

San Diego County Water Authority



Our mission
at the San Diego
County Water
Authority is to
provide a safe
and reliable
supply of water
to our member
agencies serving
the San Diego
region.

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On the cover: The San Diego County Water Authority provides water to meet all this region's needs. Water use in the county can be divided into five major categories. Clockwise, from the top: *industry*, represented by a biotech company; *agriculture*, represented here by avocados; *commercial*, represented by tourism (the San Diego Zoo); "*other*" water uses, which includes firefighting; and finally, *residential* water use.

Member Agencies And Representatives On The Board Of Directors

(As of June 30, 1996)



The Authority is governed by a 34-member board of directors. Each of the 24 member agencies appoints at least one representative to the board; the number of representatives is determined by assessed valuation. (The County of San Diego, an ex-officio member agency, also has one director.) The directors are business and civic leaders with diverse professional and technical backgrounds.

The directors elect three of their number as board officers. As of June 30, 1996, the officers were: Mark W. Watton, chair; Joseph Parker, vice-chair; Sherwood D. "Andy" Anderson, secretary.

Following is a list of the Authority's member agencies, their map location, and the directors who represented the agencies on the Authority board as of June 30, 1996.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① Carlsbad Municipal Water District
619-438-2722
Director: Claude A. "Bud" Lewis | ⑭ Ramona Municipal Water District
760-789-1330
Director: Thomas L. Brammell |
| ② City of Del Mar
619-755-9354
Director: Charles Newton | ⑮ Rincon del Diablo
760-745-5522
Director: Sherwood D. "Andy" Anderson |
| ③ City of Escondido
760-741-4651
Director: David A. Drake | ⑯ City of San Diego
619-236-6164
Directors: Rosalie Shanks Bregante,
Christine Frahm, Marilyn Hardebeck,
Francesca M. Krauel, John M. "Mike" Leach,
Joseph Parker, Bob Russell,
Janice Strode, Frederick H. Thompson,
Harold "Hal" Throckmorton |
| ④ Fallbrook Public Utility District
760-728-1125
Director: Gordon W. Tinker | ⑰ San Dieguito Water District
760-633-2650
Director: James H. Bond |
| ⑤ Helix Water District
619-466-0585
Directors: Harold W. Ball, H. Warren Buckner | ⑱ Santa Fe Irrigation District
619-756-2424
Director: Geoffrey A. Poole |
| ⑥ City of National City
619-420-1413*
Director: Frank W. Chenelle | ⑲ South Bay Irrigation District
619-420-1413*
Director: Cary F. Wright |
| ⑦ City of Oceanside
760-966-4850
Director: James F. Turner | ⑳ Vallecitos Water District
760-744-0460
Director: Dale Mason |
| ⑧ Olivenhain Municipal Water District
760-753-6466
Director: Ann Peay | ㉑ Valley Center Municipal Water District
619-749-1600
Director: Gary Broomell |
| ⑨ Otay Water District
619-670-2222
Director: Mark W. Watton | ㉒ Vista Irrigation District
760-724-8811
Director: Howard Williams |
| ⑩ Padre Dam Municipal Water District
619-448-3111
Director: Douglas S. Wilson | ㉓ Yuima Municipal Water District
619-742-3704
Director: Susan M. Collins |
| ⑪ Pendleton Military Reservation
760-725-9739
Director: Edmund L. Rogers | County of San Diego (ex-officio)
619-531-5533
Director: Pam Slater |
| ⑫ City of Poway
619-748-6600
Director: James R. "Randy" Williams | Ex-officio Director: Harry C. Griffen |
| ⑬ Rainbow Municipal Water District
760-728-1178
Director: Sheila Manning | |

The Authority is one of 27 member agencies of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. As such, the Authority appoints six people as its representatives on the Metropolitan board of directors. As of June 30, 1996, they were: Christine Frahm, Harry C. Griffen, Francesca M. Krauel, Dale Mason, Joseph Parker and Mark W. Watton.

* The telephone number of the Sweetwater Authority, a service organization for the City of National City and the South Bay Irrigation District.

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A Letter To The San Diego County Community

San Diego County enjoys a diversified economy that runs the gamut from biotech and wireless communication firms to tourism and agriculture. These dissimilar concerns have one thing in common: they require water. The San Diego County Water Authority provided that water to local businesses and residents in 1995-96, just as it has since the 1940s and just as it will in the future.

Since becoming general manager in January 1996, I have been continually impressed by the high quality of work performed by the people at the Authority. One of our most important duties is the evaluation of potential new water resources. In September 1995, the Authority began just such an assessment, which may lead to a historic water conservation and transfer agreement with the Imperial Irrigation District. And we began negotiations with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California in January 1996 to convey the transferred water to San Diego County through the Colorado River Aqueduct.

In addition, we continued working with our member agencies to develop our local supplies through recycling and groundwater development programs. The county reused a record amount of almost 10,000 acre-feet of water in 1995-96.

Making sure San Diego County has enough water is only part of the challenge. We also must see to it that our 270 miles of pipelines and associated facilities remain in peak condition. We completed one major pipeline construction project in 1995-96, continued work on three others and inspected 20 miles of existing pipelines. We also made substantial progress on our Emergency Water Storage Project, which will help the county withstand a lengthy interruption of normal water deliveries.

These projects are vital to the region, but without careful planning their construction may adversely affect our communities. For this reason, we inform residents about our projects, seeking their opinions and taking this input into account when planning and carrying out activities.

We also protect animals and their habitat that may be affected by construction. For example, we work to preserve coastal sage scrub, a habitat that is home to many species, including the threatened California gnatcatcher.

We carry out these activities guided by conservative fiscal policies that allowed the Authority's finances to remain solid in 1995-96. Due to continuing capital investment in its regional pipeline system, the Authority needed to raise its water rate from \$70 to \$80 per acre-foot July 1, 1995. All of the revenue generated by the rate increase will support essential capital projects. The Authority was able to maintain its rate at the same level for 1996-97.

This 50th annual report provides details about the projects, programs and other activities I can only touch on briefly in this letter. After reading it, I think you will share my enthusiastic assessment of the Authority's activities and San Diego County's water future.



Maureen A. Stapleton
General Manager

A Letter To The San Diego County Community

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Maureen A. Stapleton
General Manager

The San Diego County Water Authority has imported water to meet the San Diego region's water needs for the past half-century, through times of drought, economic expansion and population growth. San Diego County's \$67 billion annual economy, job base and quality of life are built on this foundation of imported water.

The people of San Diego County voted by a 15-1 margin to establish the Authority in May 1944, when World War II military activities had doubled the area's population and stretched local water resources to their limit. The fledgling organization began operations less than one month later.

Through much of its history, the Authority concentrated on importing water

the State Water Project. Most water used by local residents is imported in this manner.

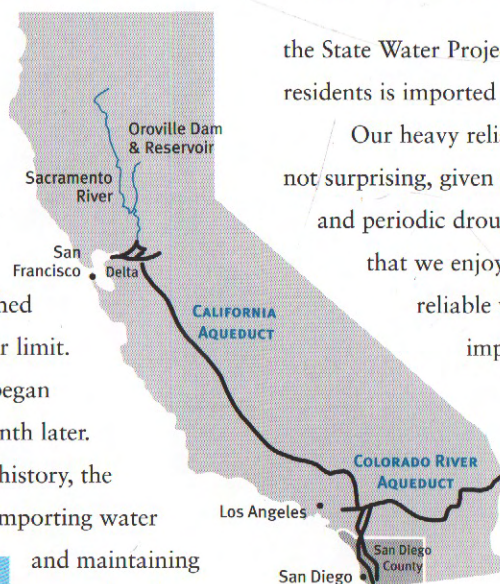
Our heavy reliance on imported water is not surprising, given the region's semi-arid climate and periodic droughts. What is remarkable is that we enjoy one of the nation's most reliable water supplies, thanks to imported water delivered by the Authority to its

member agencies, who serve 2.6 million county residents.

