexibility to manage water flows in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta to benefit the Central Valley Project. Governor Brown and the administration have also expressed support for federal legislation introduced by Senators Feinstein and Boxer and Representatives Jim Costa, Tony Cárdenas and Sam Farr (Exhibit C).

STATE WATER BOND DISCUSSION

The California Legislature has amended the Water Bond three times, including twice delaying the placement of the bond before the voters. Over the course of the last year or two, there has been much discussion about whether or not the voters would support the currently proposed $11.14 billion Water Bond. Many pundits have deemed the Water Bond as too big for voters to pass. It was also suggested by some as having too much "pork" (earmarks).

Throughout 2013, the Legislature has been holding hearings to explore California's overall debt condition, fund balances for other previously funded bond measures, and the implications for the November 2014 Water Bond. A short summary of some recent bills are attached as Exhibit D along with a comparison of the three main bills from February (Exhibit E).

Burbank Water and Power (BWP) uses adopted water bond principles from the California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) to evaluate the different water bond proposals (Exhibit F). The main elements of these policy principles avoids new policy requirements in the bond programs; avoids earmarks; funds public benefits associated with the Delta sustainability, and surface and groundwater storage. In addition, BWP seeks to support the co-equal goals of water supply reliability and Delta ecosystem restoration as supported by the Burbank City Council Legislative Platform.

With so many proposals and amendments, BWP is evaluating the bills based on the principles outlined above. With a decision on whether or not the bond will be moved or amended not needing to take

place until July 2014 at the latest, it is not necessary to take a position at this time. BWP recommends waiting to see how the proposals continue to develop.

MWD and CMUA have taken support if amended positions on AB 1331, which was amended on March 5, 2014 and will be heard in on March 25, 2014 in the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee.

Stormwater

Last year, the League sponsored a Resolution regarding stormwater in the Water Bond. The City abstained from supporting the Resolution based on staff's recommendation to convey that the City recognized the need to support the co-equal goals envisioned in the 2009 Delta Reform package, did not want to prioritize stormwater over securing our water supply, and yet the City very much supports funding needed to remain in compliance with permit-required stormwater management programs.

The Los Angeles Division of the League of California Cities proposed the Resolution that was adopted by the League at their September 2013 meeting. The Los Angeles Division has also been active in seeking amendments to Assembly Bill 1331. AB 1331 currently includes "up to" $250 million in stormwater funding, as part of the regional allocations for the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Program. The Los Angeles Division of the League of Cities is seeking an amendment for stormwater management to receive its own allocation of "at least" $250 million, independent of the IRWM Program.

What do the voters say?

An important component to the Water Bond discussion is how much the voters are willing to approve in a Water Bond. Everyone seems to agree that the new bond needs to be smaller than the $11 billion bond currently slated for that ballot. Polling suggests the voters are more likely to approve a smaller bond. The latest voter polling conducted in March 2013 by the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) Statewide Survey suggested that despite a strengthening economy, voters are subject to sticker shock. The state Water Bond at $11.14 billion lacks majority backing with the public, but would gain support if costs were reduced. Many experts suggest that a bond $7 to $9 billion is the sweet spot for voters.

What the polling suggests is that inevitably it means elimination of projects that matter to someone. At the same time, existing water and restoration funds are running out, and the pressure is on to pass a new bond. Ironically, the drought has created an impetus for passing the emergency drought relief legislation backed by the Governor and more of an appetite to have a Water Bond on the 2014 ballot.

Politics

One of the key political pieces in the success of any of the proposed water bonds is the support of both leadership and the Governor. In order to get a two-thirds vote on either the Assembly or Senate floor, any successful bond will need the "blessing" of leadership in that house, in addition to a bi-partisan vote in the Senate. Furthermore, one of the key questions at this point is where the Governor is positioned on keeping the existing Water Bond or putting a new water bond on the ballot for November 2014. At this point, the Governor has given no indication as to where he is positioned on this issue.

BWP Sponsoring an Educational Water Bond Symposium

In April 2014, BWP will be co-sponsoring an educational symposium with the Council for Watershed Health (watershedhealth.org) called *Keeping it Flowing: Financing California's Water Future*. The

Watershed Symposium will take place at MWD's headquarters and provides a deep dive into issues surrounding our next Water Bond and other financing mechanisms.

The symposium will center on a discussion between Senator Fran Pavley and Assemblymember Anthony Rendon, respective chairs of the critical committees that need to approve passage. The symposium will also have a panel of experts speaking to financing mechanisms that agencies, nonprofits and others can use to leverage even greater impact. Details will be shared as soon as we have them.

The Council for Watershed Health's Symposia Series has provided a forum for discussion and greater understanding of issues at the intersection of land use planning and watershed management for over 15 years. Today, our symposia are attended by some of the most influential leaders in the fields of water, public policy, land use management, academia and business.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact to the city. However, should the original bond of $11 billion be approved it will require at least $716 million increase in cost to the general fund of the state with resulting pressure on other taxes or other spending priorities.[1]

CONCLUSION

California has been struggling to manage its scarce water resources effectively for the benefit of competing needs: a growing population and urban economy, a highly productive agricultural sector, and many valuable but threatened watersheds. Some experts indicate that this drought also may be a harbinger of future weather patterns; climate change simulations indicate that droughts are likely to increase in frequency and severity. The severity of the drought has also fueled the conversations on the Water Bond and has enabled emergency drought relief legislation to fly through the legislative process and be signed by the Governor. The Legislature's attention is focused on the various Water Bond proposals moving through the legislative process. While early in the process, staff recommends monitoring the legislation and evaluating the proposals based on the water policy principles. At this time, it is premature to prepare letters of support or opposition.

EXHIBITS

A. California Water Action Plan
B. Summary of the Governor's Emergency Drought Legislation
C. Governor Letter in support of Federal Emergency Drought Legislation
D. Summary of Water Bond Legislation as of March 4, 2014

---

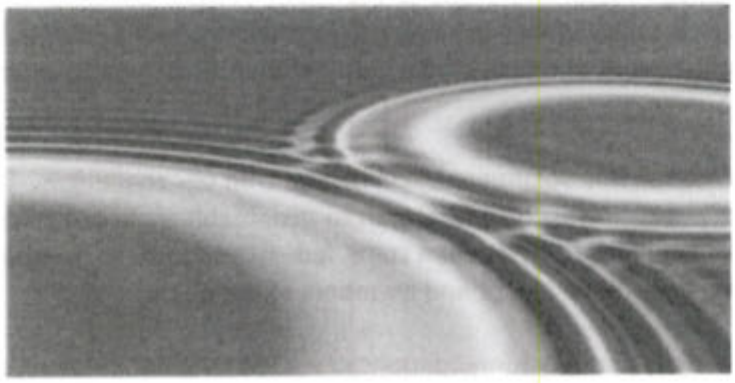
[1] The state typically pays back investors in each individual bond with level payments over a 30-year period (similar to payments homeowners would make in most 30-year fixed-rate mortgages). Assuming that a bond carries an interest rate of 5 percent, the cost of paying it off with level payments over 30 years is close to $2 for each dollar borrowed—$1 for repaying the amount borrowed and close to $1 for interest. This cost, however, is spread over the entire 30-year period. So, the cost after adjusting for inflation is considerably less—about $1.40 for each $1 borrowed. http://www.lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Bonds

E. Water Bond Comparison – February 2014
F. CMUA and MWD Water Bond Principles
G. Burbank staff report regarding League of California Resolution

Exhibit A

Public Review Draft

California Water Action Plan



CALIFORNIA natural resources AGENCY

cdfa CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CAL/EPA)

CALIFORNIA natural resources AGENCY

cdfa CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CAL/EPA)

Dear Stakeholder,

We have reached a critical juncture for water policy in California. Climate change, drought and population growth pose significant challenges to our state. In May, Governor Brown directed our agencies to put together a multi-agency working group and identify key actions for the next one to five years that address urgent needs and provide the foundation for sustainable management of California's water resources.

The set of actions outlined in this document begin to deal with our challenges. While this won't resolve them all, it can put California on a firm path to sustainability. In order for this effort to be effective there must be collaboration between state, federal and local governments, regional agencies, Native American tribes, the private sector and members of the public.

This plan builds on the ideas and recommendations of a wide range of industry, government and non-governmental organizations, who understand the urgency of the task before us. We must work together and seize the opportunity to lay the foundation for sustainable water management in the coming decades.

Over the next several weeks, we will work to collect input on this public review draft of the California Water Action Plan. From this effort, we hope to drive participation in the many venues the state of California has for policy development and regulation for water. For more information about this water action plan or to submit comments and questions please email wateraction@water.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

John Laird
Secretary, California Natural Resource Agency

Matthew Rodriquez
Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency

Karen Ross
Secretary, California Department of Food and Agriculture

Contents

California Water Action Plan: Actions for Reliability, Restoration and Resilience

Introduction

After two years of dry weather and shrinking reservoir supplies, we are reminded once again that nothing focuses Californians' attention on our limited water resources like drought.

There is broad agreement that the state's water system is currently unable to satisfactorily meet both ecological and human needs, too exposed to wet and dry climate cycles and natural disasters, and inadequate to handle the additional pressures of future population growth and climate change. Solutions are complex and expensive, and they require the cooperation and sustained commitment of all Californians working together. Thoughtful, decisive action is needed now to put California's water resources on a safer, more sustainable path.

This report identifies actions that, in the next five years, will move California toward more sustainable water management by providing reliable water supply for our farms and communities, restoring important wildlife habitat and species, and helping the state's water systems and environment become more resilient. These actions are organized around long-term objectives. Some of the actions are new proposals. Some are being planned and should be completed more rapidly, implemented in a better way, or on a larger scale. Success will require the cooperation of many partners; the state's role is to lead, help others, and remove barriers to action. These actions will not address all of our challenges; nor should they distract from other important efforts being developed and implemented across the state. But, the actions described here are critical to moving the state forward now.

Risks to California's Water Resources

Water has always been a scarce resource in California. Most precipitation falls in the northern and eastern mountains, yet most of the population and irrigated farmland is located in the drier west and south. Precipitation is highly variable year-to-year, but the long warm summers are always dry. In the mid-20th century, state, federal, and local agencies built a vast system of reservoirs, canals, pumps and pipelines to store water and deliver it to agricultural and urban users in dry areas. This system has resulted in unintended impacts on the natural world. In general, there is broad consensus about our challenges:

- *Uncertain water supplies* – Reductions in water from major sources like the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta)—due to hydrologic and declining environmental conditions—have made these water supplies less reliable. Moreover, climate change impacts to these sources and the Sierra headwaters further strains supply reliability from north to south. These sources are foundational supplies around which their communities develop and manage local resources, such as water use efficiency, recycled water and groundwater recharge. The unreliable nature of these supplies threatens local, regional and statewide economies. The combined benefits of all of the actions in this plan will contribute to more reliable water supplies.

- *Water scarcity/drought* – California's hydrology has always had extended dry periods. Much of California's water system was originally planned to withstand a seven-year dry period without severe damage to the economy and environment. That original vision was not sustainable, and today some regions and many communities struggle to maintain adequate water supplies after only a year or two of dry conditions. Climate change will make this situation even more challenging. Improving our ability to manage scarce water supplies and better coordinate operations of major reservoirs is essential to economic and environmental sustainability. Taking action to address drought is especially urgent for agriculture where crops wither without water, and the world's population growth and food demand creates food security concerns. Effective state preparedness reduces impacts of shortages and lessens the costs of state response actions. The actions identified throughout this plan are specifically designed to help secure more reliable water supplies and consequently improve drought preparedness.

- *Declining groundwater basins* – Groundwater accounts for more than one-third of the water used by cities and farms—much more in dry years, when other sources are cut back. Unfortunately, much of California's groundwater is not sustainably managed. Climate change is exacerbating ongoing problems with groundwater resources in California, including overdraft, seawater intrusion, land subsidence, and water quality degradation. Taking more than is returned lowers groundwater levels which makes pumping more expensive and energy intensive. It also serves to mobilize toxins that impair water quality and causes land subsidence, which damages infrastructure and permanently diminishes the capacity to store water for the future. Land subsidence due to groundwater overdraft is impossible to reverse. Well-managed groundwater has the potential to buffer against the impacts of climate change on our water resources. The actions identified in this plan will move California toward better management of our groundwater resources.

