



LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

AGENDA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

ELSINORE VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

31315 Chaney Street
Lake Elsinore, California 92531
951.674.3146 (EVMWD) / 951.354.4240 (LESJWA)

Thursday, December 17, 2015 – 4:00p.m.

CALL TO ORDER/PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE (Chair Robert Magee)

ROLL CALL: __SAWPA, __EVMWD, __City of Lake Elsinore, __City of Canyon Lake, __County of Riverside

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Members of the public may address the Board on any item that is within the Board's jurisdiction; however, no action may be taken on an item appearing on the agenda unless the action is otherwise authorized by Subdivision (b) Section 54954.2 of the Government Code. Members of the public are requested to provide a public comment notice card to the Board Secretary prior to the meeting in order to speak. The public is given a maximum of five minutes to speak on an issue following discussion of an agenda item.

Materials related to items on this Agenda submitted to the Board after distribution of the agenda packet, are available to the public during regular business hours at the Authority's office: 11615 Sterling Avenue, Riverside, CA 92503.

Any person with a disability who requires accommodation in order to participate in this meeting may contact Dawna Munson at 951.354.4247, at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to request a disability-related modification.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Consent Calendar items are considered routine and non-controversial, to be acted upon by the Board at one time without discussion. If a Board member, staff member, or interested person requests that an item be removed from the Consent Calendar, the request will become the first item of business on the agenda.

1.0 MINUTES.....3

RECOMMENDATION: Approve the Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting held October 29, 2015.

1.1 TREASURER'S REPORTS.....7

RECOMMENDATION: Receive and file financial statements from September and October 2015.

1.2 EDUCATION & OUTREACH COMMITTEE STATUS REPORT.....19

RECOMMENDATION: Receive and file a status report from the Education and Outreach Committee meeting held on November 2, 2015 and the DeGrave Communications Quarterly Activity Report.

End of Consent Calendar

| | | |
|-------------|--|------------|
| 2.0 | REPORT ON AUDIT (Memo 779) | 49 |
| | RECOMMENDATION: Receive and file the FY 2014-15 Report on Audit prepared by White Nelson Diehl Evans LLP, and direct staff to file the Report on Audit with respective government agencies as required by law. | |
| 3.0 | LAKE & WATERSHED MONITORING PROGRAM CHANGE ORDER (Memo 780) | 91 |
| | RECOMMENDATION: Approve Change Order No. 1 to Task Order No. AMEC160-01 with AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. for an amount not-to-exceed \$31,500. | |
| 4.0 | LAKE ELSINORE & CANYON LAKE NUTRIENT TMDL REVISION AGREEMENT (Memo 781) | 99 |
| | RECOMMENDATION: Approve a General Services Agreement and Task Order No.CDM160-01 with CDM Smith for an amount not-to-exceed \$300,000 to initiate the effort to Revise and Update Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDLs. | |
| 5.0 | LAKE ELSINORE & CANYON LAKE NUTRIENT TMDL INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT (Memo 782) | 119 |
| | RECOMMENDATION: Receive and file a draft outline for the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Interim Progress Report. | |
| 6.0 | FUTURE CANYON LAKE ALUM APPLICATION CEQA (Memo 783) | 123 |
| | RECOMMENDATION: Ratify the Dec. 2, 2015 CEQA approval of future Canyon Lake Alum Applications, and file a Notice of Determination to continue alum dosing in Canyon Lake and continue to use Proposition 84 grant funds. | |
| 7.0 | LAKE ELSINORE/CANYON LAKE TMDL TASK FORCE (Memo 784) | 155 |
| | RECOMMENDATION: Receive and file a status report on the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force. | |
| 8.0 | ADMINISTRATOR’S COMMENTS | |
| 9.0 | DIRECTORS’ COMMENTS | |
| 10.0 | ADJOURN | |

NEXT BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING: Thursday, Feb. 18, 2016 at 4:00 p.m.