But the Authority's board of directors recognizes that San Diego County faces an increasingly complex situation in the late 1990s. The county must diversify its water supply rather than continue to depend on one source—MWD—for all of its imported water.

This recognition in turn prompted the directors to expand the Authority's role. Now, we are actively locating, evaluating and developing new water sources that will help meet the county's needs well into the next century.

We also strive to protect and enhance the region's sensitive ecosystem during construction and maintenance of vital water supply projects. The Authority accomplishes its work while reaching out to gain public involvement, which ensures that these projects reflect community needs and values.



Fast Facts

Service Area

Number of Agencies:	24
Gross Area:	908,978
Population:	2,629,879
Assessed Valuation:	\$140,291,148,970

Operations

Water imported by the Authority (acre-feet) ¹ :	440,282
Water used by member agencies (acre-feet):	615,900
Local water used (acre-feet):	151,353
Authority water used (acre-feet):	468,165
Miles of pipeline:	270
Miles of patrol road maintained:	245
Number of service connections:	117

¹ Approximately 4,000 acre-feet was placed in Authority storage accounts.

and maintaining our regional pipeline system. The Authority joined the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California in late 1946 to gain a connection to the Colorado River. Water from the river reached San Vicente Reservoir

near Lakeside a year later, via San Diego Pipeline No. 1 and the Colorado River Aqueduct.

We still rely on Colorado River water today. The Authority also works through MWD to import water from Northern California rivers via



The botanical building and reflecting pool in Balboa Park is a favorite tourist destination. Commercial enterprises like tourism—the third largest sector of the San Diego economy—account for 13 percent of the region's water use.

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San Diego County's location at the literal end of the pipeline, combined with very little local water, make it critical for the Authority to focus its efforts on two areas if this region is to have a reliable water supply: making the most of the water we do have, and doing everything possible to make imported supplies more secure.

Water Resources Plan

1995-96 saw the continued implementation of projects and programs outlined in the 1993 Water Resources Plan, while a new plan was in development. The Water Resources Plan is meant to show the direction the Authority will take in providing a safe and reliable water supply to its member agencies. It examines water demands through 2010, then reviews options for future supplies and recommends the best ones. To meet changing conditions, the plan is regularly updated. Other planning projects the Authority worked on included publishing an update to the Urban Water Management Plan, as well as completing the Authority's Municipal and Industrial forecasting

model and the Resources Optimization Model, which provide data for the Water Resources Plan.

Work on projects and programs addressed in the Water Resources Plan generally fell into three areas in 1995-96: conservation, water reclamation and groundwater development.

CONSERVATION.

This year, the Authority operated a Community-based Ultra-Low-Flush-Toilet program targeted to low-income residential customers. The program provided more than 5,400 ULFTs through two local

community-based organizations, which distributed the low-flush toilets and recycled the old fixtures. It is anticipated that nearly 2,200 acre-feet of water will be saved over the life of the ULFTs. This program was jointly funded by the Metropolitan



The Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta provides water to two-thirds of Californians, including San Diego County residents.

Water District of Southern California, the Authority and its participating member agencies. It not only saved water, but provided employment opportunities for community residents.

The Authority also operated a jointly funded ULFT voucher program that provided vouchers worth up to \$75 toward the purchase of ULFTs installed to replace high-volume toilets. More than 13,700 ULFTs were installed through the program, and some 5,500 acre-feet of water should be saved over the life of these toilets.

Fast Facts

1995-96 Water Conservation Savings:

More than 24,000 acre-feet

1995-96 Reclaimed Water Use:

9,600 acre-feet

1995-96 Brackish Groundwater Recovery:

2,200 acre-feet

Rainfall:

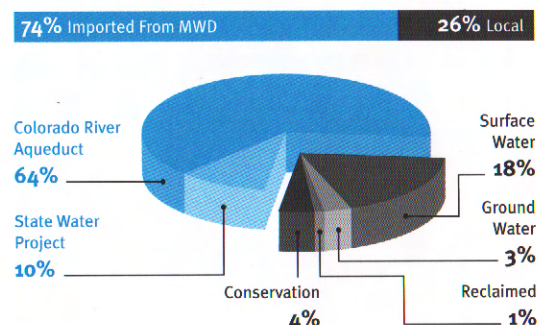
Inches	Location	% of Normal
5.18	Lindbergh Field	52%
19.87	Lake Cuyamaca	53%
14.99	Lake Henshaw	53%

WATER RECLAMATION AND GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT. 1995-96 was a year of several milestones for the Authority's reclamation and groundwater development efforts. The Authority was instrumental in securing some \$5 million in construction grants from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for local agencies this year. Through the Authority's involvement, State Water Resources Control Board loan guidelines were streamlined for reclamation projects. Reuse by local reclamation projects reached an all-time high of 9,600 acre-feet of water. The Water Repurification process was approved by the Department of Health Services, moving the reclaimed-water-to-drinking-water project one step closer to becoming a reality. Finally, Oceanside's Mission Basin Groundwater Desalter began recovery of 2,200 acre-feet per year of brackish groundwater.

Working to Maintain Current Imported Supplies

Because most of this region's water must be transported here from Northern California and the Colorado River through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, ensuring this imported water supply is secure demanded much of the Authority's attention in 1995-96.

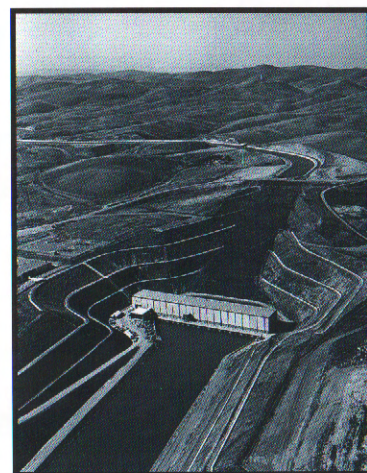
San Diego Regional Water Supply 1995-96



MWD. As supplier of the Authority's imported water, MWD figures prominently in the Authority's efforts to maintain its current imported supply. In the 1995-96 fiscal year, the Authority established an office in Los Angeles to enhance communication between the agency and MWD, as well as between the Authority and MWD's other member agencies.

SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN RIVER DELTA.

On its way here, water the Authority receives from Northern California must pass through the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. In addition to being the estuary through which much of the state's water passes, the region where the Delta meets San Francisco Bay contains sensitive environmental habitat and prime agricultural land; balancing the concerns of all those with an interest in the Delta is a challenge. The Authority continued its participation in the CALFED process, a joint effort of the state and federal governments to develop solutions to Bay-Delta problems. Bay-Delta issues of particular interest to the Authority this year included the role of conservation in a Bay-Delta solution, water quality, water supply and financing alternatives. The Authority also helped fund several California Urban Water Agencies' studies and analysis, which are used by CALFED in its efforts to determine the best Delta solution.



Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant is the start of the State Water Project, whose California Aqueduct runs 444 miles to Lake Perris.



Most of this region's water comes from the Colorado River via the 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct.

COLORADO RIVER. During the 1995-96 fiscal year, the Authority took a much more active role in Colorado River issues. The agency was involved in operational issues, negotiations between California parties regarding Colorado River issues, interactions through the Colorado River Board of California with other states that use Colorado River water, and in environmental issues that could affect deliveries of Colorado River supplies.