- *Poor water quality* – Millions of Californians rely, at least in part, on contaminated groundwater for their drinking water. While most water purveyors blend or treat the water to meet public health standards, many disadvantaged communities cannot afford to do so. In addition, domestic wells are rapidly drying up. All Californians have a right to safe, clean, affordable and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Safe water is necessary for public health and community prosperity. The actions in this plan will improve the organization of our water quality programs and create new tools to help ensure that every Californian has access to safe water.

- *Declining native fish species and loss of wildlife habitat* – California's once robust native fish populations are at or near historic lows. Federal and state fish agencies now list many species of salmon and other fish as endangered and threatened. Wildlife habitat is also being lost at a rapid pace. California's diverse and unique ecosystems are irreplaceable and are part of the complex system that provides and protects California's water resources. Tourism and fishing, reliant on healthy ecosystems, also provide economic benefits to local communities and to the state. The actions defined in this plan include aggressive ecosystem restoration and other actions that will restore fish populations and benefit other wildlife.

- *Floods* – Over 7 million Californians live in a floodplain. Our state's capital, Sacramento, has one of the lowest levels of flood protection of any major city in the nation. Climate change will exacerbate this problem because more precipitation will fall as rain rather than snow, snowmelt will be faster and earlier and there will be more extreme weather events. There is a great deal to be done to improve flood protection for existing communities and infrastructure. The actions in this plan will coordinate and streamline flood projects and identify new sources of funding.

- *Supply disruptions* – Many parts of California's water system are vulnerable to earthquakes and flooding, particularly the Delta, which serves as the conveyance hub for a substantial percentage of all water supplies in the Bay Area, the San Joaquin Valley, and Southern California. A large earthquake along any of five major faults or a major storm-induced levee failure could render this water supply unusable for urban and agricultural needs for months. The combined benefits of all of the actions in this plan will better prepare us to manage through potential disruptions in the system.

Population growth and climate change further increase the severity of these risks. The state's population is projected to grow from 37 million to 50 million by 2049.[1]

The effects of climate change are already being felt and will worsen. Rising air temperatures and air pollution may already be decreasing the Sierra snowpack, reducing natural water storage, and altering winter and spring flood flows. Higher river and ocean water temperatures will make it harder to maintain adequate habitat for native fish species. Higher ocean temperatures will alter the already changing weather patterns. Sea level rise threatens coastal communities and islands in the Delta. Sea level rise also amplifies the risk that the pumps that supply cities and farms with Delta water will be inundated with sea water in a large earthquake or storms that breach levees. More frequent and more severe dry periods will threaten the health of our natural systems and our ability to meet our diverse water supply and water quality needs.

Fortunately, despite these challenges, there is good progress to report. State, regional, and local agencies have increasingly been pursuing a strategy of making regions more self-reliant by developing new or underused water resources locally. In the future, most new water will come from a combination of improved conservation and water use efficiency, conjunctive use (coordinated management of local surface and groundwater), recycled water, drinking water treatment, groundwater remediation, and desalination. Agencies are also focusing on projects with multiple benefits, such as stormwater capture and floodplain reconnection, that can help simultaneously improve the environment, flood management, and water supplies. These diversified local water portfolios will relieve pressure on foundational supplies and make communities more resilient against drought and climate change.

[1] http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/projections/view.php California's population will cross the 50 million mark in 2049 and grow to nearly 52.7 million by 2060.

CALIFORNIA WATER ACTION PLAN: PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

Reliability, Restoration, and Resilience

The actions outlined here are based on three broad objectives: more reliable water supplies, the restoration of important species and habitat, and a more resilient, sustainably managed water system and environment that can better withstand inevitable pressures in the coming decades. These actions reflect an integration of new ideas with the important work that state agencies are already engaged in. Together, these actions address the most pressing water issues that California faces while laying the groundwork for a sustainable and resilient future. All of these actions require coordination and collaboration across levels of government. Together, in the next five years, we must:

1. Make conservation a California way of life;
2. Invest in integrated water management and increase regional self-reliance;
3. Achieve the co-equal goals for the Delta;
4. Protect and restore important ecosystems;
5. Manage and prepare for dry periods;
6. Expand water storage capacity;
7. Provide safe drinking water and secure wastewater systems to all communities;
8. Increase flood protection;
9. Improve operational and regulatory efficiency;
10. Identify sustainable and integrated financing opportunities.

This list is not comprehensive. There are thousands of important projects that are being planned or implemented by all levels of government as well as by conservationists, farmers, water agencies, and others. This fact underscores the breadth and complexity of managing our water resources. But, these are essential actions that California can take in the next five years to set the state on the right course. These actions will, in many cases, require collaboration between state, federal and local governments, regional agencies, Native American tribes, the public, and the private sector. The Legislature is also a key partner. Water has always been among California's most contentious issues. Only by working together, can we improve the state's water future for generations to come.

Actions

1. MAKE CONSERVATION A CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE

Californians cannot take their water supply for granted, and must adopt conservation as part of their daily lives. In 2009, the state adopted the Water Conservation Act, through the passage of Senate Bill 7x7, which requires that we achieve a 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020, promotes expanded development of sustainable water supplies at the regional level, and requires agricultural water management plans and efficient water management practices for agricultural water suppliers. The Water Conservation Act also requires that we make incremental progress towards this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10 percent by December 31, 2015. We must continue to build on our existing efforts to conserve water, and promote the innovation of new systems for increased water conservation.

- **Expand Agricultural and Urban Water Conservation and Efficiency to Exceed SB7X7 Targets**
  The Administration will expand existing programs to provide technical assistance, shared data and information, and incentives to urban and agricultural local water agencies, as well as local governmental agencies, to enable agricultural and urban water conservation in excess of the amounts envisioned by SB 7X7.

- **Provide Funding for Conservation and Efficiency**
  The administration will work with the Legislature to expand funding for urban and agricultural water use efficiency research, development and implementation through existing programs. The administration will give priority to funding integrated management plans that include robust existing or proposed water conservation measures. Conservation programs must include numeric targets.

- **Increase Coordinated Water-Energy Efficiency**
  The administration will promote regional and local projects that improve the efficiency of how water is pumped, transported, treated, and used. These actions will save water, energy, and money.

- **Promote Local Conservation Ordinances**
  The City of Los Angeles prohibits certain types of water use for all of its citizens in an effort to conserve water. Examples of the prohibited water use include: watering of any hard surfaces such as sidewalks, walkways, driveways or parking areas; outdoor watering during periods of rain; and serving water to customers in restaurants unless specifically requested. Other cities should follow this example and consider ways their communities can reduce water usage.

2. INCREASE REGIONAL SELF-RELIANCE AND INTEGRATE WATER MANAGEMENT ACROSS ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

While California has a vast state and federal managed infrastructure to store and deliver water miles from its origin, the majority of infrastructure, management, and investment reside at the local and regional levels. Sometimes that management comes in the form of regional multi-issue agencies dealing with flood control, water supply, and water quality. Other times, individual agencies deal with those issues separately. Over the past decade, the state has assisted regions in coming together in what is known as Integrated Water Management Planning, where multiple entities create a regional plan that integrates local agency water management infrastructure and operations to create new efficiencies and serve multiple purposes. State grants are provided to incentivize both regional integration and to leverage local financial investment.

Ensuring water security at the local level includes efforts to conserve and use water more efficiently, to protect or create habitat for local species, to recycle water for reuse, to capture and treat stormwater for reuse, and to remove salts and contaminants from brackish or contaminated water or from seawater. But, mostly it requires integrating disparate or individual government efforts into one combined regional commitment where the sum becomes greater than any single piece.

- **Support and Expand Funding for Integrated Water Management Planning and Projects**
  The administration will work with the Legislature to enhance the Integrated Water Management Planning program. Providing funding for locally-driven, multi-benefit projects is critical. The administration will target funding to local projects that increase regional self-reliance and result in integrated, multi-benefit solutions for ensuring sustainable water resources.

- **Update Land Use Planning Guidelines**
  The Governor's Office of Planning and Research will engage local land use authorities and water agencies and amend the general plan guidelines to promote local land use decisions that are consistent with local sustainable water management.

- **Legislation for Local Self Reliance**

The administration will work with the Legislature to encourage local governments to adopt or amend local ordinances that enhance local water supply reliability and conservation, such as ordinances that establish minimum requirements for infiltration of water into the groundwater table, detection and prevention of utility system leaks, landscaping measures, and indoor/outdoor water use efficiency standards.

- **Demonstrate State Leadership**

All state agencies should take a leadership role in designing new and retrofitted state owned and leased facilities to increase water efficiency, use recycled water, and incorporate stormwater runoff capture and low-impact development strategies.

- **Provide Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities**

The administration will provide technical assistance, tools, and allocate dedicated funds for grant administration, project development and stakeholder collaboration to under-represented and economically-disadvantaged communities to promote greater participation and success in regional grant programs.

- **Encourage State Focus on Projects with Multiple Benefits**

The administration will direct relevant agencies and departments to evaluate existing programs and propose modifications to incentivize, recognize, and co-fund multi-benefit projects and integrated water management planning, such as stormwater permitting for cities and counties.

- **Increase the Use of Recycled Water**

California needs more high-quality water and recycling is the key to getting there. The state will adopt uniform water recycling criteria for indirect potable reuse of recycled water for groundwater recharge, and develop criteria for direct potable reuse (surface water augmentation).

- **Streamline Permitting for Local Water Reuse or Enhancement Projects**

The administration will review and propose measures to streamline permitting for local projects that make better use of local water supplies such as recycling, stormwater capture, and desalination of brackish and sea water.

3. ACHIEVE THE CO-EQUAL GOALS FOR THE DELTA

The Delta is California's major collection point for water, serving two-thirds of our state's population and providing irrigation water for millions of acres of farmland. The region supports farming, wetland and riparian habitats, as well as numerous fish and wildlife species. In recent years, important fish populations have declined dramatically, leading to historic restrictions on water supply deliveries. Moreover, the current system relies on water flowing through a network of fragile levees from the northern part of the Delta to the pumps in the south, where two out of three fish trapped near the pumps die. These levees were not designed to resist a significant seismic event, the probability of which is greater than 60 percent over the next 50 years. They are also vulnerable to major floods and rising sea levels, all of which puts unacceptable risk on the people who live in the Delta as well as the water supply for 25 million people and 3 million acres of farmland. Plans are underway to address these problems. The issues are contentious and have been for decades. But, the status quo in the Delta is unacceptable and it would be irresponsible to wait for further degradation or a natural disaster before taking action.

The Delta Stewardship Council was created in legislation to achieve the state-mandated co-equal goals of providing a more reliable water supply for California and to protect, restore, and enhance the Delta ecosystem. Those two goals are to be achieved in a manner that protects and enhances the unique cultural, recreational, natural resource, and agricultural values of the Delta as an evolving place. The council recently adopted its Delta Plan and will establish a high-level interagency coordinating body to commence implementation of a suite of actions designed to achieve the co-equal goals. The Implementation Committee can play a strong role in moving forward on the actions included in this plan, which include and build on many of the priorities included in the council's Delta Plan.

- **Begin Implementation of the Delta Plan**

The administration directs all of its relevant agencies to fully participate in the Implementation Committee established by the Delta Stewardship Council.

- **Complete Comprehensive Plans to Recover Populations of Threatened and Endangered Species in the Delta and Improve Water Supply Reliability for Users of Delta Water**

State and federal agencies will complete planning for a comprehensive conservation strategy aimed at protecting dozens of species of fish and wildlife in the Delta, while permitting the reliable operation of California's two biggest water delivery projects. The Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) would help secure California's water supply by building new water delivery infrastructure and operating the system to improve the ecological health of the Delta. It would also restore or protect approximately 145,000 acres of habitat to address the Delta's environmental challenges. The BDCP is made up of specific actions, called conservation measures, to improve the Delta ecosystem. It includes 22 conservation measures aimed at improving water operations, protecting water supplies and water quality, and restoring the Delta ecosystem within a stable regulatory framework. The project will be guided by 214 specific biological goals and objectives, improved science, and an adaptive management approach for operating the water conveyance facilities and implementing other conservation measures including habitat restoration and programs to address other stressors. As the Delta ecosystem improves in response to the implementation of the conservation measures, water operations would become more reliable, offering secure water supplies for 25 million Californians, an agricultural industry that feeds millions, and a thriving economy.