2016 Meeting Schedule

February 18
 April 21
 June 16
 August 18
 October 20
 December 15*
 (*as business dictates)

**MINUTES OF THE
REGULAR BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
OF THE
LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY**

October 29, 2015

DIRECTORS PRESENT

Robert Magee, Chair
Phil Williams
Vicki Warren
Kevin Jeffries
Brenda Dennstedt

REPRESENTING

City of Lake Elsinore
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
City of Canyon Lake
County of Riverside
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority

OTHERS PRESENT

Steve Horn
Jason Uhley
Nancy Horton
Nicole Dailey
Liselle DeGrave

County of Riverside
Riverside County Flood Control & WCD
EVMWD
City of Lake Elsinore
DeGrave Communications

LESJWA STAFF

Mark Norton
Dawna Munson

LESJWA/Authority Administrator
LESJWA Board Clerk

The Regular Board of Directors meeting of the Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds Authority was called to order at 4:10 p.m., by Chair Robert Magee at the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, located at 31315 Chaney Street, Lake Elsinore, California. Chair Magee asked for roll call. Representation from all five member agencies was duly noted by the Clerk.

Chair Magee asked if there were any comments from members of the public wishing to address the Board on matters within its jurisdiction. There were no public comments.

1.0: CONSENT CALENDAR

Chair Magee presented the Consent Calendar for review and approval.

2015/10-1

MOVED, approval of the Consent Calendar including the Minutes from the June 18, 2015 Board Meeting, and the Treasurer's Reports from June-August 2015.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Result: | Approved Unanimously (5-0) |
| Motion/Second | Jeffries/Williams |
| Ayes: | Dennstedt, Jeffries, Magee, Warren, Williams |
| Noes: | None |
| Absent: | None |
| Abstain: | None |

2.0: Canyon Lake Alum Application Status Report(Memo #775)

Mark Norton provided a PowerPoint presentation to discuss the status of the Canyon Lake alum application project, noting that we have reached the conclusion of the pilot scale process of 2-1/2 years. He discussed the challenges of algae blooms, the fish kills, and the nutrients carried from the upper watershed to the lake. He reviewed the Federal Clean Water Act timeline and the responsible stakeholders as determined by the

RWQCB; the evaluations and studies of the TMDL such as how the big storm events drive the water quality conditions; the watershed controls, the alum treatment; and the additional projects. He next discussed the Canyon Lake alum project overview—the treatment, goals, costs, monitoring, and grant received, and displayed photos of the alum delivery and dispersion along shore.

He noted that the contractor, AquaTechnex, has been very proactive and also had set up a blog to keep residents informed and provide tracking. He displayed the monitoring locations; discussed safety and effectiveness as to alum dosage levels, which remain far below toxic levels for invertebrates, fish, fauna and humans. He next discussed pre and post monitoring results of soluble reactive phosphorus concentrations; discussed controlling the phosphorus resuspension in the lake bottom, the algae concentrations, and showed a satellite assessment from July 2015. September was the last application for the pilot project. The sampling has been done and we should have the results soon.

Mr. Norton last discussed the local media coverage and shared a news article and the positive quotes from local residents as reported in August to Councilmember Vicki Warren. He reviewed the next steps of continuing the alum applications using Prop 84 IRWM Round 2 funds, and preparing an alum effectiveness report. He showed the draft video underway by the LESJWA Education and Outreach Consultant, DeGrave Communications.

Director Williams noted that there was a lot of positive activity; however, there still are some concerns regarding the brown algae and how to handle that now that the green algae have been addressed. Discussion ensued about having enough time to do the sampling; potentially deferring the spring 2016 application; that there's no guarantee that the brown algae will be seen from now on as there are over 100 species of algae and we are changing the chemistry in the lake.

Director Williams stressed the importance of receiving the alum effectiveness report. Discussion ensued on the next application dates and whether we'd have an in-depth analysis by the consultant prior to the next application, as it would help to have the report as soon as possible in order to have more information on the many algae species before the next application. Further discussion ensued regarding how to get Canyon Lake off the impaired water body list, and that it's a 10-year controlling average. Jason Uhley addressed the Board and explained that there are multiple targets for the lake – chlorophyll and DO targets. We don't know that we've fully achieved the DO targets. It's a two-step process to delist, and it's hoped that going through the TMDL revision process will help with that.