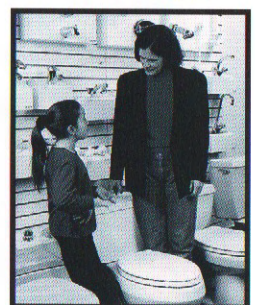
Exploring Transfers

When the Imperial Irrigation District proposed selling the Authority water it could make available by implementing extraordinary conservation measures, water transfers came to the forefront. Transfers were no longer discussed as just an option during shortages, but as a year-round source that could provide the region with a more reliable water supply. In September 1995, the Authority signed a Memorandum of Understanding

agreeing to further explore this idea. In January, the Authority approached MWD and requested the use of MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct to transport the IID water to San Diego. The Authority subsequently drafted a Water Exchange and Purchase Commitment Program that it proposed to MWD in April. This program would

guarantee that the Authority and other participating member agencies would buy a certain amount of water from MWD each year. These agencies would then be able to use a pro-rata share of idle capacity in MWD's delivery system to transport any water they have secured from other sources. This proposal was under discussion with MWD through the end of the fiscal year.

Being at the literal end of the pipeline makes conservation extra important for this region. Replacing water-wasting toilets with ultra-low-flush toilets is a good way to save water.





Most of this region's water—54 percent—is used in and around homes. Residents have made water conservation a way of life by putting in drought-tolerant landscaping and water-efficient plumbing fixtures.

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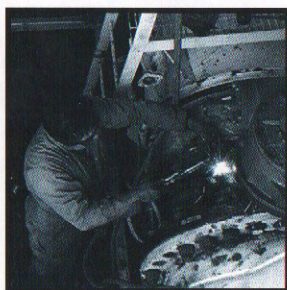
In order to provide a reliable daily supply of water to its customers, the Authority operates regional pipelines that carry both raw (untreated) and treated water. The Authority continues to improve and maintain the system by managing a comprehensive preventative maintenance program and building additional required pipelines.

Serving Water to Our Customers

From the Heilbron Operations Center in Escondido, a team of operators works closely with each of the Authority's member agencies every day. Authority operators receive telephone orders for water and respond by sending electronic messages through their computers to a complex system of pipeline valves that increase or reduce the amount of water delivered to the member agencies. That water travels quietly underground through 270 miles of pipeline ranging from 18 inches to 108 inches in diameter. During the past year the Authority delivered 436,435 acre-feet of water to its member agencies, who, in turn, distributed it to about 2.6 million San Diego County residents.

Through the Authority's Aqueduct Protection Program, every year different sections

Our preventive maintenance program helps ensure our pipeline system's reliability.



of the pipeline system are drained, inspected and repaired as necessary. This year, 20 miles of pipe were inspected.

Additionally, a new water-quality sampling program was implemented and installation started on a new aqueduct control system that gives operators instant access to flows



The Mission Trails Pipeline was completed and its Flow Regulatory neared completion. The pipeline will carry up to 240 million gallons of water a day, and the FRS—an underground reservoir—will help control water pressure.

in the pipelines and information on how much water is being delivered.

Capital Improvement Program

This year saw the continued implementation of the Capital Improvement Program, a process of building major new regional water distribution pipelines that began in 1989. A significant achievement this year was the completion of the Mission Trails Pipeline (4B-2) and continued construction of its flow regulatory structure. When combined with other pipelines and flow control facilities, the Mission Trails Pipeline and Flow

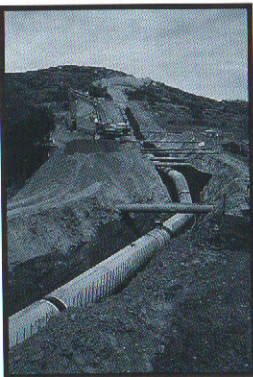
Regulatory Structure will provide a new treated-water delivery system serving more than a million people in San Diego County.

All access was acquired and construction neared completion on the 72-inch diameter North County Distribution Pipeline and associated facilities that will serve the city of Oceanside, Vista Irrigation District, Vallecitos Water District and Rainbow Municipal Water District.

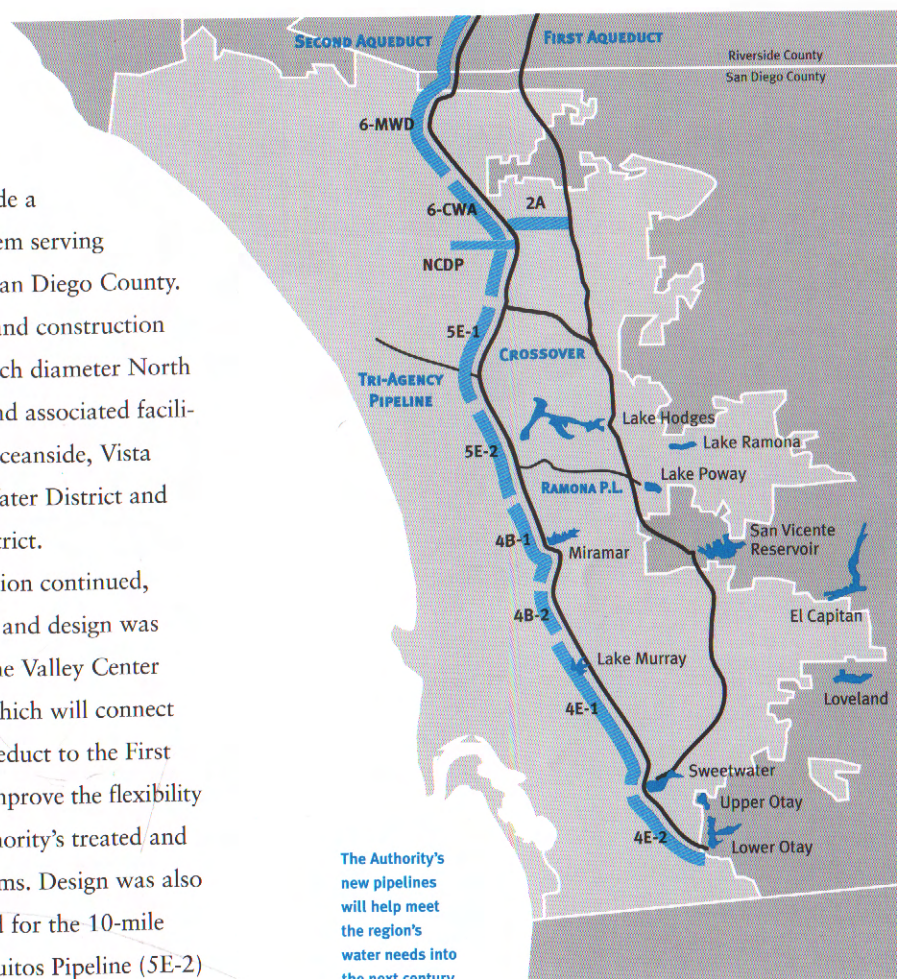
As that project construction continued, property acquisition continued and design was completed for the Valley Center Pipeline (2A), which will connect the Second Aqueduct to the First Aqueduct and improve the flexibility of both the Authority's treated and raw water systems. Design was also being completed for the 10-mile Rancho Penasquitos Pipeline (5E-2) that will connect to the recently completed San Marcos (5E-1) and

Scripps Ranch (4B-1) pipelines and provide additional flexibility and delivery capability for the Authority.

Design work on the Authority's portion of Pipeline 6 was deferred when the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California suspended design on its portion of the project. Pipeline 6 was to cross the county's northern border into Riverside County to provide another link to MWD's raw water supply.



The North County Distribution Pipeline will provide water to several North County water agencies.



The Authority's new pipelines will help meet the region's water needs into the next century.

Earthquakes are a fact of life in fault-ridden Southern California. Armed with this knowledge, we prepare earthquake kits and secure our homes against the Big One scientists say is inevitable.