State and federal agencies will complete the state and federal environmental review documents; seek approval of the BDCP by the state and federal fishery agencies; secure all permits required to implement the BDCP; finalize a financing plan; complete the design of BDCP facilities; and, begin implementation of all conservation measures and mitigation measures, including construction of water conveyance improvements. Once the BDCP is permitted, it will become part of the Delta Plan.

- **Restore Delta Aquatic and Intertidal Habitat**

In coordination with restoration proposed by the BDCP, a specific set of projects or acreage for restoration will be identified in the six priority areas listed in the Delta Plan: (1) Yolo Bypass; (2) Cache Slough Complex; (3) the confluence of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers; (4) the lower San Joaquin River floodplain; (5) Suisun Marsh; and, (6) western Delta/eastern Contra Costa County. The Department of Water Resources, in consultation and coordination with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Delta Science Program, and the Delta Plan Implementation Committee will initiate projects to restore 8,000 acres of intertidal and associated subtidal habitat in the Delta and Suisun Marsh.

- **Implement Near-Term Delta Improvement Projects**

In coordination with restoration proposed in BDCP, the Department of Water Resources will initiate a project to remove fish passage barriers within the Yolo Bypass and modify the Fremont Weir to increase the amount and quality of fish rearing habitat by improving access to seasonal floodplain habitat.

- **Maintain Important Infrastructure**

The Department of Water Resources will continue implementation of the Delta Levees Subventions, Delta Special Projects, and Floodway Corridor Programs to provide financial assistance to local agencies for repair and improvement of levees and other multipurpose projects in the Delta.

- **Bay Delta Water Quality Control Plan**

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) will complete its update of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Delta and its upstream watersheds. The plan establishes both regulatory requirements and recommended actions. The State Water Board's action will balance competing uses of water including, municipal and agricultural supply, hydropower, fishery protection, recreation, and other uses.

4. PROTECT AND RESTORE IMPORTANT ECOSYSTEMS

Streams and rivers once ran freely from high in the mountains to downstream reaches, meandering naturally through lowland and floodplain habitats, connecting with coastal estuaries and the Pacific Ocean. The variability of natural water flows in this complex system created vibrant and resilient habitat for many species and functioned to store water, recharge groundwater, naturally purify water, and moderate flooding. Over 80 percent of the Central Valley's historical floodplain, riparian, and seasonal wetland habitats have been lost in the last 150 years. This loss affects the physical and ecological processes of the Central Valley and beyond, contributes to the decline of salmon and steelhead, restricts habitat for waterfowl and other species, and impacts water supply, flood protection, and sediment control. In watersheds around the state, fish and wildlife no longer have access to habitat or enough cold, clean water at key times of the year. In response to these losses and ecological challenges, as well as in anticipation of the effects of climate change on the timing, volume and temperature of water flows, activities to protect and restore the resiliency of our ecosystems will help support fish and wildlife populations, improve water quality, and restore natural system functions. This effort will increase collaboration and transparency and ensure that management decisions are supported by the best available science.

- **Restore Key Mountain Meadow Habitat**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife in coordination with other state resource agencies will restore 10,000 acres of mountain meadow habitat in strategic locations in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountain ranges, which can increase groundwater storage and provide habitat for more than 100 native species, many of which are at risk as threatened or endangered.

- **Bring Back Salmon to the San Joaquin River**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Department of Water Resources will lead the effort to achieve the state goal of restoring flows to the San Joaquin River from Friant Dam to the confluence of the Merced River, and bringing back a naturally-reproducing, self-sustaining Chinook salmon fishery while reducing or avoiding adverse water supply impacts. Chinook will be reintroduced pursuant to the San Joaquin River Restoration Program, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife will complete construction of the conservation hatchery and research facility. The administration will work with the Legislature and others to secure further funding as necessary to achieve these activities and the restoration goal.

- **Protect Key Habitat of the Salton Sea Through Local Partnership**

The Natural Resources Agency, in partnership with the Salton Sea Authority, will coordinate state, local, and federal restoration efforts and work with local stakeholders to develop a shared vision for the future of the Salton Sea. The Salton Sea is one of the most important migratory bird flyways in North America and is immediately threatened with reduced inflows and increasing salinity. The Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Department of Water Resources will begin immediately to implement the first phase of this effort with the construction of 600 acres of near shore aquatic habitat to provide feeding, nesting, and breeding habitat for birds. This project is permitted to increase to 3,600 acres and could be scaled even greater with additional resources. Concurrently, the Natural Resources Agency and the Salton Sea Authority are developing a roadmap for the Salton Sea that will evaluate additional restoration projects and identify economic development opportunities through renewable energy development.

- **Continue Restoration Efforts in the Klamath Basin**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Natural Resources Agency will continue to work with diverse stakeholders to implement the Klamath Basin restoration and settlement agreements. Those agreements include measures to improve water quality in the Klamath River, restore anadromous fish runs, including Chinook and Coho salmon, and improve water reliability for agricultural and other uses by providing a drought planning mechanism for low water years. The administration will work with Congress to secure the necessary federal authorizations for the agreements and secure the necessary funding for removal of four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River and funding for the necessary basin restoration.

- **Restore Coastal Watersheds**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife in coordination with other state resource agencies will develop at least 10 off-channel storage projects, modernize at least 50 stream crossings, and implement at least 10 large-scale habitat projects along the California coast in strategic coastal estuaries to restore ecological health and natural system connectivity, which will benefit local water systems and help defend against sea level rise.

- **Water for Wetlands and Waterfowl**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife in coordination with other state resource agencies will develop and implement a water acquisition, management, and water use efficiency strategy in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central Valley Project Improvement Act refuge water program, and Central Valley Joint Venture to secure reliable and affordable water for managed wetlands statewide. The administration will work with the Legislature, and others, to secure funding to acquire water and to replace or repair the most in need conveyances for delivering water for wetlands.

- **Eliminate Barriers to Fish Migration**

This action has three parts. First, in coordination with the Central Valley Project Improvement Act Anadromous Fish Screen Program, the Department of Fish and Wildlife will create and publish a Priority Unscreened Diversion List in the Central Valley area. Second, the administration will work with the Legislature, and others, to secure funding to install or repair the top 10 unscreened diversions on the priority list described above. Third, in smaller watersheds around the state, the Department of Fish and Wildlife will complete a comprehensive analysis, working with other state resources agencies, to optimize barrier removal projects and river and stream priorities, and then complete 10 culvert and bridge improvement and small dam removal projects annually to provide anadromous fish species access to historic spawning and rearing habitat.

- **Assess Fish Passage at Large Dams**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife, in coordination with state and federal resource agencies, will develop a strategic evaluation process for addressing fish passage for California's rim dams and develop six rim dam solution plans. Rim dams are the large dams at the base of most major river systems in California. They are too integral to California's water infrastructure to consider removing, but, where feasible, passage around the rim dams may be necessary to recover salmon and steelhead, because 95 percent of the historical habitat for these fish is above the dams.

- **Enhance Water Flows in Stream Systems Statewide**

The State Water Board and the Department of Fish and Wildlife will implement a suite of individual and coordinated administrative efforts to enhance flows statewide in at least five stream systems that support critical habitat for anadromous fish. These actions include developing defensible, cost-effective, and time-sensitive approaches to establish instream flows using sound science and through a publicly transparent process, taking actions necessary to maintain fish in good condition through authorities such as Fish and Game Code section 5937, and promoting off-stream water storage.

5. MANAGE AND PREPARE FOR DRY PERIODS

Water supply reliability is critical to maintaining California's economy. Temporary shortages caused today by extended, severe dry periods will become more frequent with climate change. Effective management of water resources through all hydrologic conditions will reduce impacts of shortages and lessen costs of state response actions. Many actions will help to secure more reliable water supplies and consequently improve drought preparedness. The actions identified below are specifically designed to address drought conditions and make California's water system more resilient.

- **Revise Operations to Respond to Extreme Conditions**

State natural resources and water quality agencies, in collaboration with their federal counterparts, will implement a series of administrative solutions through a transparent process to make water delivery decisions and propose options to address water quality and supply objectives in extreme conditions. Through these state agencies, the administration will exercise the maximum administrative discretion and flexibility possible to address the current dry conditions now and into 2014. Especially in drought conditions, adaptive management can have substantial fishery, water quality, and water supply benefits. The identification of such opportunities requires continued improved water forecasting and prompt inter and intra agency coordination and communication. It also requires an effective coordination mechanism involving the Department of Water Resources, the Bureau of Reclamation, the State Water Project and the Central Valley Project contractors, the state and federal fishery agencies, and the State Water Board, at a minimum.

- **Streamline Water Transfers**

State agencies, in collaboration with their federal counterparts, will take all feasible steps to streamline water transfer processes to address both extreme situations and normal system operations. These include refining the schedule for the water transfers process; improving outreach in support of local water transfer programs; forming work groups to prioritize technical issues and define specific objectives to address real water supply, cumulative impacts, and third party impacts; preparing a technical information guide for those intending to propose water transfer proposals; and, identifying and evaluating measures to simplify the transfer process and reduce the cost of transfers. This action will not focus solely on additional process at the expense of implementing simple measures such as identifying a single agency point of contact, assigning dedicated staff to a multi-agency review team, and regular coordination with transfer applicants to resolve conflicts.

6. EXPAND WATER STORAGE CAPACITY

On average, the state receives about 200 million acre-feet of water per year in the form of rain and snow. In reality, the average rarely occurs, as California has the most variable weather conditions in the nation and climate change may increase the variability. To deal with this challenge, storage, whether surface storage or groundwater storage, is a method to save water when it flows heavily for use at times when it does not and create greater flexibility in the system. Above ground, or surface storage, can be in the form of large on-stream dams and reservoirs, or smaller on-stream and off-stream reservoirs. Groundwater storage consists of replenishing groundwater basins either directly through injection, or by allowing water to percolate into the ground naturally or from constructed spreading basins. Constructing surface storage can be challenging for environmental or financial reasons. Developing groundwater storage can be challenging because many basins are contaminated and this method of storage also requires an ability to measure and withdraw water.

The bottom line is that we need to expand our state's storage capacity, whether surface or groundwater, whether big or small. Today, we need more storage to deal with the effects of drought and climate change on water supplies for both human and ecosystem needs. Climate change will bring more frequent drought conditions and could reduce by half our largest natural storage system—the Sierra snowpack—as more precipitation falls as rain rather than snow, and as snow melts earlier and more rapidly. Moreover, we must better manage our groundwater basins to reverse alarming declines in groundwater levels, leading to land subsidence, which is irreversible once it occurs, poor water quality, ecosystem impacts, and the permanent loss of capacity to store water as groundwater.

For over a decade, we have been working on feasibility studies for large surface storage projects that are due to be completed by year's end. These projects face both environmental challenges and financial challenges. But, the biggest obstacle may be finding committed financial partners who will benefit from the projects to share in their cost.

Public water agencies have been reluctant to partner with the federal and state government to build new water storage projects in part because of the uncertainty involved in moving water across the Delta. The new conveyance system proposed in the Bay Delta Conservation Plan would provide more water project operational flexibility, which in turn would eventually eliminate some of that uncertainty and increase the feasibility of additional water storage. Partnerships to build additional water storage presumably would follow.

Demand for water goes well beyond water supply and flood control, the traditional purposes for which California's major reservoirs were built. Today, water storage is also needed to help provide widespread public and environmental benefits, such as seasonal fish flows, improved water quality, water cool enough to sustain salmon, and increased flexibility to meet multiple demands. The financing of additional water storage in California must reflect not just specific local benefits, but also those broader public benefits.