Director Williams asked who pays for future alum applications after grant funds are exhausted. Mark Norton replied that ultimately the stakeholders pay for it unless we get another grant. It may be that we don't need to do the application twice a year. It may be a long term maintenance strategy in order to maintain the TMDL requirements. Discussion ensued about the projections for the continuation of the alum applications, and that theoretically the phosphorus suspension should be reduced; however, storm events will affect that. Director Williams recommended holding off on the next application until we see the report.

Director Warren commented that she has received many reports of how it's an amazing change, and she's seen it herself and believes it's the right course of action. She asked if the report might be ready by the February meeting. Mark Norton said that it has taken some time for Dr. Noblet to share his water quality results, working through the University system. If we have an El Niño season as expected, we may not want to do the February alum application. We also have the Technical Advisory Committee who will review timing, dosage, and other logistics before moving forward on the next alum application.. Director Williams said we should push to get the report because it's important to everyone, and we don't know how the El Niño storms will play out.

2015/10-2

MOVED, approval to receive and file the status report on the Canyon Lake alum application status.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Result: | Approved Unanimously (5-0) |
| Motion/Second | Williams/Jeffries |
| Ayes: | Dennstedt, Jeffries, Magee, Warren, Williams |
| Noes: | None |
| Absent: | None |
| Abstain: | None |

3.0: AquaTechnex Alum Application Change Order (Memo #776)

Mark Norton said much of this has been discussed previously. This change order request is for the continuance of the Canyon Lake alum dosing using AquaTechnex. We still have grant money available and don't want to lose that. Staff recommends approval of a change order with AquaTechnex—that we have it ready in hand for when it's the appropriate time to move forward.

2015/10-3

MOVED, approval of Change Order No. 1 to Task Order No. AQUA160-01 with AquaTechnex LLC for additional alum applications to Canyon Lake using remaining SAWPA/DWR Proposition 84 IRWM Grant funding.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Result: | Approved Unanimously (5-0) |
| Motion/Second | Dennstedt/Williams |
| Ayes: | Dennstedt, Jeffries, Magee, Warren, Williams |
| Noes: | None |
| Absent: | None |
| Abstain: | None |

4.0: Lake Elsinore Lake Watch and Status Report (Memo #777)

Mark Norton introduced Nicole Dailey with the City of Lake Elsinore. Ms. Dailey said Dr. Michael Anderson of UCR had conducted a fish survey on Lake Elsinore and found the lake to be in poor ecological condition due to the drought and higher temperatures, and that a fish kill was likely. Ultimately, the fish kills are nature's way of rebalancing the lake, but The City of Lake Elsinore wanted to have a way to prepare for it and mitigate some of that. They partnered with LESJWA to proactively prepare for a fish kill. They sought to create awareness of the lake's vulnerability, the reasons for the fish kills, the overall ecology of the lake, and the successful projects to date. They sought community and volunteer support, partnering with community members, resource agencies, and businesses, and were able to execute quickly and effectively.

Ms. Dailey reviewed the Lake Watch Action Plan's three stages of high alert, requests to the community, and reaching out to regional agencies for support. She discussed the community outreach strategies such as media outreach, website postings, and sending letters to shorefront property owners. There was a minor fish die off in August for one week with 23 tons of fish, and they were able to put the plan into action quickly. They removed the dead fish within a day. She discussed how they looked for patterns and trends in the DO levels; the successes of staff mobilization and engaging everyone's support; and that they received positive media support and coverage. She last discussed future actions of ongoing monitoring, formalizing the plan including key messaging, ongoing collaboration, preparing for the El Niño season, and stocking more fish.

Director Williams said the Lake Watch action plan was fantastic in how they prepared and engaged the community. He commended the City and LESJWA for doing such a great job. Chair Magee echoed that and said how staff was committed to getting the job done. People who came to recreate weren't impacted and the lake never closed. We're going to learn from this and get even better.

2015/10-4

MOVED, approval to receive and file a report on the Lake Elsinore Lake Watch Program.

Result: Approved Unanimously (5-0)
Motion/Second Dennstedt/Williams
Ayes: Dennstedt, Jeffries, Magee, Warren, Williams
Noes: None
Absent: None
Abstain: None

5.0: Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force Status Report (Memo #773)

Mark Norton provided an update on the Task Force activities. Briefly, they had a meeting on Tuesday, October 27. The group currently is in the midst of the monitoring program. They looked at what was needed and then were able to propose a scaled down program. The AMEC work is continuing on the Phase 2 nutrient TMDL compliance monitoring program, and the continuing work being done by Dr. Michael Anderson/UCR will help us provide strategy and improvements to the lakes. Efforts also continue on the O&M Agreement for the Lake Elsinore aeration system. There were some delays along the way and they will be meeting soon to work out some of the details.