The Water Authority is doing the same thing, if on a much larger scale. The Authority is acting to make sure San Diego County's water supply remains

adequate and reliable if an earthquake or other emergency disrupts the facilities that carry our water.

This effort involves planning on several levels. For example, an earthquake in Riverside County could fracture the pipelines that carry the coun-

try's imported water supplies, halving water deliveries we all depend on for up to six months.

The ensuing water shortages would affect everyone who lives and works in the county, threatening public health and safety and damaging the region's economy, job base and quality of life.

The region could lose up to one-quarter of its total sales and jobs.

The Authority's Emergency Water Storage Project aims to correct this situation by increasing the amount of water available within the county for use during emergencies. In November 1995, the Authority released draft environmental studies of four emergency storage systems. The systems

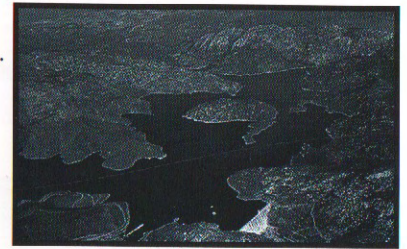
vary in terms of cost, environmental impacts and location, but each would accomplish the Authority's emergency storage objectives. Release of the draft studies triggered a 90-day period for public review and comment. The Authority held five public hearings in different parts of the county and also accepted written comments. In all, the Authority received 93 comments, only one of which opposed the project.

The Authority will include the public comments, along with the Authority's responses, in the final environmental studies, scheduled for release in fall 1996.

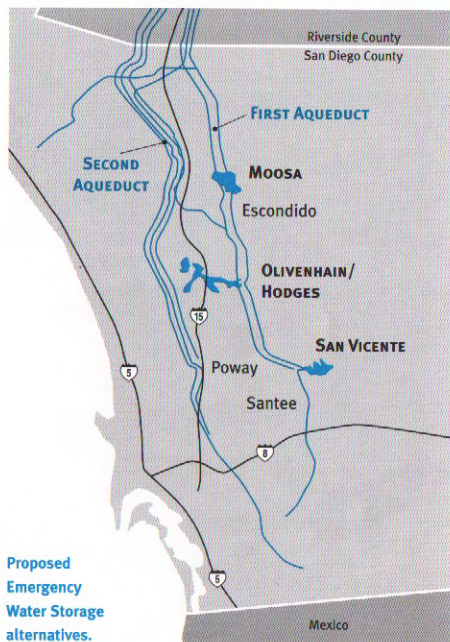
While work on the Emergency Water Storage Project proceeded, the Authority also prepared for an earthquake closer to home—one that would damage pipelines within the county. The Authority helped

develop a regional response plan in case of an earthquake that breaks pipelines within the county.

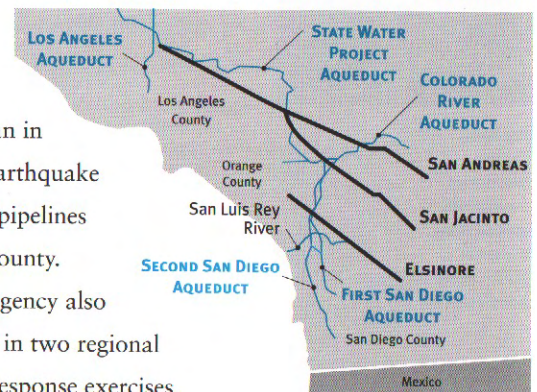
The agency also participated in two regional emergency response exercises, conducted monthly tests of its radio connections to other local water agencies and refined its own emergency response plan.



San Vicente Reservoir



Proposed
Emergency
Water Storage
alternatives.



Pipelines and
aqueducts that
carry water
from Northern
California to
this region
cross several
major earth-
quake faults.



Firefighting is one of the important water uses in San Diego County. Twelve percent of this region's water goes for such public — as well as other, miscellaneous — uses.

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San Diego County has a diverse natural environment that is home to numerous plant and animal species. A particularly valuable habitat is coastal sage scrub, which is made up coastal sagebrush, laurel leaf sumac, flat top buckwheat, white and black sage and other low-growing shrubs that are home to a federally threatened bird, the California gnatcatcher, and other animals such as the orange-throated whiptail lizard and coast horned lizard.

Coastal sage scrub grows in the Authority right of way where pipelines are being constructed. To address potential gnatcatcher impacts, the Authority has adopted a mitigation program that addresses the coastal sage scrub through both on-



The threatened California gnatcatcher (top) and the endangered least Bell's vireo are two species the Authority works to protect by avoiding breeding seasons and habitat disruption, as well as by revegetating disturbed areas or setting aside habitat preserves.

site and off-site mitigation. On-site issues are dealt with in several ways. First, where construction scheduling permits, there is no construction during the gnatcatcher breeding season, February 1 through July 31. Secondly, the coastal sage scrub is removed by January 1 prior to the breeding season; this forces the birds to go to elsewhere where their nests won't be disturbed. Thirdly, when construction is completed, topsoil that had been salvaged from the right of way is put back. This permits native seeds to grow and the coastal sage scrub to re-establish. Supplemental coastal sage scrub seeds are also placed in the disturbed area. Finally, the Authority weeds and monitors the reseeded right of way for two years to ensure native vegetation is re-established.

To mitigate for potential loss of coastal sage scrub habitat at its various projects, the Authority also has an off-site program. Foremost among

those efforts has been the purchase of a property just south of Interstate 8 in the Crest area of El Cajon. Known as Crestridge Habitat Management Area, this is a 260-acre site that is rich in coastal sage scrub.

This year, the Authority continued to monitor the

property and develop methods to keep off-road vehicles and motorcycles off the land.

Riparian habitats are also home to many threatened species. To avoid disturbing these areas with its construction projects, the Authority tunnels under riverways whenever possible.

And to address the long-term endangered species issues related to the construction and operation of these projects, the Authority initiated its Subregional Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan this year.



The Authority bought and set aside 260 acres rich with coastal sage scrub to establish the Crestridge Habitat Management Area, a place where California gnatcatchers and other threatened animals and plants can thrive.

Like engineering and environmental considerations, the impact on people is considered when the Authority builds a new water project. We seek out community planning groups, business, schools, city councils, community leaders and others to share information about the project and take their input into account as we try to construct needed water infrastructure projects that are the best from an engineering, environmental and community point of view.

In the Authority's efforts to improve its ability to provide the region a reliable water supply, it is sometimes unavoidable that we cause some inconvenience to those closest to our project construction. But by working with these communities from the planning stage of a project through its completion, the Authority has been able to cooperatively develop effective ways of minimizing any disruptions.

This emphasis on cooperation and communication is just as strong with proposed projects the Authority is exploring. An example is the

Emergency Storage Project. For this project, public participation was sought countywide through meetings, hearings and written comments. In this way, the Authority hoped to ensure it would have the whole picture to consider, complete with as many perspectives from as diverse interests as possible so our plan-

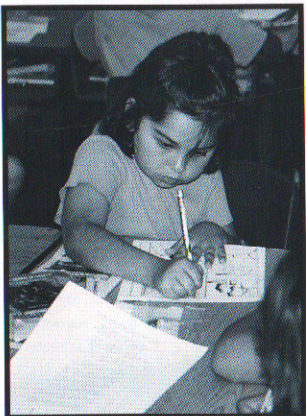
ning process would be the best it could be.

Of course, none of the Authority's efforts to provide a reliable water supply to San Diego County will do any good unless the people who live and

work here understand that this is basically a desert and that conservation must be their way of life. So the Authority makes education—about where our water comes from and the importance of conserving it—a high priority. Through literature distribution, publicity, advertising and other methods, the Authority maintains ongoing efforts to inform the public about water issues, the importance of conservation, and water conservation programs available to them.