- **Support Funding Partnerships for Storage Projects**

  The administration will work with the Legislature to make funding available to share in the cost of storage projects if funding partners step forward. The state will facilitate among willing local partners and stakeholders the development of financeable, multi-benefit storage projects.

- **Update Bulletin 118, California's Groundwater Plan**

The Department of Water Resources, in consultation with the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey, the State Water Resources Control Board, and other agencies and stakeholders should update Bulletin 118 information using field data, California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM), groundwater agency reports, satellite imagery, and other best available science, so that this information can be included in the next California Water Plan Update and be available for inclusion in future urban water management plans and agricultural water management plans. The Bulletin 118 update should include a systematic evaluation of major groundwater basins to determine sustainable yield and overdraft status; a projection of California's groundwater resources in 20 years if current groundwater management trends remain unchanged; anticipated impacts of climate change on surface water and groundwater resources; and recommendations for state, federal, and local actions to improve groundwater management. In addition, the Bulletin 118 update should identify groundwater basins that are in a critical condition of overdraft.

- **Support Distributed Groundwater Storage**

The administration will support a comprehensive approach to local and regional groundwater management by funding distributed groundwater storage projects that are identified in groundwater management plans and removing barriers to implementation.

- **Improve Sustainable Groundwater Management**

When well-managed, groundwater has the potential to be a buffer to the impacts of climate change on our water system. The administration will work with the Legislature to ensure that local agencies have the incentives, tools, authority, and guidance to develop and enforce local and regional management plans that protect groundwater elevations and quality. The administration will take steps, including sponsoring legislation if necessary; to define local responsibilities and to give local agencies the authority necessary to manage groundwater sustainably and ensure no groundwater basin is in danger of being permanently damaged by over drafting. When a basin is at risk of permanent damage, and, after having been provided the needed authority, local agencies do not make sufficient progress to correct the problem in a timely manner; the state should have carefully-defined authority to protect the basin and its users until an adequate local program is established.

- **Accelerate Clean-up of Contaminated Groundwater and Prevent Future Contamination**

Throughout the state, groundwater basins are contaminated by historic manufacturing and farming practices. This water is an important resource in itself for the future, and these basins will be critical storage repositories in the future. The Department of Toxic Substances Control and the State Water Board will develop recommendations to prevent the spread of contamination, accelerate cleanups and protect drinking water.

7. PROVIDE SAFE WATER FOR ALL COMMUNITIES

All Californians have a right to safe, clean, affordable and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Disadvantaged communities, in particular, often struggle to provide an adequate supply of safe, affordable drinking water. The reasons for this are numerous: changes in drinking water quality standards, pollution, aging infrastructure, lack of funding for basic infrastructure, lack of funding for ongoing operation and maintenance, and unreliable supplies resulting in service interruptions are among the most common. Programs designed to protect the quality of our waters for drinking and other uses are housed in multiple agencies, reducing their effectiveness and ability to meet communities' needs.

- **Consolidate Water Quality Programs**

The administration is pursuing consolidation of the drinking water and surface and groundwater quality programs into a single agency to achieve broader program efficiencies and synergies that will best position the state to respond to existing and future challenges. This initiative will also better restore and protect water quality and public health for disadvantaged communities.

- **Provide Funding Assistance for Vulnerable Communities**

The administration will work with the Legislature to establish a stable, long-term funding source for provision of safe drinking water and secure wastewater systems for disadvantaged communities. The funding will be made available through a framework of statutory authorities for the state, regional organizations, and county agencies that will assess alternatives for providing safe drinking water and wastewater, including regional consolidation, and to develop, design, implement, operate, and manage these systems for small disadvantaged communities impacted by contaminated drinking water and lack of sanitary wastewater infrastructure.

- **Manage the Supply Status of Community Water Systems**

The state will identify drought vulnerable public water systems and monitor the status of these systems to help prevent or mitigate any anticipated shortfalls in supply and to secure alternative sources of water for the communities when needed. The state will also work with local governments and agencies to identify drought vulnerable areas served by domestic wells and collaborate to prevent or mitigate any anticipated shortfalls.

8. IMPROVE FLOOD PROTECTION

California's exposure to flood risk presents an unacceptable threat to public safety, infrastructure, and our economy. More than 7 million people and $580 billion in assets are exposed to flood hazards in the state and the lack of sufficient and stable funding for flood control exacerbates the state's risk. When California floods, public safety and health is endangered, critical infrastructure is damaged, vital services become isolated or interrupted, vast agricultural areas are rendered unproductive, and water supplies are threatened or impacted. The effects of climate change on the state's water runoff patterns will only magnify these challenges. Actions by state, local and regional governments, however, can reduce flood risks and improve the state's preparedness and resiliency when flooding inevitably occurs. Flood projects done in an integrated, regionally-driven way can also achieve multiple benefits.

- **Funding to Reduce Flood Risk and Improve Flood Response**

An estimated $50 billion is needed to reduce flood risk statewide. The administration will focus on the highest risk areas and develop proposals to fund projects through a combination of financing options.

- **Remove Barriers to Local and Regional Funding for Flood Control Projects**

The administration will review changes needed to the 1996 Right to Vote on Taxes Act (Proposition 218) to include certain flood management agencies as exempted public safety utilities to enable these agencies to assess the funds needed for flood planning and the construction, operation, and maintenance of flood control infrastructure.

- **Streamline and Consolidate Permitting**

The administration will convene a task force of federal, state, and local permitting and flood management agencies, to develop a programmatic regulatory permitting process to replace current site-by-site mitigation requirements and expedite permitting of critical flood system improvement projects. The effort to streamline and consolidate will also incorporate regional advanced mitigation as a means to expedite planning.

- **Create a Delta Levee Assessment District**

The administration will sponsor legislation establishing a Delta levee assessment district with authority to collect fees needed to repair and maintain more than a thousand miles of Delta levees, many of them privately constructed before modern engineering standards were in place.

- **Improve Access to Emergency Funds**

The administration will sponsor legislation revising the California Disaster Assistance Act to enhance the Governor's Office of Emergency Services' ability to advance funds for flood response efforts and establish an emergency flood response fund maintained by the Department of Water Resources.

- **Better Coordinate Flood Response Operations**

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services, working in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, and others, will develop and implement a common interagency protocol that all jurisdictions and agencies at all levels of government operating in the Delta in an emergency will use to establish joint field incident commands for flood operations and other emergency response functions.

- **Identify State Funding Priorities for Delta Levees**

The Delta Stewardship Council, in consultation with the Department of Water Resources, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, the Delta Protection Commission, local agencies, and the California Water Commission, should develop funding priorities for state investments in Delta levees by January 1, 2015. These priorities will be consistent with the provisions of the Delta Reform Act in promoting effective, prioritized strategic state investments in levee operations, maintenance, and improvements in the Delta for both levees that are a part of the State Plan of Flood Control and non-project levees. The priorities should identify guiding principles, constraints, recommended cost share allocations, and strategic considerations to guide Delta flood risk reduction investments.

9. INCREASE OPERATIONAL AND REGULATORY EFFICIENCY

Efficiently operating the State Water Project and Central Valley Project, while complying with the requirements of state and federal endangered species acts and operating consistent with the conditions of water rights, contracts and other entitlements, is a delicate balancing act. Current coordination efforts, while longstanding and intended to cover a broad range of conditions, are not reflective of the entire Delta watershed nor are they effective at integrating all of the activities that other agencies and organizations are undertaking to improve the ecosystem.

- **Prepare for 2014 and Beyond Through Better Technology and Improved Procedures**

The administration will work with our federal and regional counterparts to improve coordination of operations of all major water supply (storage facilities and direct diversions), flood control, hatchery facilities, and habitat restoration projects to improve water supply and fishery conditions. The goals are to improve water project near-term operational flexibility for water year 2014 and build upon those actions in subsequent years. Better technology can result in improved coordination and more accurate data for decision making. Examples of better technology and improved coordination include but are not limited to the following:

  - Improve data availability, communication procedures, and analytical methods used to monitor and communicate risks to listed fish species and to water supplies when making regulatory decisions associated with implementation of incidental take provisions in the existing biological opinions.
  - Develop a pilot project to test if a new index for Old River and Middle River reverse flows enables compliance with biological opinion requirements.
  - Develop and employ new turbidity models to improve real-time turbidity management in the south Delta.
  - Analyze through the South Delta Science Collaborative associated operational approaches for minimizing loss of salmon in the area of the Old River barrier and effects of the operations on water supply.
  - Develop a Delta smelt life cycle model to help manage operations to avoid entrainment of smelt at the water projects' intakes.
  - Implement a 3.5-year study to enhance and modernize Delta smelt monitoring (fish abundance and geographic distribution in the Delta), to improve the ability to protect fish populations while minimizing the impacts of fish protective measures on water project operations.
  - Work with federal agencies to improve coordination of hatchery fish releases with hydrologic conditions and water project operations to improve fish survival.
  - Improve state and federal interagency coordination and water contractor coordination on real-time forecasting and management associated with meeting water quality control objectives, to optimize project operations and avoid redirected fishery impacts.
  - Fund and revive the National Hydrological Dataset for California to improve high-quality framework geospatial data and the precision and accuracy of mapping and scientific studies.

- **Improve and Clarify Coordination of State Bay Delta Actions**

  The problems affecting the Delta need to be addressed on multiple fronts, including habitat loss, export conveyance, water projects operations, pollution control, and flows. The principal state entities charged to address these issues are the Delta Stewardship Council, Department of Water Resources, Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the State Water Resources Control Board. Several federal agencies exercise regulatory authority related to these issues. There are also multiple water districts, private parties, and nongovernmental organizations with a profound stake in these issues.

  A coordinated approach to managing the Delta is essential to serve the needs of California's residents. State agencies will commit to using collaborative processes to achieve water supply, water quality and ecosystem goals. This approach embraces enhanced sharing of data, consistent use of peer-reviewed science, coordinated review under CEQA, improved integration of related processes, and encouragement of negotiated resolutions.

- The Delta Stewardship Council, Department of Water Resources, Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the State Water Resources Control Board will ensure all relevant information is shared and will assist each other, as appropriate, to complete respective efforts to improve Delta conditions.
- State entities will encourage negotiated agreements among interested parties to implement flow and nonflow actions to meet regulatory standards and support all beneficial uses of water. State staff will participate in these processes when requested.
- The Delta Stewardship Council's Implementation Committee, which includes leaders from all the affected state entities, and will meet regularly to review progress in coordination.

- **Achieve Ecological Goals through Integrated Regulatory and Voluntary Efforts**

The San Francisco Bay and Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta are some of the most studied ecosystems in the nation. Similarly, many scientific and management plans exist concerning the decline of salmon and steelhead in California. A fundamental ecological principle is that aquatic species and estuarine ecosystems need enough cold, clean water at the right times of year to ensure species abundance and health and ecological function. Too often, regulatory processes overlook the value of voluntary programs to achieve ecological goals. Too often, different regulatory processes are not integrated, connected, or even cognizant of each other. Integration across and between all voluntary and regulatory efforts may be necessary to truly achieve basic ecological outcomes.

As a goal, the state must continue to consider how to provide water flows necessary to meet current state policy, such as significantly increasing salmon, steelhead, and trout populations while also supporting viable, self-sustaining populations of a broad range of other native aquatic species, and ensure sustainable river and estuary habitat conditions for a healthy, functional Bay Delta ecosystem. The administration, with the involvement of stakeholders, will build on the work in tributaries to the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, analyze the many voluntary and regulatory proceedings underway related to flow criteria, and make recommendations on how to achieve the salmon and steelhead and ecological flow needs for the state's natural resources through an integrated, multi-pronged approach.

10. IDENTIFY SUSTAINABLE AND INTEGRATED FINANCING OPPORTUNITIES

California has a long history of making sound financial investments in water resources. However, our current investments are not keeping pace with the need. Our infrastructure is aging, levees are in need of repair, communities are without safe water, and our environment, farms, and economy are suffering from unreliable and degraded water supplies. This plan includes actions that will require multiple funding sources. We have access to a variety of funding sources including federal grants and loans, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, rate payer dollars, local initiatives, user fees, beneficiary fees, local and statewide taxes, private investment, public-private partnerships, and more. A better understanding of the variety and types of funds and financing available for water investment will help us to make the best, most efficient and sustainable uses of the funding available.