As for the Canyon Lake effort, they've concluded the five alum applications. A work order was issued with Tom Dodson & Associates in order to continue the CEQA documentation. They're currently proposing no changes to the alum dosage, but it does expand the alum application just north of the Canyon Lake causeway for a more thorough and effective application.

2015/10-5

MOVED, approval to receive and file the status report on the Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force.

Result: Approved Unanimously (5-0)
Motion/Second Dennstedt/Williams
Ayes: Dennstedt, Jeffries, Magee, Warren, Williams
Noes: None
Absent: None
Abstain: None

6.0: ADMINISTRATOR'S COMMENTS

None.

7.0: DIRECTORS' COMMENTS

Director Williams said if there were any questions or concerns about how he might respond to items, he invited LESJWA staff to contact him directly rather than going through EVMWD upper management.

As there was no further business, Chair Magee adjourned the meeting at 5:32 p.m.

APPROVED: December 17, 2015

Robert Magee, Chair

ATTEST:

Dawna Munson, Board Clerk

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
AS OF 10/31/15

Balance as of 09/30/15 \$ 1,164,915.96

Funds Received

Deposits:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| March JPA - TMDL Contribution | 27,160.00 |
| SAWPA - Member Contributions | 10,000.00 |
| LAIF Interest | 600.69 |

Open - Grant Invoices

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-----------|
| DWR - Prop 84 Grant - Inv 1 | \$ | 6,502.99 |
| DWR - Prop 84 Grant - Inv 2 | \$ | 2,019.94 |
| DWR - Prop 84 Grant - Inv 3 | \$ | 10,927.16 |
| | \$ | 19,450.09 |

Open - Member & Other Contributions

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----------|
| City of Menifee - TMDL Contribution | \$ | 23,584.00 |
| | \$ | 23,584.00 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|-----------|
| Total Due LESJWA | \$ | 43,034.09 |
|-------------------------|----|-----------|

Disbursement List - October 2015

(148,278.24)

Funds Available as of 10/31/15

\$ 1,054,398.41

Funds Available:

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Checking | \$ | 44,189.42 |
| LAIF | \$ | 1,010,208.99 |
| Total | \$ | 1,054,398.41 |

Lake Elsinore San Jacinto Watersheds Authority
LE/CL TMDL Invoice History
FYE 2009 - 2016