Educating children is one of the most effective methods of building lifelong understanding of this region's water needs and establishing the water ethic that conservation is our way of life. This year, the Authority's School Education Program reached 2,597 teachers and 94,409 students through its presentations and training programs about water, helping ensure the next generation will be responsible stewards of this precious resource.

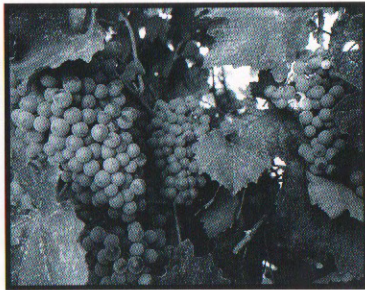
The Authority emphasizes teaching children about water as one of the best ways to instill the lifelong belief that conservation is our way of life.



Most people in California do not live near their water source. The water they need must be transported from that source to them. Water suppliers must buy this water and pay to transport it to their customers.

The \$70 an acre-foot rate the Authority charges its member agencies for water increased to \$80 this year, effective July 1, 1995.

In addition, MWD increased the water rate it charges the Authority for untreated water from \$335 to \$344 an acre-foot, and from \$412 to \$426 an acre-foot for treated water. MWD also adopted new water charges. The two major charges

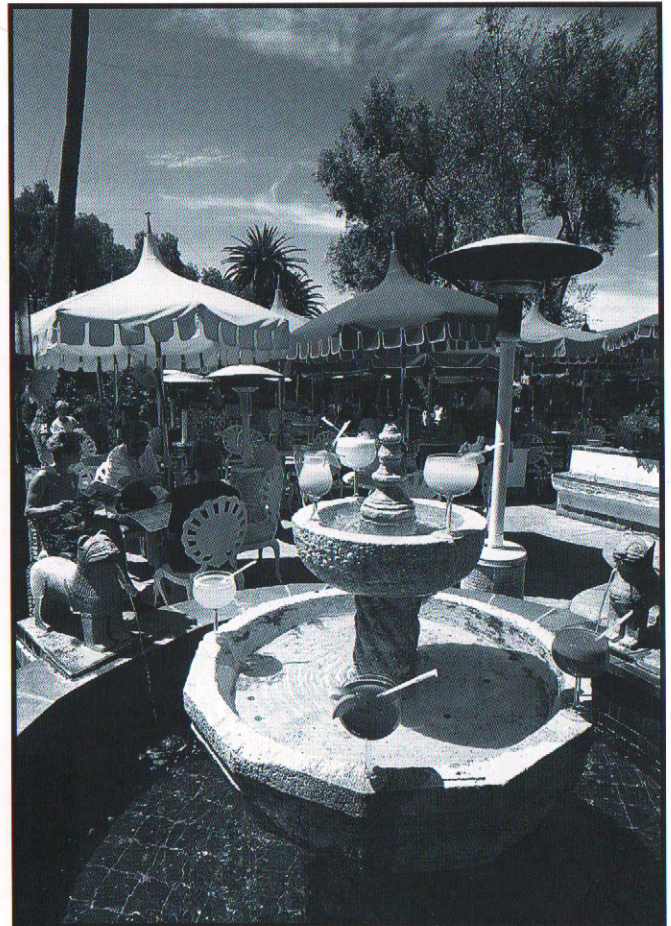
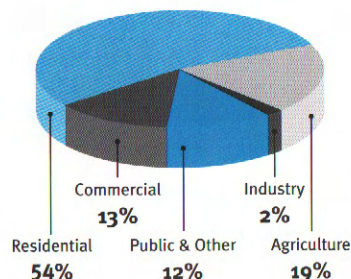


Agriculture is the second-largest water user in the region and an important part of the county's economy.

adopted by MWD are the Readiness-to-Serve Charge and the New Demand Charge. The Readiness-to-Serve Charge covers MWD's costs for construction projects necessary to

maintain a reliable water supply for people now living in the region. The charge, which is fixed each year, will be allocated to the Authority and MWD's other member agencies based on a rolling average of historic water purchases from MWD. The New Demand Charge is designed to recover the cost of accommodating new demand for MWD water and will be allocated to each MWD member agency according to its use of MWD water above an exist-

San Diego County Water Use



Commercial enterprises like tourism are vital to this region's economic health.

ing base level. The combination of these fixed charges and MWD's water rate increase raised the wholesale cost of water to the Authority by 5 percent.

Raising rates is not something the Authority does lightly. The Authority has used its rate stabilization fund to offset revenue deficits

and to cushion the effect of any rate increases. All the revenue resulting from the \$10 increase, which amounted to 42 cents a month for the typical water bill, was devoted to bond debt service associated with improvements to the Authority's water delivery system.

Without an adequate, reliable water supply, our quality of life



Most of this area's water is put to residential use. And lately, most new San Diego area residents aren't moving here—they're being born here.

would deteriorate dramatically.

This semi-arid region could not support its residents, and our economy would crumble. Water shortages—or the fear of them—could

prompt business to cut production and jobs, reconsider expansion plans or even consider relocating elsewhere.

Providing enough water is not cheap, but not investing in our water system would cost this region its healthy economy and its residents their quality of life.



Manufacturing is San Diego County's leading economic sector. Aldila, Inc.'s production of graphite golf club shafts is an example of the region's strong sports-equipment manufacturing industry.

As this region's water needs change, the Authority has changed to better meet those needs. The agency reorganized in the 1995-96 fiscal year, restructuring the organization so it could more effectively pursue its mission.

At the end of the fiscal year, 167 employees worked in the Authority's 10 departments located in the main administrative office in San Diego, an annex to the main building and the Heilbron Operations Center in Escondido.

THE OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL is headed by Vincent F. Biondo Jr., the General Counsel, who is appointed by the Board of Directors and is responsible for providing comprehensive legal support to meet Authority goals and objectives. The Office of the General Counsel provides in-house legal assistance to the Board and

Authority crews work every day maintaining our pipeline facilities.



staff and supervises special counsel retained to address specific issues. Recent activities have focused on MWD matters, Colorado River and Imperial Irrigation District transfer issues, the

Emergency Storage Project, and right of way acquisition and protection.

ENGINEERING, headed by John Economides, is responsible for the planning, design and construction of Authority facilities required to improve aqueduct system reliability and flexibility in meeting existing and projected water demands of the Authority's member agencies.

RIGHT-OF-WAY is responsible for the acquisition of all land and land rights to support the Capital Improvement Program. Directed by Tom Nutt, the department is also responsible for managing acquired lands, processing requests for joint use of the right of way and maintaining map information.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE controls and maintains the Authority's aqueducts and related facilities. The department, whose director is Gene Nordgren, is responsible for 270 miles of large-diameter pipeline, with more than 1,600 related structures occupying some 1,400 acres of right of way in San Diego County.

WATER RESOURCES is responsible for providing demand and supply projections, maintaining water usage and water quality statistics and data and performing and administering a variety of



*Cellular phones
move down the
assembly line at
Qualcomm, Inc.
Manufacturing
is San Diego
County's leading
economic sector.
Two percent of
this region's water
is used to sustain
existing industries
and nurture
emerging ones.*

.....

water management studies and programs. Under the direction of Peter MacLaggan, the department also administers conservation programs and environmental regulatory requirements.

IMPORTED WATER, headed by Gordon Hess, is responsible for the Authority's activities with respect to MWD, the Colorado River and the Bay-Delta. The department also provides support for the proposed Imperial Irrigation District water transfer.