- **Develop Water Financing Strategy**

The administration will develop a water financing strategy that leverages various sources of water-related project funding and proposes options for eliminating funding barriers, including barriers to co-funding multi-benefit projects. The strategy will identify all potential funding sources for water-related projects including auction revenue, energy efficiency funds, user and beneficiary fees, polluter fees, local measures, and other sources and will establish principles to guide the use of these funding sources.

- **Remove Barriers to Local and Regional Funding for Water Projects**

The administration will review changes needed to the 1996 Right to Vote on Taxes Act (Proposition 218) to better enable water management agencies to assess the funds needed to protect public health and maintain safe, secure and sustainable water resources for their rate payers.

- **Analyze User and Polluter Fees**

The administration will direct agencies to identify areas where user and/or polluter fees may be appropriate. The agencies will assess the following: Areas where users may not be fully funding the costs or impacts associated with their use, instances where polluters are not able to diminish their pollution and have not adequately accounted for the impacts of that pollution, and opportunities to use fees to incentivize positive behavior. The agencies will provide recommendations on fees, who would pay them, how they would be collected, and how they would be used.

Conclusion

All Californians have a stake in our water future. These actions set us on a path toward reliability, restoration, and resilience in California water. California's impending water crisis requires that we adapt to this "new normal" and recapture California's resource management leadership and our economic and environmental resilience and reliability. There are no silver bullets or single projects that will "fix the problem." We must have a portfolio of actions to comprehensively address the challenges this state faces. Some actions must be taken immediately to address current risks such as the looming drought and inadequate safe drinking water. Additionally, over the next five years we must address fundamental changes in our approach to water resource management and be prepared for the changes the future holds.

Exhibit B

Emergency Drought Relief Funding
SB 103/104 & AB 79/80

Infrastructure investments to improve water supply

- $472 million (Proposition 84) to Deparment of Water Resources (DWR) for Integrated Regional Water Management Program grants. $200 million of these funds expedited for drought preparedness/response projects.
- $77 million (Propositiong 1E) to DWR for Central Valley flood protection projects that provide additional public benefits, including water supply and water quality improvements.

Emergency Drinking Water, Water Supply and Water Quality

- $15 million (General Fund) to the Department of Public Health (DPH) for alternative water supplies and public water system improvements
- $4 million (special funds) to the State Water Resources Control Board (Board) to secure emergency drinking water supplies for disadvantaged communities.
- $7 million (special funds) to the Board for grants to small and severely disadvantaged communities for wastewater treatment projects that protect water quality in rivers and groundwater basins.
- $2.5 million (General Fund) to the Board for drought-related water rights and conservation actions.

Housing, Employment and Emergency Services for Drought-stricken Communities

- $10 million (special funds) to the Department of Housing and Community Development for housing or utility subsidies for people who become un- or underemployed due to drought conditions
- $2 million (General Fund) to the Employment Training Panel for job training related to drought related job losses
- $1.8 million (General Fund) to the Office of Emergency Services for disaster recovery assistance to communities

Water and Energy Efficiency for Urban and Agricultural Commuities

- $20 million (AB 32 auction revenues) to DWR to improve water use efficiency, save energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from local water management.
- $10 million (AB 32 auction revenues) to DWR for water/energy improvements to the state water system.
- $10 million (AB 32 auction revenues) to California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) for incentives to reduce water and energy use, augment supply, and increase water and energy efficiency in the agricultural sector.

Sustainable Groundwater Management

- $1.2 million (special funds) to the Board for groundwater quality monitoring (Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program).
- $800,000 (General Fund) to the Board to protect and ensure the sustainability of groundwater resources in critically overdrafted basins.
- $1 million (General Fund) to DWR to improve groundwater monitoring and reporting efforts.

Water Education, Fish and Wildlife, Fire Fuel Reduction and other actions

- $1 million (General Fund) to DWR for the Save Our Water campaign: drought-related education and outreach.
- $2.3 million (General Fund) to Department of Fish and Wildlife for urgent fish, stream and conservation activities.
- $13 million (General Fund) to California Conservation Corps and Local Conservation Corps for water use efficiency and fire fuel reduction programs

Exhibit C

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

February 14, 2014

The Honorable Mary Landrieu
Chairman, Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Lisa Murkowski
Ranking Member, Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Madam Chairman and Senator Murkowski:

California is experiencing the worst water crisis in our modern history. We are in the third consecutive year of extremely dry conditions. Precipitation and snowpack are a small fraction of their normal averages. Reservoirs are at very low levels and rivers have severely diminished flows. We face extreme water scarcity for an uncertain duration.

Farmers, farmworkers, businesses and entire communities that depend on agricultural water supplies are confronted by these dire conditions. Many ranchers cannot feed their livestock because their animals' feed did not grow over the winter. Growers are choosing not to plant crops because they will not be able to irrigate their land. Workers who pick, process and transport crops, as well as those who work with livestock, face widespread unemployment. Many rural communities have limited supplies of drinking water. The threat of wildfire is high and will grow if dry conditions persist. The drought threatens endangered and threatened species who rely on California's rivers for life.

This growing crisis made it necessary to proclaim a state of emergency in January and call on all Californians to reduce their water consumption by 20 percent. We are taking immediate action to conserve all we can, including holding back water in our reservoirs for use later in the year. We are also taking steps to increase water storage, conservation, recycling, water transfers and other solutions that will increase our water reliability for years to come.

While the state is responding decisively to this threat, we welcome federal government assistance during this time of emergency.

The California Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014, introduced by Senators Feinstein, Boxer, Wyden and Merkley in the Senate and Representatives Costa, Cardenas and Farr in the House of Representatives, provides relief as soon as possible and is respectful of our state's laws. This legislation provides necessary tools to supply additional water when it is available and offers disaster assistance to farmers and communities that desperately need it. I urge support of this legislation.

While we can't make it rain, we can unite to respond to the profound threat that water scarcity poses to Californians. This is not a partisan adversary — this is Mother Nature.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

cc: California Congressional Delegation

Exhibit - D

Water Bond Bills	Summary	Amount	Comments
SB 40 (Pavley)	It is the intent of the Legislature to amend the Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2012 for the purpose of reducing and potentially refocusing the $11,140,000,000 bond.	No stated amount, but clear intent to reduce.	DEAD
SB 848 (Wolk)	$900 million for safe drinking water and water quality projects, $2 billion for water supply enhancement projects, $1.2 billion for the Sacramento San Joaquin Delta, $1.7 billion in watershed and ecosystem improvements, and $1.025 billion in water storage projects.	**$6.825 B**	In Delta Legislator
SB 927 (Cannella/Vidak)	This bill has $3 Billion for storage that is continuously appropriated; $2.25 B for the Delta and has $3 B for regional, drought, and water recycling. The bill would also remove the authorization for funds to be available for ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration projects, and would increase the amount of funds available for emergency and urgent actions to ensure safe drinking water supplies in disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas.	**$9.2 B**	Republican Members
SB 1250 (Hueso)	This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would amend the act for the purpose of reducing the bond.	No stated amount, but clear intent to reduce.	San Diego Member includes Salton Sea
SB 1370 (Galgiani)	This bill would enact the Reliable Water Supply Bond Act of 2014, which, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $5,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance surface water storage projects.	$5.1 B	Central Valley Member

AB 1331 (Rendon)	The bill has a total price tag of $6.5 Billion. The funding breaks down has $1 Billion going to disadvanced communities and groundwater cleanup efforts; $1.5 Billion to state obligations, conservancies and unspecified regional programs; $1.5 Billion to regional projects like teh IRWM and recycled water; $1 Billion to the Delta Sustainability; and $1.5 Billion to water storage including surface and groundwater storage, restoring existing storage and appropriates funding for 5 years.	**$6.5 B**	East Los Angeles (Downey) 3-5-14 - Mr. Rendon expected to announce an amendment to increase funding for above and below ground water storage.
AB 1445 (Logue)	This bill would enact the California Water Infrastructure Act of 2014, which, if adopted by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $5,800,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to financebegin delete aend delete public benefits associated with water storage and water quality improvement projects.	**$5.8 B**	Republican from Northern CA (Chico)
AB 1674 (Bigelow)	It is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would amend the Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2012.		Republican from Northern CA (Placerville)
AB 2043 (Conway/Bigelow)	This bill would enact the Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2014, which, if adopted by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $7,935,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a safe drinking water and water supply reliability program.	**$7.93 B**	Republicans
AB 2686 (Perea & Cannella)	This bill would enact the Clean, Safe, and Reliable Water Supply Act of 2014, which, if adopted by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $9,250,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a clean, safe, and reliable water supply program. $1 B for clean and safe drinking water; $1.5 B for protecting rivers, coasts and watersheds; $1.5 B for regional water projects; $2.25 Delta Sustainability; and $3 B for water storage continuously appropriated.	**$9.25 B**	Central Valley, bipartisan

Water Bond Comparison – February 2014

Funding Category	AB 1331 (Rendon) $6.5 Billion	SB 848 (Wolk) $6.825 Billion	SB 927 (Cannella) – $9.217 Billion Amendments to 2009 Bond
Clean and Safe Drinking Water	**$1 Billion** • Disadvantaged Communities $400M • Emergency Clean Water $100 M • Small Community Wastewater $400M • Groundwater Cleanup $100 M	**$900 Million** • Drinking Water $400 M • Emergency Clean Water $100 M • Small Community Wastewater $400 M o Private Wells $20 M	**No Section on Drinking Water** **Groundwater Cleanup $1 Billion**

Protecting Rivers, Coast & Watersheds	**$1.5 Billion**
	• State Obligations $500 M
	• Conservancies $250 M
	• Unspecified Regional Amounts $750 M
		$1.7 Billion
		• State Obligations $500 M
		  o 3 specific project allocations
		• Earmarks $875 M
		  o 9 Conservancies
		  o Wildlife Conservation Board
		  o Ocean Protection Council
		• Urban Watersheds $250 M
		  o Via Resources Agency
		• State Park Water Quality $25 M
		• Resource Conservation Dist. $30M
		• Agricultural Runoff $25 M
			None – Deleted

Regional Water Projects	**$1.5 Billion**
	• IRWM ($1 B, allocated by region)
	  o water conservation, stormwater
	  o priority for innovation
	• Recycled Water $500 M
		$2 Billion (Water Enhancement)
		• IRWM ($1.4 B, allocated by region)
		• IRWM Innovation $100 M
		• Stormwater $500 M
			Retains Separate Chapters on:
			• Regional Water $1.39 B
			• Drought Relief $327 M
			• Water Recycling $1.25 B

Delta Sustainability	**$1 Billion (unallocated)**
	• Delta Levees
	• Ecosystem Restoration
	• Delta Sustainability
	• Silent on BDCP
		$1.2 Billion
		• Delta Conservancy $800 M
		  o at least $500 M for water quality and habitat restoration
		• Delta Levees $400 M
		• Silent on BDCP
			$2.25 Billion
			• Delta Sustainability $750 M
			• Ecosystem Restoration $1.5 B
			  o including BDCP

Water Storage	**$1.5 Billion (unallocated)**
	• Surface and Groundwater Storage
	  o including groundwater cleanup
	• Restoring Existing Storage Capacity
	  o earthquakes, sediment
	• Specified Appropriations for 5 Years
		$1.025 Billion
		• Storage Projects $1 B
		• DWR Surface Storage Studies $25 M
		• No Continuous
			$3 Billion
			• Surface and Groundwater Storage
			• Continuous Appropriation
			• Broad Definition of Public Benefits

Exhibit E

Exhibit F

California Municipal Utilities Association
CMUA Water Bond Principles 2014
(February 4, 2014)

Fund Existing State Grant and Loan Programs
Drought conditions in California continue after a record dry 2013 -- underscoring the critical need to increase and develop new local water supplies. The bond should build on successful grant and loan programs by providing competitive grant funding or loan funds to state programs for conservation and alternative water supply programs. Separate funding sources within the bond should be prioritized for the following:

- Integrated Regional Water Management
- Water conservation and water use efficiency
- Recycled Water
- Groundwater remediation
- Desalination for groundwater
- Storm water capture

Avoid New Mandates and Policy Requirements in the Bond Programs
Policy makers should avoid placing new, non-fiscal policies within the Bond. There are many policies still being implemented from the 2009 Delta Package.