| Agency | FY 2008-09 | FY 2009-10 | FY 2010-11 | FY 2011-12 | FY 2012-13 | FY 2013-14 | FY 2014-15 | FY 2015-16 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| March ARB | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 13,050.00 | 12,500.00 | 35,226.00 | 25,176.00 |
| CalTrans | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 13,050.00 | 12,500.00 | 28,656.00 | 26,072.00 |
| City of Beaumont | 2,957.00 | 3,940.00 | 4,719.53 | 3,900.00 | 1,865.00 | 19,263.00 | 24,280.00 | 26,866.00 |
| City of Canyon Lake | 3,670.00 | 4,890.00 | 4,109.46 | 3,396.00 | 644.00 | 18,389.00 | 34,863.00 | 24,142.00 |
| City of Hemet | 22,308.00 | 29,723.00 | 27,460.77 | 22,696.00 | 6,286.00 | 18,175.00 | 25,510.00 | 27,958.00 |
| City of Lake Elsinore | 21,403.00 | 67,782.00 | 89,889.28 | 73,133.00 | - | 19,381.00 | 30,580.00 | 32,463.00 |
| City of Menifee | - | - | 24,752.77 | 20,458.00 | 23,649.00 | 44,155.00 | 55,821.00 | 23,584.00 |
| City of Moreno Valley | 50,638.00 | 67,469.00 | 63,546.31 | 52,520.00 | 15,425.00 | 103,565.00 | 113,058.00 | 17,750.00 |
| City of Murrieta | 2,006.00 | 2,673.00 | 786.96 | 650.00 | - | 12,426.00 | 24,280.00 | 26,866.00 |
| City of Perris | 15,000.00 | 19,985.00 | 20,060.94 | 16,580.00 | 5,752.00 | 18,869.00 | 26,739.00 | 29,050.00 |
| City of Riverside | 2,071.00 | 2,759.00 | 3,587.28 | 2,965.00 | 1,575.00 | 17,641.00 | 24,280.00 | 26,866.00 |
| City of San Jacinto | 9,565.00 | 12,744.00 | 13,470.59 | 11,133.00 | 4,315.00 | 19,487.00 | 24,280.00 | 26,866.00 |
| City of Wildomar | - | - | 4,668.93 | 3,859.00 | 4,461.00 | 8,307.00 | 19,528.00 | 26,460.00 |
| County of Riverside | 57,352.00 | 76,415.00 | 39,829.77 | 32,919.00 | - | 30,165.00 | 36,469.00 | 30,362.00 |
| Dept of Fish and Game | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 13,050.00 | 12,500.00 | 18,435.00 | 28,840.00 |
| Eastern Municipal Water District | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 13,050.00 | 12,500.00 | 16,225.00 | 23,525.00 |
| Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District | 13,656.00 | 57,460.00 | 75,294.20 | 61,070.00 | - | 12,500.00 | 16,225.00 | 23,525.00 |
| March JPA | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 13,050.00 | 12,500.00 | 24,485.00 | 27,160.00 |
| San Jacinto Agricultural Operators * | 159,074.00 | - | - | 143,320.00 | 28,278.00 | 12,500.00 | 47,549.00 | 23,530.58 |
| San Jacinto Dairy & CAFO Operators * | 41,634.00 | 37,252.80 | 25,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,211.00 | 12,500.00 | 16,225.00 | - |
| Total | 451,334.00 | 433,092.80 | 447,176.79 | 508,599.00 | 167,711.00 | 429,823.00 | 642,714.00 | 497,061.58 |
| Total Paid Contributions | 451,334.00 | 433,092.80 | 447,176.79 | 379,290.00 | 167,711.00 | 429,823.00 | 642,714.00 | 473,477.58 |
| Total Outstanding Contributions | - | - | - | 129,309.00 | - | - | - | 23,584.00 |

Lake Elsinore/San Jacinto Watershed Authority
Statement of Net Assets
For the Four Months Ending Saturday, October 31, 2015

Assets

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Checking - US Bank | \$44,189.42 |
| L.A.I.F. | 1,010,208.99 |
| Accounts Receivable | 43,034.09 |
| Total Assets | <u>\$1,097,432.50</u> |

Liabilities

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Accounts Payable | <u>132,527.92</u> |
| Total Liabilities | <u>\$132,527.92</u> |

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Retained Earnings | 738,871.80 |
|-------------------|------------|

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Excess Revenue over (under) Expenditures | <u>\$226,032.78</u> |
|--|---------------------|

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Total Net Assets | <u>\$964,904.58</u> |
|------------------|---------------------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Liabilities and Net Assets | <u>\$1,097,432.50</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|

Lake Elsinore/San Jacinto Watershed Authority
Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets
For the Four Months Ending Saturday, October 31, 2015