FINANCE is responsible for the finance, treasury, accounting, budgeting, information systems,



Planning to meet this region's water needs is a priority for Authority staff members.

purchasing and warehousing operations of the Authority. Jim Munson began serving as acting director of finance in the 1995-96 fiscal year. Bob Campbell served as the Authority's treasurer, respon-

sible for all funds not immediately required for the business operations.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS is responsible for communicating with the general public, business, officials, community leaders and others. The department is directed by Patricia Tennyson and focuses on encouraging involvement in, and gaining support

for, the Authority's efforts to provide a safe, reliable water supply to the San Diego region.

HUMAN RESOURCES, under the direction of Malcolm Glover, provides a full range of services that assist the Authority in achieving its organizational goals. The department's responsibilities include recruiting employees to fill staffing needs, providing training programs to improve employees' skills and working on employee relations matters to resolve problems.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, a new department created this year, will take on responsibility for information systems, Emerging Business Enterprises, purchasing and warehousing operations.

Reflections on Diversity

The community the Authority serves is a diverse one. The Authority seeks to reflect that diversity in its staff and with contractors and consultants it hires.

The Authority is an equal opportunity employer that does not discriminate against any employee or applicant because of race, color, national origin, ancestry, religion, age, sex, marital status, or non-job related physical or mental handicap. Maintaining a non-discriminatory working environment in which all individuals are treated fairly is a primary objective.

The Authority often seeks the expertise of others in order to best achieve its objectives. Our consultant database contains hundreds of firms with expertise ranging from bio-technical engineering to graphic design. In addition, the



Operators regulate water deliveries to our member agencies from the control room in the Authority's Heilbron Operations Center in Escondido.

Authority solicits outside expertise by advertising in regional and other newspapers.

It is the policy of the Authority to promote and maximize opportunities for Emerging Business Enterprises to participate in procurement activities. EBEs are small businesses owned by women, economically disadvantaged individuals or disabled veterans that are certified with Caltrans. Authority staff are involved with professional organizations as a way to encourage EBE companies to submit bids and proposals each time the agency seeks contractor or consultant assistance. These companies are also targeted through advertisements in special-interest newspapers. This year, the Authority saw a 98 percent increase in the number of EBE companies working for it.

Employee Relations

The Authority prides itself on the high-caliber people working here. One of the ways the agency seeks to demonstrate that pride is through its incentives programs, which provide awards for

Employee of the Quarter and Employee of the Year, as well as for outstanding attendance, for years of service and for suggestions. The annual Incentive Awards Banquet provides a forum to honor award recipients in the presence of their co-workers, families and friends.

The 1995-96 employees of the quarter were: Jennifer

McClain, Chuyen Nguyen, Marnie Zoglman and Susan Montgomery. Chuyen Nguyen was also named Employee of the Year.

Maintaining a skilled, highly trained work force is essential if the Authority is to fulfill its mission of providing a safe, reliable water supply. The Authority encourages its employees to hone their skills by providing a tuition reimbursement program that helps defray employees' education expenses. And to help keep the organization running smoothly, Authority employees participate in regular training programs, such as those administered this year: sexual harassment, workplace violence, business writing, meeting effectiveness and safety sessions (defensive driver training, earthquake preparedness, hazardous material handling, construction safety, confined space safety, CPR training and hearing protection training).

Selected Financial Information

As a government agency, the Authority takes its investment of the public's money seriously.

Despite its name, the San Diego County Water Authority is a special district—not a county agency.

The agency's investment portfolio is solid; the Authority's Board of Directors has adopted a conservative investment policy precluding investment practices that could pose liquidity problems. The Authority's investment policy places the first priority on the safety of principal and the maintenance of liquidity necessary for operating the agency. Investment yield is considered after these objectives are achieved.

As of June 30, 1996 and 1995, the Treasurer's cash accountability was as follows:

Portfolio Master Summary

Investment Type	Permitted By Board Policy	Actual Percentage	1996 Actual Amount	1995 Actual Amount
Local Agency Fund	\$20 Million	10.01%	\$18,499,949	\$19,878,434
Banker Acceptances	20%	5.56%	10,266,355	—
Treasury Securities	50% - Minimum	50.91%	94,036,411	71,741,184
Repurchase Agreements	20%	0.00%	—	5,508,085
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	20%	0.00%	—	—
Certificates of Deposit	15%	0.00%	—	2,000,000
Negotiable CD's	15%	3.52%	6,500,985	—
Commercial Paper	15%	3.76%	6,937,678	6,349,720
Federal Agency Securities	20%	15.25%	28,163,530	20,615,744
Medium Term Notes/Corporate	15%	9.36%	17,296,114	—
Money Market Funds	15%	1.64%	3,025,698	13,362,483
Arbitrage Rebate			204,822	—
Checking/Petty Cash			354,633	779,049
Bond Proceeds Excluded from Portfolio Percentages:				
Societe General - Reserve (GIC)			25,804,244	66,512,269
Total Cash and Investments			\$211,090,419	\$206,746,968



Flowers are just one of the many crops that make up San Diego County's diverse agricultural industry, the fourth largest sector of this region's economy. Agriculture accounts for 19 percent of the water use in the county.

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As of June 30, 1996 and 1995, restricted reserve fund cash balances were as follows:

	1996	1995
Construction	\$ 39,640,000	\$ 41,867,848
Rate Stabilization	55,453,000	55,453,000
Pay-As-You-Go	77,885,000	61,660,000
Debt Service Reserve	25,204,244	25,643,998
Interest Arbitrage Rebate	204,822	198,628
Total	\$ 198,387,066	\$ 184,823,474

As of June 30, 1996 and 1995, unrestricted cash balances were as follows:

	1996	1995
Operating	\$12,703,353	\$21,923,494

The Authority's development of a new revised budget document was recognized by the Government Finance Officers Association, which honored the agency with a Distinguished Budget Presentation award, as well as by the California Society of Municipal Officers, which gave the Authority its Outstanding Operating Budget award.

Efforts to improve efficiency included initiating the first steps toward establishing a new integrated finance management system, while planning activities included updating the Authority's long-range financial plan and completing the annual water rate analysis.

Income Statement

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Retained Earnings Years ended June 30, 1996 and 1995

	1996	1995
Operating Revenues:		
Water sales	\$194,587,000	\$159,287,000
Total operating revenues	194,587,000	159,287,000
Operating Expenses:		
Cost of water sold	160,132,000	134,348,000
Operations and maintenance	4,726,000	3,842,000
Planning and reclamation	2,443,000	3,929,000
General and administrative	6,236,000	5,588,000
Depreciation and amortization	4,985,000	4,711,000
Total operating revenues	178,522,000	152,418,000
Non-operating Revenues:		
Interest	13,282,000	12,765,000
Property taxes	5,465,000	5,473,000
Capacity charges	9,869,000	7,499,000
Water availability	10,490,000	10,754,000
Total non-operating revenues	39,106,000	36,491,000
Non-operating Expenses:		
Interest	4,196,000	5,884,000
Total non-operating expenses	4,196,000	5,884,000
Net income	50,975,000	37,476,000
Transfer from reserve for rate stabilization	-	5,700,000
Retained earning, beginning of year	272,023,000	228,847,000
RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF YEAR	\$322,998,000	\$272,023,000