Fund Public Benefits
The bond should fund clearly defined projects or portions of projects with public benefits. Project proponents should be obligated to fund all mitigation as defined under CEQA. Restoration or enhancement activities should be defined as public benefit.

Avoid Earmarks and Specify State Agencies
The bond should provide funding for competitive grant and loan programs, identify which state agencies should administer the program and include matching local and federal funds requirements, if appropriate.

Fund Drinking Water Programs for Disadvantaged Communities
The bond should provide grant and loan funding for disadvantaged communities, large and small, that do not have access to clean drinking water.

Fund Water Storage Projects
The bond should provide funding for **the public benefits associated with** above and below ground water storage. **Other beneficiaries of the storage projects should contribute to the funding of the storage projects adhering to the beneficiaries pay principle.** Climatologists are predicting California will continue to experience increased fluctuation in weather cycles. More water-storage capacity will ensure the state can better manage its scarce supplies during wet and dry periods.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

2014 Water Bond Priorities

1. Fund the state's share of public benefits to support the coequal goals of water supply reliability and Delta ecosystem restoration including:
    a. Habitat restoration beyond any mitigation obligations of any party or interest;
    b. Improvements consistent with the Bay Delta Conservation Plan; and
    c. No local matching funds required.

2. Fund public benefits associated with Delta sustainability projects including:
    a. Flood protection;
    b. Water quality improvements;
    c. Addressing other "stressors" including, but not limited to, invasive species, predator control and unscreened diversions; and
    d. Require local matching funds as appropriate.

3. Fund multi-benefit projects to reduce future reliance on imported water supplies:
    a. Equitably allocate funds consistent with Proposition 84 criteria;
    b. Fund projects that require public incentives to be locally cost-effective;
    c. Require local matching funds as appropriate;
    d. Eligible projects in urban areas would include: conservation, recycling, groundwater remediation, storm water capture and desalination;
    e. Eligible projects in agricultural areas would include on-farm efficiency and system improvements;
    f. Provide special consideration for disadvantaged communities
    g. Provide funding for watershed and reservoir management for water quality protection; and
    h. Provide start-up funds for a low-interest revolving loan program as proposed under AB 1349 (Gatto, D-Silver Lake).

4. Fund statewide system improvements:
    a. Fund the public benefits associated with surface and groundwater storage;
    b. Eligible projects must meet public benefit criteria as developed by the California Water Commission (pursuant to SBX7-2/Cogdill from 2009);
    c. Bond funds to be awarded on competitive basis; and
    d. Require local matching funds as appropriate.

CITY OF BURBANK
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
STAFF REPORT

DATE: _____, 2013

TO: Mark Scott, City Manager

FROM: Bonnie Teaford, Public Works Director
Ron Davis, General Manager Burbank Water & Power

SUBJECT: **PROPOSED LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA RESOLUTION REGARDING STORMWATER AND WATER BONDS**

RECOMMENDATION

Advise the Mayor to abstain from voting on the League of California Cities (League) proposed Resolution Calling Upon the Governor and the Legislature to Work with the League of California Cities in Providing Adequate Funding and to Prioritize Water Bonds to Assist Local Government in Water Conservation, Ground Water Recharge and Reuse of Stormwater and Urban Runoff (Exhibit A).

BACKGROUND

Local governments have been struggling to comply with increasingly stringent permit requirements under the federal Clean Water Act's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) programs that regulate stormwater discharges. Concurrently, the State of California has been grappling with myriad environmental and infrastructure deficiencies associated with the California Bay Delta system (Delta), which provides drinking and agricultural water to tens of millions of people in California, including Burbank.

In 2009, the State Legislature passed and then-Governor Schwarzenegger signed a package of legislation that included four policy bills and an $11.1 billion water bond, which was originally scheduled to appear on the 2010 statewide ballot. Due to significant criticism over the dollar amount of the water bond, the amount of earmarked projects, and an apparent lack of public support, the Legislature has voted twice to postpone the ballot vote. The water bond is now slated for the November 4, 2014, ballot.

As the Governor and Legislature have reopened discussions for the 2014 water bond, several cities in Southern California, who are particularly concerned about the looming costs to comply with the new Los Angeles County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer

System (MS4) permit (adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board in November 2012), felt the timing was right to advocate for stormwater funding to be included in future water bonds. The Los Angeles County Division of the League prepared the proposed resolution, which will be considered at the League's annual conference on September 18, 2013. The Mayor will be casting Burbank's vote at that conference.

DISCUSSION

Burbank has consistently supported the goals of the federal Clean Water Act to ensure safe, clean water supplies for all, and has developed a robust stormwater management program using interdepartmental resources to comply with regulatory requirements. However, the new 2012 MS4 permit presents even more challenges. As reported to Council as part of the fiscal year 2013-14 budget process and reiterated as part of the 2013 Council Infrastructure Subcommittee report, staff's preliminary estimate is that the cost to comply with the metals Total Maximum Daily Load (metals TMDL) element of the permit could cost the City somewhere around $66 million over the next 10 years; even if the actual amount is half of that, these additional costs to Burbank are staggering. Clearly, a reliable funding source needs to be identified to address stormwater issues. The County of Los Angeles's Clean Water, Clean Beaches funding initiative seems to have stalled due to opposition from cities and school districts (including the City of Burbank and Burbank Unified School District). The question remains how can we stay in compliance with the permit requirements if we have no way to pay for the work that needs to be done. Permit violations could result in state and federal penalties anywhere from $3,000 to $37,500 per day.

As important as stormwater is, staff believes that securing a reliable source of potable water is vital to the residents and businesses in Burbank, and has far-reaching economic effects for California, the nation, and the world, which California agriculture feeds. The vulnerable Delta levee system, increasing demands for the water in the Delta, and effects of human-made impacts on the Delta ecosystem have come to a critical juncture. Identifying and implementing a balanced solution to the competing needs will take a lot of money, which is the primary purpose of the 2014 water bond. Staff believes that a tightly focused water bond intended to address the issue of the Delta's role in water supply for millions of people needs to be our top priority now. Adding earmarks or other program needs, such as stormwater, would likely add costs to the bond and potentially confuse voters and thus weaken its chance of approval.

For these conflicting reasons, staff feels it is in the best interests of Burbank to abstain on this issue at the 2013 annual League conference. Voting YES would indicate Burbank supports a policy to *prioritize* stormwater programs in future water bonds; staff feels that we should first prioritize securing our water supply. Voting NO would indicate that Burbank does not support funding for stormwater programs, which is not the case; we simply must find the right timing and mechanism to do so.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact has been identified by the proposed League resolution at this time. The proposed resolution does not seek a specified appropriation from a water bond.

CONCLUSION

Staff recommends that Council advise the Mayor to abstain from voting at the League's annual League conference on the Resolution Calling Upon the Governor and the Legislature to Work with the League of California Cities in Providing Adequate Funding and to Prioritize Water Bonds to Assist Local Government in Water Conservation, Ground Water Recharge and Reuse of Stormwater and Urban Runoff.

Exhibits:

A. Proposed Resolution Calling Upon the Governor and the Legislature to Work with the League of California Cities in Providing Adequate Funding and to Prioritize Water Bonds to Assist Local Government in Water Conservation, Ground Water Recharge and Reuse of Stormwater and Urban Runoff

CITY OF BURBANK
OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER
(818) 238-5800
FAX (818) 238-5804

DATE: March 21, 2014

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Mark Scott, City Manager MS

SUBJECT: **LEGISLATIVE ACTION DAY**

Please see the attached program for the League of California's Legislative Action Day on April 23, 2014, in Sacramento. This can probably be done as an "up and back" one-day trip if you prefer. Staff will be happy to make arrangements for any City Councilmember who chooses to participate.

275 E. Olive Avenue • P.O. Box 6459
Burbank, California 91510-6459

2014 LEGISLATIVE ACTION DAY

LEAGUE® OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

1400 K Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95814

Join us for the 2014 Legislative Action Day

For more information, go to www.cacities.org/events

Wednesday, April 23

9:00 a.m. **Registration open**

10:00 – 11:30 a.m. OPENING GENERAL SESSION

Current Budget Issues
Legislative and Policy Update:

- Status of New Economic Development Tools
- Land Use Issues including Housing and Illicit Massage Businesses
- Pension Reform Implementation
- Public Safety Update including Realignment, Medical Marijuana, and Internet Cafes
- Status of Water Bond Discussions
- Cap and Trade Allocations
- Transportation Finance Developments
- Other Legislation of Critical Importance

Updates from Legislators

11:30 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. **Lunch on Your Own and Meetings in the Capitol**

3:00 – 4:30 p.m. GENERAL SESSION

Legislative Panel Discussion

Legislative Panel discusses job creation, community and economic development, water bond proposals and other issues (co-hosted by League's Latino Caucus).

5:30 – 6:30 p.m. **Legislative Reception**

6:30 p.m. **Evening Free to Dine with Your Legislator**

2014 ANNUAL CONFERENCE & EXPO

Los Angeles, California
September 3 – 5

GENERAL INFORMATION

Legislative Action Day

Wednesday, April 23, 2014

Sacramento Convention Center

REGISTER FOR THE CONFERENCE

All attendees must register for the conference prior to reserving a hotel room. Advance registration must be done online. Once registration is complete, you will be directed to the housing registration page. Registration badges must be worn at all times during the conference and reception. For online registration, go to www.cacities.org/events and select "Legislative Action Day".

COSTS/FEES

Full Conference – includes program, Wednesday education sessions and Legislative Reception.

City Staff/Officials - Member ..... $ FREE
League Partners – 2014 ..... $ FREE
Non Member City Staff/Officials ..... $ 250
Other companies/organizations ..... $ 250

Registration must be received by 5:00 p.m. Wednesday, April 2. After this date, please register onsite and space cannot be guaranteed.

If you require special accommodations related to facility access, communication and/or diet, please contact our Conference Registrar at (916) 658-8291 before April 2.

Hotel Information & Reservations

Hotel Reservation changes or cancellations must be communicated directly by each individual to the hotel using confirmation information on or before 3 days prior to day of arrival. After this date, all changes will incur a financial penalty, a minimum of a one night room charge and attrition fees.

Residence Inn Sacramento Downtown at Capitol Park

1121 15th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
Hotel Rate *(per night)*: $179 *(plus tax)*

**Please DO NOT book a hotel outside of the League block. This will cause an increase in event costs, liabilities and higher registration rates.*

PLEASE NOTE: *The information you provide to the League when registering for a League conference or meeting may be shared with the conference or meeting hotel(s). The hotel(s) will also share with the League the information you provide to the hotel(s) when you make your hotel reservation for the conference or meeting. The information shared between the League and the hotel(s) will be limited to your first name, last name and dates/length of stay in the hotel.*

Sessions/Speakers are subject to change

CITY OF BURBANK
OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER
(818) 238-5800
FAX (818) 238-5804

DATE: March 21, 2014

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Mark Scott, City Manager MS

SUBJECT: **LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES INVITATION**

California City Managers have been asked to make the attached flyer available to all City Councilmembers, inviting applications to serve on the League of California Cities Board of Directors. Ms. Kramer will be happy to assist anyone who wishes to make applications.

275 E. Olive Avenue • P.O. Box 6459
Burbank, California 91510-6459

LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

March 6, 2014

INTERESTED IN SERVING ON THE LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS?

The League of California Cities welcomes nominations from elected officials interested in serving in **six** at-large board positions (the at-large positions have two-year terms), or Second Vice President (one-year term). All nominees for Second Vice President must have previously served on the Board of Directors.