Assets**June 30, 1996 and 1995**

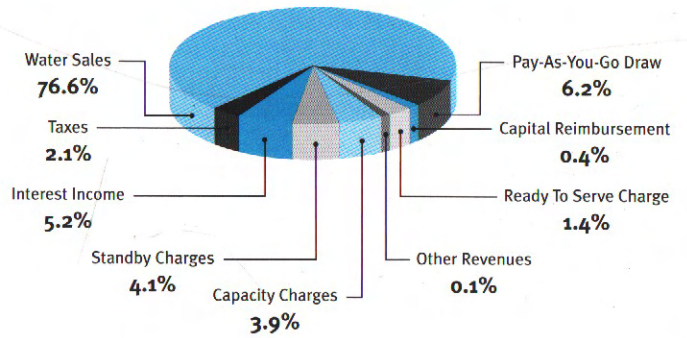
	1996	1995
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$18,576,000	\$21,924,000
Accounts receivable	42,400,000	28,898,000
Inventories	9,166,000	7,746,000
Other current assets	259,000	224,000
Total current assets	70,401,000	58,792,000
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	30,321,000	11,651,000
Investments	162,193,000	173,172,000
Total restricted assets	192,514,000	184,823,000
Property, Plant and Equipment:		
Water Systems	181,133,000	179,750,000
Buildings	5,928,000	5,965,000
Automobiles and equipment	9,789,000	8,434,000
Construction in progress	488,939,000	423,360,000
Less: accumulated depreciation	(56,536,000)	(52,070,000)
Total property, plant equipment	629,253,000	565,439,000
Deferred Compensation Deposit	4,992,000	4,107,000
Other Assets	7,187,000	7,550,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$904,347,000	\$820,711,000

Liabilities and Fund Equity**June 30, 1996 and 1995**

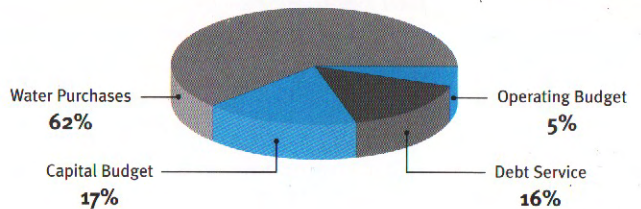
	1996	1995
Current Liabilities:		
Current installments of long-term debt	\$15,044,000	\$14,521,000
Accounts payable	47,664,000	42,662,000
Total current liabilities	62,708,000	57,183,000
Liabilities to be Paid from Restricted Assets:		
Deferred compensation plan	4,992,000	4,107,000
Total liabilities to be paid from restricted assets	4,992,000	4,107,000
Long-term Debt, Excluding Current Portion:		
1966 GO Bond	11,340,000	12,495,000
1991 COP Series	269,040,000	277,923,000
1993 COP Series	121,805,000	126,600,000
Commercial paper	40,000,000	-
Total long-term debt	442,185,000	417,018,000
Total liabilities	509,885,000	478,308,000
Fund Equity:		
Contributions in aid of construction	16,011,000	14,927,000
Retained earnings	378,451,000	327,476,000
Total fund equity	394,462,000	342,403,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	\$904,347,000	\$820,711,000

Revenues and Expenses

Revenues	1996
Water Sales	\$194,477,602
Taxes	5,464,748
Interest Income	13,282,013
Standby Charges	10,489,980
Capacity Charges	9,869,304
Other Revenues	120,768
Ready to Serve Charge	3,681,057
Capital Reimbursement	1,083,915
Pay-As-You-Go Draw	15,728,000
Total Sources of Revenue	\$254,197,387



Expenses	1996
Water Purchases	\$160,132,480
Operating Budget	13,954,092
Capital Budget	44,073,361
Debt Service	40,204,864
Total Sources of Expenses	\$258,364,797



Appendix

Table 1

Water Source and Use Fiscal Year 1995-96

(Compilation of data furnished by member agencies.)

	Source of Water		Type of Water Use			Gross Area Acres	Estimated Population
	Local Supply (1) AC. FT.	Authority Supply AC. FT.	Agricultural Use AC. FT.	M & I Use AC. FT.	Total AC. FT.		
Carlsbad M.W.D.	1,419.0	15,238.2	1,661.0	14,995.2	16,656.2	20,640.2	58,000
Del Mar, City Of	0.0	1,478.9	0.0	1,478.9	1,478.9	1,159.0	5,211
Escondido, City Of	9,571.1	18,936.8	2,879.6	25,627.7	28,507.2	21,568.9	118,286
Fallbrook P.U.D.	163.1	13,883.4	6,560.0	7,486.5	14,046.5	27,988.0	26,800
Helix W.D.	11,642.7	29,549.8	0.0	41,192.5	41,192.5	31,292.6	232,038
National City, City Of	6,606.1	63.4	0.0	6,669.5	6,669.5	5,576.8	55,625
Oceanside, City Of	5,250.1	26,216.6	2,507.9	28,959.0	31,466.9	26,574.5	147,200
Olivenhain M.W.D.	0.0	14,429.3	766.8	13,662.5	14,429.3	30,466.0	43,207
Otay W.D.	920.0	23,753.2	137.8	24,534.9	24,672.7	63,180.0	105,929
Padre Dam M.W.D.	447.0	20,253.2	1,128.0	19,572.5	20,700.5	54,435.5	132,038
Pendleton Military Res.	9,385.0	96.4	0.0	9,482.0	9,482.0	134,625.0	50,000
Poway, City Of	51.5	12,146.3	418.1	11,779.7	12,197.8	23,214.0	45,450
Rainbow M.W.D.	0.0	24,686.2	15,021.1	9,665.1	24,686.2	47,260.0	14,693
Ramona M.W.D. (2)	1,090.4	12,789.1	3,738.9	10,140.6	13,879.5	46,524.0	33,500
Rincon Del Diablo M.W.D.	0.0	8,061.4	883.5	7,177.9	8,061.4	10,596.0	26,000
San Diego, City Of (3)	57,282.6	172,911.8	151.6	230,042.4	230,194.0	210,625.7	1,183,102
San Dieguito W.D.	3,582.9	3,586.9	0.0	7,169.8	7,169.8	5,652.0	35,981
Santa Fe I.D.	6,605.4	6,575.3	209.0	12,972.5	13,181.5	10,178.6	19,927
South Bay I.D.	16,001.2	1,314.4	0.0	17,315.6	17,315.6	15,565.8	109,735
Vallecitos W.D.	0.0	13,494.1	2,212.8	11,281.3	13,494.1	28,635.0	56,080
Valley Center M.W.D.	293.0	38,822.0	30,632.2	8,483.3	39,115.5	61,022.0	20,547
Vista I.D.	13,715.4	8,251.5	242.0	21,725.1	21,967.1	19,407.0	108,660
Yuima M.W.D.	3,708.5	1,626.6	1,588.1	3,747.0	5,335.1	12,791.9	1,870
Total	147,735.0	468,164.8	70,738.4	545,161.5	615,899.8	908,978.5	2,629,879

(1) Includes surface, reclaimed and groundwater supplies; does not reflect conserved water.

(2) Local water use includes Lake Sutherland water purchased from City of San Diego.

(3) Includes production by City of San Diego for areas outside City (not in Authority service area).

Table 2**Assessed Valuation
Fiscal Year 1995-96**

	Assessed Valuation – Secured and Unsecured	
	1994-95 Total	1995-96 Total
Carlsbad M.W.D.	\$4,993,777,718	\$5,052,524,525
Coronado, City of (2)	-	-
Del Mar, City of	762,130,816	796,709,661
Escondido, City of	2,968,354,693	3,077,734,767
Fallbrook	1,357,592,537	1,372,184,206
Helix W.D.	9,205,704,210	9,592,072,830
National City, City of	1,394,163,818	1,465,824,844
Oceanside, City of	6,594,264,208	6,606,893,683
Olivenhain M.W.D.	4,426,847,248	4,494,654,986
Otay W.D.	6,312,178,524	6,556,630,831
Padre Dam M.W.D.	4,526,572,769	4,689,431,929
Pendleton Military Res.	138,584,438	142,002,527
Poway, City of	3,083,581,301	3,180,274,369
Rainbow M.W.D.	1,454,508,898	1,404,575,266
Ramona M.W.D.	1,486,845,523	1,539,862,918
Rincon del Diablo M.W.D.	3,015,732,245	3,084,303,968
San Diego, City of	64,039,222,113	67,158,514,403
San Dieguito W.D.	2,285,983,335	2,401,540,635
Santa Fe I.D.	3,312,087,828	3,420,626,720
South Bay I.D.	4,254,886,309	4,646,628,481
Vallecitos M.W.D.	3,102,538,723	3,109,034,911
Valley Center M.W.D.	1,560,583,748	1,575,997,271
Vista I.D. (3)	4,696,173,697	4,751,354,006
Yuima M.W.D.	174,643,886	171,771,233
Total Authority	\$135,146,958,585	\$140,291,148,970
San Diego County (1)	\$147,186,431,004	\$148,764,295,593

(1) Excluding 1,450,000 acres of non-taxable land in San Diego County.