The League Board of Directors consists of the League officers (President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, and Immediate Past President), a representative from each of the League's 16 divisions, a representative from each of the League's 11 functional departments, the mayors or designees of the mayors of the 10 largest cities by population (listed as Large City appointments), and 12 At-Large positions, at least one of which shall be a small city representative (under 10,000 population). City officials serving on the National League of Cities Board of Directors also serve on the League of California Cities Board of Directors for the duration of their term on the National League board (two-year term). Travel expenses to attend League board meetings are reimbursed by the League.

The League Board of Directors typically meets on a quarterly basis at locations throughout the state. Nominees are expected to make a commitment to attend all meetings. League officers may also serve as members of the board of directors of the City/County/School (CCS) Partnership, which meets a minimum of three times a year (other LCC members may also serve on the CCS Board). Travel expenses to attend CCS Partnership board meeting are reimbursed by the League.

After the deadline for applications has passed, the Nominating Committee[1] will review all applications and informational materials and decide on up to twelve finalists for the six open at-large positions. ***At-large finalists, as well as all candidates for 2nd Vice President, will be asked to interview with the Nominating Committee in person the morning of Thursday, July 17, 2014, at the Monterey Hyatt Regency.*** The at-large finalists and 2nd Vice President applicants will be contacted by email and regular mail with their interview time and interview location. Those at-large candidates who fail to become finalists will be contacted with our regrets by both email and regular mail.

At the board meeting directly following the Nominating Committee meeting, the board will vote to accept the recommendations of the Nominating Committee in full or part, or reject the recommendations. If the recommendations are accepted, the board shall consider final action (approval) on the recommended candidates at the Annual Conference (September 3-5, 2014, Los Angeles). If the recommendations are accepted in part or rejected, the Nominating Committee shall make additional recommendations which the board shall consider either at the same meeting or in a subsequent special meeting called by the President, no less than 30 days before Annual Conference. The final recommendations of the Nominating Committee will be announced at the opening general session of the Annual Conference (September 3, 2014).

If you are interested in submitting your name for nomination to the League Board of Directors, please provide the information requested on the enclosed Nomination Form, and attach a bio/resume and letters of endorsement to the League's Sacramento headquarters on or before end of business on **Friday, May 9, 2014**. Please review the position descriptions for "Director Job Description" and "Responsibilities of 2nd Vice President" attached to the nomination forms for At-Large and 2nd Vice President. Questions may be referred to League staff Mimi Sharpe at (916) 658-8232 or sharpem@cacities.org.

---

[1] Richard Garbarino (Chair) Vice Mayor, South San Francisco; Ken Lane, Vice Mayor, Ceres; Sedalia Sanders, Council Member, El Centro; Stephany Aguilar, Council Member, Scotts Valley; Curtis Hunt, Council Member, Vacaville; Scott Nelson, Mayor, Placentia; Mark Wheetley, Mayor, Arcata; Bill Marble, Council Member, Woodland; Art Madrid, Mayor, La Mesa; Randi Johl-Olson, City Clerk, Lodi; and Lena Tam, Council Member, Alameda

AT-LARGE DIRECTOR

League of California Cities 2014-2015 Board of Directors
6 Open Positions Each Year
NOMINATION FORM

This form must be submitted by the Nominee. Attach additional pages as needed. Letters of Endorsement/Support may be included, but must be sent along no later than May 15, 2014.

Required Information About the Nominee: ***[please make sure to provide an "active" email address and contact phone number]***

Name:_____**Title:**_____

City Hall Address:_____

Cell Phone No.:_____**Email Address:**_____

Date Current Term Expires:_____ **City Imposed Term Limits?**____**YES**_____**NO**

Years in office?_____ **If eligible, Nominee's next election date:**_____

Nominee's Former Elected or Appointed Positions:_____

_____

****

YOUR PREVIOUS STATE LEAGUE/NLC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION

(Please list current/previous positions and dates of service)

_____

_____

_____

_____

WILL YOU COMMIT THE NECESSARY TIME AND ENERGY TO THE POSITION?

(Includes 5 board meetings – four two-day meetings and a meeting at Annual Conference; in addition to possible board conference calls AND a willingness to serve on the board nominating and other committees)

_____YES, without qualification _____Unsure _____NO

Comments:_____

SEE NEXT PAGE

WHY SHOULD YOU BE CHOSEN FOR AN AT-LARGE DIRECTOR (USE EXTRA PAGES IF NECESSARY)?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

PLEASE CAREFULLY READ THE "Director Job Description" ATTACHED TO THIS NOMINATION FORM.

PLEASE RETURN NOMINATION FORM
(with resume or bio, if available)
BEFORE MIDNIGHT, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 2014 to:

League of California Cities
Attn: Mimi Sharpe
1400 K Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95814
msharpe@cacities.org
FAX: Attn: Mimi Sharpe
916-658-8240

League of California Cities
DIRECTOR JOB DESCRIPTION[1]

This is a responsible position involving serving on the board of directors of the non-profit League of California Cities. In accordance with the bylaws of the League and the policies of the board, directors have the following collective and individual responsibilities:

General Governance Responsibilities:

- Determine and support the organization's vision, mission and core beliefs
- Select the chief executive. Support the executive and review his or her performance
- Ensure adequate revenues and approve a budget for effective management of the revenues
- Assist the board in carrying out its fiduciary responsibilities, such as reviewing the annual financial statements and the budget
- Participate in grassroots activities in support of the League's strategic priorities
- Support League ballot measure fundraising activities for CITIPAC and individual campaigns and contribute personally and through invitations to others.
- Determine, monitor, and strengthen the organization's programs and services
- Review agenda and supporting materials prior to board meetings
- Attend all board and general membership meetings, including periodic meetings by conference call, and notify the Executive Director of any planned or emergency absence and the reason for it. (Board members are only allowed three consecutive absences).
- Serve on the nominating or other committees and offer to take on special assignments

Ethical Responsibilities

- Ensure legal and ethical integrity and maintain accountability
- Use your League position responsibly, *e.g.* do not imply League support of private or city positions or seek favors by virtue of your role as a board member.
- Perform Board duties in good faith and with such care as necessary to promote the best interests of the League
- Become familiar with and follow conflict of interest legal requirements and policies to promote confidence in the League's decision-making
- Disclose potential conflicts of interest prior to voting on any matter before the Board

Communication Responsibilities

- Facilitate two-way communication between the League and city officials within your sphere of influence (your own city, neighboring cities, division, department, caucus, policy committee, etc.).
- Assume responsibility for interpreting board policy to the membership. Ensure the League speaks with "one voice" once the board has made a decision. Division and department representatives should report back directly on a regular basis.
- Ensure that board members are aware of the views of city officials throughout the state
- Attend all appropriate division, department, or general membership meetings
- Seek out city officials who have the potential to strengthen the League and encourage their participation in their division, on the League board, etc.

Expense Reimbursement

Board members receive no compensation, however, normal travel expenses (e.g., room, travel and meals), except for the Annual Conference, are either paid by the League or reimbursed. Any payments or reimbursements must be reported as required by the FPPC. The League will supply the information necessary to do so.

[1] Approved by the board of directors July 2010

LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

OFFICE OF SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

League of California Cities 2014-2015 Board of Directors

NOMINATION FORM

This form must be submitted by the Nominee. Attach additional sheets as needed. Letters of endorsement may be sent as well, but they should be sent along no later than May 15, 2014.

Required Information About the Nominee: ***(Please provide an "active" Email address and a contact phone number)***

Name_____**Title**_____

City Hall Address_____

Cell phone no.: _____**Email Address:**_____

Date Current Term Expires:_____**Does City Impose Term Limits?** ____**Yes** ____**No**

Years in office:_____**If eligible, Nominee's next election date:**_____

Nominee's Former Elected or Appointed Positions: _____

_____

****

YOUR PREVIOUS STATE LEAGUE/NLC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION

(Please list current/previous positions and dates of service)

_____

_____

_____

_____

WILL YOU COMMIT THE NECESSARY TIME AND ENERGY TO THE POSITION?

(Includes 5 board meetings, weekly Exec. Comm. conference calls, 4 CCS Partnership board meetings and other meetings consistent with the office—up to 10 additional out-of-town meetings each year)

_____**Yes, without qualification** _____**Unsure** _____**No**

Comments: _____

See next page

WHY SHOULD YOU BE CHOSEN FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT (USE EXTRA PAGES IF NECESSARY)?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

PLEASE CAREFULLY READ THE "2nd Vice President Job Description" ATTACHED TO THIS NOMINATION FORM.

PLEASE RETURN NOMINATION FORM
(With resume or bio, if available)
BEFORE END OF BUSINESS ON FRIDAY, MAY 9, 2014 to:

League of California Cities
Attn: Mimi Sharpe
1400 K Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95814
sharpem@cacities.org
FAX: Attn: Mimi Sharpe, (916) 658-8240

RESPONSIBILITIES OF 2ND VICE PRESIDENT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

1) **Attendance at all five board meetings per year.**

a) November/December – in conjunction with League Leaders
b) January/February—date of mtg and location at discretion of President
c) April (in conjunction with Legislative Action Day(s))
d) July
e) September—held during Annual Conference-- 90 minute meeting

2) **CCS Partnership Meetings (Cities, Counties, Schools partnership);**
Executive Director of CCS will send meeting notices to all officers)

Meetings are held approximately—January; June; and October
Officers and other designated membership of the following organizations are expected to attend:
League of California Cities
California Association of Counties
California School Boards Association

3) **Legislative Action Day(s)**

A one or two day legislative conference which includes a general session(s) and information on lobbying your legislators in pursuit of city goals or issues.
All board members are encouraged to attend.

4) **National League of Cities Conferences (NLC)**

Congress of Cities Conference – November or December of each year at a different state and city. This is NLC's annual conference.
2014 – November 19-22, Austin, TX
Congressional Cities Conference – held in March of each year; location is always Washington D.C. The National League's legislative conference.
Officers are expected to attend LCC meetings with legislators or roundtable meetings, as well as the LCC reception event. ***2015: March 7-11.***

5) **Annual Conference – Resolutions Committee and General Assembly**

The 2nd Vice President participates in two meetings at which he/she will preside or provide a report duringAnnual Conference:

a) General Resolutions Committee, which is chaired by the 2nd Vice President.
b) General Assembly—where the resolutions passed forward by the General Resolutions Committee will be voted upon (last day of Annual Conference). At this meeting the 2nd Vice President presents the report of the General Resolutions Committee.

6) **Board Finance Committee/League Audit Committee** – ***each League vice president serves as Chair for either the League Audit Committee or the Board Finance Committee.***

The Board Finance Committee is charged with the responsibility to:

- *Work with staff on preparation of the League budget*
- *Assist with financial matters such as reviewing the mid-year financial report and other internal financial issues as they arise.*

Staff support for the Board Finance Committee is provided by Norman Coppinger, ncoppinger@cacities.org

The League Audit Committee is charged with the responsibility to:=

- *Select the League's independent auditor*
- *Oversee the audit contract and interact directly with the audit team*
- *Identify any audit issues and, along with the independent auditor, report these to the full board.*
- *Work with staff to ensure adequacy of accounting and internal control systems.*

Members of the audit committee inlcude two board members in addition to the chair and one city manager and one finance director who are not members of the League board. Staff support for the League Audit Committee is provided by Norman Coppinger, ncoppinger@cacities.org; and Perry Stottlemeyer, pstottlemeyer@cacities.org

city of burbank
community development department

memorandum

DATE: March 18, 2014

TO: Mark Scott, City Manager

FROM: Joy R. Forbes, Community Development Director

SUBJECT: **Transportation Commission Meeting Synopsis – March 17, 2014**

- During the public announcement portion of the meeting, the Commissioners briefly discussed several issues from past meetings. Commissioner Diel discussed her field work with Commissioner Dickson and staff to identify wayfinding signage needs at the Downtown Metrolink Station, and also expressed concern about negative sentiments expressed at the recent Town Hall meeting about the South Channel Bikeway, which the Commission supported. The Commission also briefly discussed the Mobility Summit. Chair Dyson said he would testify at the Senate Rail Passenger Select Committee on March 18, 2014. Commissioner Ehrhardt asked that staff continue to push Metro to improve on-time performance of Line 155. Mr. Dickson asked that signs directing bus riders to the BurbankBus from Grismer St. be added at former Line 94 stops affected by the I-5 detour.

- Staff reviewed the status Multimodal Ground Access Planning and Transportation Study, including potential transportation improvements to be studied and the information presented at the recent community meeting for the project. The Commission discussed Metrolink Station parking policies and the likelihood that the larger, capital-intensive improvements would ever be built. The Commission provided additional ideas about projects that could be implemented sooner to improve mobility in the area including expanding the BurbankBus Noho-Empire route to all-day service and advocating for more Metrolink Service to the Airport area. They asked staff to prepare a rough cost estimate to provide all-day BurbankBus service on the Noho-Empire route.

- Staff provided an overview of the I-5 project, focusing on sequence of construction work and measures to mitigate impacts during construction.

CITY OF BURBANK

PARK, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ANNOTATED AGENDA/MEETING SUMMARY

Meeting: **Park, Recreation and Community Services Board Meeting** **Date:** **March 13, 2014**

Staff Present: Judie Wilke, PRCS Director; Marisa Garcia, Assistant Director; Gaby Flores, Deputy Director; Graciela Coronado, Administrative Analyst; Melissa Colasanto, Senior Clerk; Gwen Indermill, Recreation Manager; Kristen Smith, Recreation Manager; and Jenny Griffin, Recreation Supervisor

Board Members Present: Terre Hirsh, Barry Gussow , Jonathan Barta, Mickey Depalo, and Armond Aghakhanian

Liaisons Present: Council Member Jess Talamantes

Item Discussed		Summary	Direction or Action, if any
1	Recognition	Chair Hirsh proclaimed March as National Nutrition Month and recognized the City of Burbank's Nutrition Program volunteers for their participation with the Congregate and Home-Delivered Meals; and for their dedication, commitment, and volunteer service to the City of Burbank and the Burbank community. Chair Hirsh recognized the Walt Disney Company VoluntEARS for their dedication and continual support to the City of Burbank's Park, Recreation and Community Services Department and its programs.	NA
2	Oral Communications	The following 36 community members spoke in support of the proposed expansion of the roller hockey rink located at Ralph Foy Park: Devin and Gio Roth, Danielle Sost, George, Marty O'mally, Ford Role, Julie, Sevik Kardosian, Jack, Dante Thorn, Doug Dentin, Eden and Jessica, Shelby, Han Bailey, Audrey and Emmett Ford, Patty Gallagher, Louisa Adakia, Ariel, Vogner, Oliver and Roman, Shannon Sovay, John Chado, Devin, Zach Dentin, Dave Ellis, Joseph Lorenzo, Clayton Whitney JR and III, Pam, Katie McCalf, Johnathan Zariz, Jack and Charlie,	NA

		and Mike Campbell.	
3	Responses to Oral Communications	Board Member Gussow spoke regarding the successful partnership between the City of Burbank Park, Recreation and Community Services Department and the Community Sports Foundation (CSF), Roller Hockey program operator. Mr. Gussow also expressed his appreciation to the Roller Hockey parents and children for their ongoing support of the program. Board Member Barta spoke regarding his appreciation to the parents and children who expressed their support at the Board meeting.	N/A
4	Written Communications	Mrs. Wilke noted that the City did not receive any written communications related to the Board agenda.	N/A
5	Announcements	Ms. Flores invited the community to the annual Youth Art Expo which will be held April 3rd through April 17th. Ms. Flores invited the community to register for the Youth Services Spring Break Camps from March 24th through March 28th and Summer Daze Lottery Registration which is currently open until March 21st. Priority registration for Burbank residents is on April 5th. Ms. Flores advised the Board that the Youth Leadership Program Graduation is scheduled on March 22nd, and the City of Burbank's Track and Field spring program started on February 26th with 34 participants. The following Track and Field session is slated to begin in May 2014. Ms. Garcia invited the community to join the City of Burbank and the Easter Bunny on Saturday, April 19, 2014 at McCambridge Park.	N/A
6	Park Board Comments	None	N/A

7	Proposed Expansion of the Roller Hockey Rink	Mrs. Wilke provided the Board with a proposal from Mr. Frank Dalessandro, owner of the CSF, regarding the proposed expansion of the roller hockey rink located at Ralph Foy Park.	5-0 Board approved staff to further work with the CSF to examine the feasibility and practicality of potential issues related to the expansion of the roller hockey rink, and provide an update to the Board at the Board's regular June meeting.
8	Capital Improvement Priorities	Mrs. Wilke provided the Board with a report outlining the Department's prioritization of existing and future infrastructure needs.	Noted and Filed.
9	Reschedule of April 2014 PRCS Board Meeting	Mrs. Wilke provided the Board with a report discussing the viability of rescheduling the regularly scheduled Board meeting on April 10, 2014 due to a scheduling conflict with the Boards and Commissions Appreciation Celebration.	5-0 Board approved rescheduling the regularly scheduled April Board meeting to April 21st at the Buena Vista Library at 6:00 p.m.
10	Park, Recreation and Community Services Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Budget Priorities	Mrs. Wilke advised the Board of the Department's budget priorities for the upcoming Fiscal Year 2014-2015.	Noted and Filed.
11	Consent Calendar	<u>Approval of Minutes</u> Minutes of the February 13, 2014 meeting were approved with a correction. <u>City Council Agenda Items Update</u> Noted and filed. <u>Contract Compliance</u> Noted and filed. <u>Park Patrol Report</u> Noted and filed. <u>Dog Park Update</u> Chair Member Depalo requested that the item on the consent agenda regarding the dog park be pulled so that the Board can discuss the matter. Ms. Wilke briefly explained that the issue of a dog park has been discussed since 1997.	5-0 Board approved the consent calendar. 5-0 Board directed staff to schedule a public hearing at the regularly scheduled May Board meeting to discuss the proposed dog park update.

		Pursuant to recent Council direction, she stated that the PRCS Board has been tasked with studying the feasibility of a dog park including the identification of a site(s) as well as the desired amenities. She noted that part of that study was to include public meetings to obtain resident input as well. However, to date she noted that twelve sites have been identified, but none of them are ideal for building a dog park. Ms. Wilke stated concerns with holding public meetings and setting up expectations about a possible dog park without any feasible site being identified. <u>Departmental Operations Update</u> Noted and filed.	
12	Board Member Comment	Chair Hirsh requested that staff provide the Board with a Dodger Night event update. Ms. Flores advised the Board that the Dodger Night event will be focused on enhancing the children's participation on the baseball field during community recognitions. Burbank's youth and civic leaders will be represented.	N/A
13	Adjournment	The meeting adjourned at 9:23 p.m.	N/A

CITY OF BURBANK

PARK, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES
ANNOTATED AGENDA/MEETING SUMMARY

Meeting: *Burbank Cultural Arts Commission* **Date:** *3-13-14*

Members Present: *Edward Clift, Lynda Willner, Edward Arno, Cynthia Pease, Mary Elizabeth Michaels, Jan Osborn, Peggy Flynn, Brian Miller*

Absent: *Barbara Beckley*

Staff Present: *Judie Wilke, Marisa Garcia, Gaby Flores, Marisa Minor, Kristen Smith, Victoria Cusumano, Caroline Arrechea*

Liaisons Present: *Jess Talamantes, Terre Hirsch*

Item Discussed		Summary	Direction or Action, if any
1	Otis Report Discussion	In an ongoing effort to clearly define mission and identity, the Burbank Cultural Arts Commission will review the data and conclusions provided by the 2014 Otis report in regards to the creative economy.	Chair Clift explained that the Otis report details how the creative economy functions in Southern California in particular and in the state as a whole. The Commission heard an international perspective provided by a visiting professor from Cuba. Professor Johannes Abreu shared his experiences regarding the interface of the economy, art and culture in the global context. Cookie Fischer, Professor of Interdisciplinary Studies at Woodbury University, was also present during the discussion.
2	Commission Meeting Locations in 2014	The Commission previously expressed a desire to hold meetings at a variety of locations.	The March meeting was held at the Community Services Building in the Community Room. Staff has compiled a list of confirmed locations for future monthly meetings. The April meeting will be held at the Buena Vista Library.
3	Art in Public Places Update	Commission members expressed an interest in receiving an update on Art in Public Places projects and inviting the newly selected Chair or other members to attend the March	The Commission received an update on Art in Public Places projects and purpose from member Gordon Haynes. PRCS Board liaison Terre Hirsch spoke about

		Commission meeting.	how the Art in Public Places program was modeled after City of Brea's program. The Art in Public Places Committee is interested in developing an Artist in Residency program at location such as the Buena Vista Library. The Commission expressed an interest to keep communication ongoing between the groups for possible collaboration projects in the future.
4	2013/2014 Burbank Cultural Arts Commission Goals Taskforces	The Cultural Arts Commission has established 8 goals to be accomplished over the next year: Goal 1: Colorful Arts Destination Map Goal 2: Paint Electrical Boxes Goal 3: Make Measurable Progress at Starlight Bowl Goal 4: Participate in Burbank On Parade Goal 5: Monthly Representation at Chamber Mixers Goal 6: Clearly Define Mission/Identity Goal 7: Fix Website Goal 8: Collaborate and Support Burbank Arts Organizations/Artists through convening Goal 9: Obtain Funding For Commission Priorities	Goal 1: Colorful Arts Destination Map **Commission Member Miller had no update at this time but would send an update through email.** Goal 2: Paint Electrical Boxes **Commission Member Beckley was not in attendance. She was previously asked to set up a meeting with the subcommittee to establish guidelines, timeline, process, and budget for the electrical box project. Staff was assisting Commission Member Beckley by setting up a subcommittee meeting for March 20th.** Goal 3: Make Measurable Progress at Starlight Bowl **Commission Member Willner informed the Commission that the feedback that was gathered from the Commission would be included in the final Starlight Bowl proposal that will be presented to**

			City Council and PRCS Board at the joint meeting on April 15th. Commission members were invited to attend this upcoming City Council meeting. Goal 4: Participate in Burbank On Parade Commission Member Willner and staff updated the Commission on their outreach to the local arts organizations to see if they would like to participate in Burbank on Parade. The subcommittee was looking for a variety of arts organizations to be represented by walking together in the parade while holding clear bubble umbrellas with their particular arts organizations listed on the umbrella. A meeting was held and a few interested arts organizations attended and will help support the Commission by providing people to walk in the parade. The Commission's theme in the parade will be Future of Arts- Under One Umbrella. Community Development staff Marisa Minor invited the Commission to have a booth at the upcoming Downtown Arts Festival on April 19 &20. Commission Member Arno offered to coordinate Burbank Cultural Arts Commission booth signups for the 2 day event. Materials will be collected from local art organizations to be showcased in the

			Burbank Cultural Arts Commission booth. Goal 5: Monthly Representation at Chamber Mixers **Chair member Cliff attend the monthly Chamber Mixer at Hooters. He expressed to the Commission that was a good networking opportunity.** Goal 6: Clearly Define Mission/Identity **No update given. Chair Clift will address a timeline to meet this goal. In addition, this Committee will be charged with overseeing the budgets associated with all goals.** Goal 7: Fix Website **Commission member Arno has been unable to set up a meeting with Pickle; a website development firm due to their busy schedules. Staff has been assisting with updates to the Burbankarts.com website and Facebook page. Staff has reach out to registered arts organization encouraging them to post events or send event to be posted on Burbankarts.com** Goal 8: Collaborate and Align Goals with Arts Organizations

			Commission Member Flynn handed out to the Commission the participant feedback from the first Arts Convening Event. This handout will serve as a tool to guide the Commission with feedback from local arts organization on their needs. **Commission Member Willner sent an email to this subcommittee on a proposal to support and organize a book signing event for Alice Asmar (a former Commission Member). Commission member Flynn did not receive Commission Member Willner's proposal. Commission Member Willner will reconnect with this subcommittee to discuss this concept further. If the subcommittee would like to proceed with planning this book signing event they will provide a recommendation to the Commission to place this item on the agenda for further discussion.** Goal 9: Obtain Funding For Commission Priorities **Commission Member Flynn had no update.**