(2) Excluded from CWA.

(3) Bueno Colorado M.W.D. was dissolved and was annexed primarily to Vista Irrigation District.

Table 3**Summary of Water Rates**

(Dollars per acre foot.)

		Metropolitan Water District				County Water Authority					
		Rate				CWA Rate		Total Rate (Rate charged to member agencies)			
From	To	Non-Interruptible		Interruptible		Untreated	Treated	Non-Interruptible		Interruptible and Agricultural	
		Untreated	Treated	Untreated	Treated			Untreated	Treated	Untreated	Treated
7/01/86	12/31/87	\$197.00	\$230.00	\$153.00	\$186.00	\$10.00	\$17.00	\$207.00	\$247.00	\$163.00	\$203.00
1/01/88	6/30/88	\$197.00	\$230.00	\$153.00	\$186.00	\$15.00	\$22.00	\$212.00	\$252.00	\$168.00	\$208.00
7/01/88	12/31/88	\$197.00	\$230.00	\$153.00	\$186.00	\$20.00	\$27.00	\$217.00	\$257.00	\$173.00	\$213.00
1/01/89	6/30/89	\$197.00	\$230.00	\$153.00	\$186.00	\$25.00	\$32.00	\$222.00	\$262.00	\$178.00	\$218.00
7/01/89	6/30/90	\$197.00	\$230.00	\$153.00	\$186.00	\$40.00	\$47.00	\$237.00	\$277.00	\$193.00	\$233.00
7/01/90	6/30/91	\$197.00	\$230.00	\$153.00	\$186.00	\$40.00	\$47.00	\$237.00	\$277.00	\$193.00	\$233.00
7/01/91	6/30/92	\$222.00	\$261.00	—	—	\$55.00	\$62.00	\$277.00	\$323.00	—	—
7/01/92	6/30/93	\$269.00	\$322.00	—	—	\$55.00	\$62.00	\$324.00	\$384.00	—	—
7/01/93	6/30/94	\$318.00	\$385.00	—	—	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$388.00	\$455.00	—	—
7/01/94	6/30/95	\$335.00	\$412.00	—	—	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$405.00	\$482.00	\$292.00	\$345.00
7/01/95	12/31/96	\$344.00	\$426.00	—	—	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$424.00	\$506.00	\$311.00	\$369.00

Note:

From October 1 until April 30 a seasonal water rate was in effect, beginning in the year 1989.

The MWD seasonal rate was \$115 for untreated water and \$135 for treated water in 1989-90.

MWD seasonal rates were \$115/\$135 in 1990-91, \$130/\$154 in 1991/92, \$168/\$203 for 1992/93, \$208/\$253 for 1993/94, \$222/\$275 for 1994/95, and \$229/\$286 for 95/96, January '97 \$233/\$290.

Beginning April 1, 1991 the interruptible (and agricultural) rate was suspended by MWD.

Beginning May 1, 1994 the MWD agricultural rate was \$205/\$248.

Beginning July 1, 1994 the MWD agricultural rate was \$222/\$275.

Beginning July 1, 1995 the MWD agricultural rate was \$231/\$289.

Table 4

General Mineral and Physical Analyses of Metropolitan's Water Supplies
Fiscal Year 1995-96 Averages

Constituents	Symbols and Units	Source Waters							Filtration Plant Effluents					
		Lake Havasu Near Whitsett Intake	San Jacinto Tunnel West Portal	Lake Mathews	Castaic Lake at Jensen Inflow	Silverwood Lake at Devil Canyon	Lake Perris	Lake Skinner	Weymouth Plant	Diemer Plant	Jensen Plant	Skinner Plant No. 1	Skinner Plant No. 2	Mills Plant
Silica	SiO ₂ mg/L	8.2	8.2	8.6	14.7	12.5	3.7	8.5	9.4	9.9	14.8	8.3	8.3	11.0
Calcium	Ca mg/L	79	78	78	44	18	27	67	67	68	44	67	67	20
Magnesium	Mg mg/L	31	30.5	31	18	9.5	18.5	27	27.5	28	18.5	27	27	11
Sodium	Na mg/L	103	104	106	55	36	85	93	97	96	57	93	92	48
Potassium	K mg/L	4.9	5.1	5.1	3.1	2.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	3.1	4.4	4.5	2.8
Carbonate	CO ₃ mg/L	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bicarbonate	HCO ₃ mg/L	163	159	158	122	79	123	140	136	142	128	136	137	86
Sulfate	SO ₄ mg/L	279	279	284	121	36	61	238	246	247	122	238	237	41
Chloride	Cl mg/L	92	93	96	54	45	119	86	91	91	57	89	88	64
Nitrate	NO ₃ mg/L	0.93	0.90	0.78	2.24	2.63	0.09	0.78	1.02	1.04	2.23	0.78	0.80	2.35
Fluoride	F mg/L	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.10	0.15	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.28	0.22	0.22	0.11
Boron	B mg/L	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.33	0.16	0.24	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.33	0.14	0.15	0.18
Total Dissolved Solids	TDS mg/L	680	678	689	373	203	385	594	612	616	383	596	593	244
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/L	323	321	322	184	85	145	278	281	283	186	277	277	95
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	134	132	130	100	65	107	116	112	116	105	112	112	72
Free carbon dioxide	CO ₂ mg/L	1.6	1.2	1.6	3.6	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	3.1	3.1	0.6
H ⁺ concentration	pH	8.23	8.36	8.25	7.77	8.03	8.55	8.29	8.03	8.04	8.18	8.07	8.07	8.43
Specific conductance	µmho/cm	1079	1080	1098	625	363	720	967	991	996	640	968	964	447
Color	CU	4	5	5	5	10	6	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
Filter effluent turbidity	NTU	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	—	0.08
Turbidity	NTU	0.58	0.51	0.87	0.65	5.9	0.54	2.1	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
Temperature	°C	21	20	19	14	17	20	22	19	20	14	22	23	20
Asbestos	MFL	—	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	—	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bromide*	Br mg/L	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.14	0.38	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.16
Cyanide	CN mg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total organic carbon	TOC mg/L	2.41	3.08	2.89	2.92	2.94	3.98	2.73	2.45	2.47	2.96	2.70	2.47	2.70
Threshold Odor Number	TON	4	35	50	6	50	24	12	3	3	2	2	3	2
% State Project Water	%SPW %	0	0	0	100	100	100	18	18	17	100	18	18	100

Source—Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

ND=None Detected.

*Bromide values of treatment plants were from the plant influent.

Production Notes

- ♻️ Cover printed on Mead Coated Papers' sig-NATURE R Satin, 100lb. cover, containing 10% post-consumer waste.

Text printed on Mead Coated Papers' sig-NATURE R Satin, 80lb. book, containing 10% post-consumer waste.

Tissue printed on Glama Natural Clear, 21.25lb.

Designed and produced by
Hansen Associates, San Diego, California

Printed by CPS Printing, Carlsbad, California

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