| | Period Actual | YTD Actual | Annual Budget | % Used | Budget Variance |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Revenues | | | | | |
| State Grant Proceeds | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$328,000.00 | 0.00% | \$328,000.00 |
| LAIF Interest | 600.69 | 600.69 | 878.00 | 68.42% | 277.31 |
| Member Agency Contributions | 0.00 | 210,492.00 | 206,125.00 | 102.12% | (4,367.00) |
| Other Agency Contributions | 0.00 | 386,569.58 | 435,375.00 | 88.79% | 48,805.42 |
| Total Revenues | \$600.69 | \$597,662.27 | \$970,378.00 | 61.59% | \$372,715.73 |
| Expenses | | | | | |
| Salaries - Regular | 7,012.55 | 25,830.96 | 58,286.86 | 44.32% | 32,455.90 |
| Payroll Burden | 2,938.26 | 10,823.17 | 24,421.83 | 44.32% | 13,598.66 |
| Overhead | 11,163.98 | 41,122.89 | 92,791.31 | 44.32% | 51,668.42 |
| Audit Fees | 0.00 | 4,150.00 | 5,500.00 | 75.45% | 1,350.00 |
| Consulting - General | 39,414.95 | 287,289.40 | 785,500.00 | 36.57% | 498,210.60 |
| Legal Fees | 43.75 | 218.75 | 1,500.00 | 14.58% | 1,281.25 |
| Meeting & Conference Expense | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00% | 100.00 |
| Shipping & Postage | 0.00 | 10.29 | 50.00 | 20.58% | 39.71 |
| Office Supplies | 0.00 | 0.00 | 60.00 | 0.00% | 60.00 |
| Other Expense | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00% | 50.00 |
| Insurance Expense | 0.00 | 2,162.00 | 2,068.00 | 104.55% | (94.00) |
| Interest Expense | 22.03 | 22.03 | 50.00 | 44.06% | 27.97 |
| Total Expenditures | \$60,595.52 | \$371,629.49 | \$970,378.00 | 38.30% | \$598,748.51 |
| Excess Revenue over (under) Expenditures | (\$59,994.83) | \$226,032.78 | \$0.00 | 0.00% | (\$226,032.78) |

Lake Elsinore San Jacinto Watersheds Authority
Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets by Project
For the Month Ending October 31, 2015

| | JPA | TMDL | | | | Budget | % Used | Budget |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Administration | Task Force | Total | | | | | Variance |
| Revenues | | | | | | | | |
| State Grant Proceeds | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 328,000.00 | 0.00% | \$ 328,000.00 | | |
| LAIF Interest | 600.69 | - | 600.69 | 878.00 | 68.42% | 277.31 | | |
| Member Agency Contributions | 100,000.00 | 110,492.00 | 210,492.00 | 206,125.00 | 102.12% | (4,367.00) | | |
| Other Agency Contributions | - | 386,569.58 | 386,569.58 | 435,375.00 | 88.79% | 48,805.42 | | |
| Total Revenues | \$ 100,600.69 | \$ 497,061.58 | \$ 597,662.27 | \$ 970,378.00 | 61.59% | \$ 372,715.73 | | |
| Expenditures | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 8,686.03 | \$ 17,144.93 | \$ 25,830.96 | \$ 58,286.86 | 44.32% | \$ 32,455.90 | | |
| Benefits | 3,639.45 | 7,183.72 | 10,823.17 | 24,421.83 | 44.32% | 13,598.66 | | |
| G&A Allocation | 13,828.17 | 27,294.72 | 41,122.89 | 92,791.31 | 44.32% | 51,668.42 | | |
| Audit Fees | 4,150.00 | - | 4,150.00 | 5,500.00 | 75.45% | 1,350.00 | | |
| Consulting | 11,398.75 | 275,890.65 | 287,289.40 | 785,500.00 | 36.57% | 498,210.60 | | |
| Studies | - | - | - | - | 0.00% | - | | |
| Other Contract Services | - | - | - | - | 0.00% | - | | |
| Legal Fees | 218.75 | - | 218.75 | 1,500.00 | 0.00% | 1,281.25 | | |
| Project Construction | - | - | - | - | 0.00% | - | | |
| Meeting & Conference Expense | - | - | - | 100.00 | 0.00% | 100.00 | | |
| Office Expense | - | - | - | 110.00 | 0.00% | 110.00 | | |
| Board Compensation | - | - | - | - | 0.00% | - | | |
| Other Expense | - | 10.29 | 10.29 | 50.00 | 20.58% | 39.71 | | |
| Insurance Expense | 2,162.00 | - | 2,162.00 | 2,068.00 | 104.55% | (94.00) | | |
| Interest Expense | 22.03 | - | 22.03 | 50.00 | 44.06% | 27.97 | | |
| Total Expenditures | \$ 44,105.18 | \$ 327,524.31 | \$ 371,629.49 | \$ 970,378.00 | 38.30% | \$ 598,748.51 | | |
| Excess Revenue over (under) Expenditures | \$ 56,495.51 | \$ 169,537.27 | \$ 226,032.78 | \$ - | 100.00% | \$ (226,032.78) | | |
| Cash Balance @ 10/31/15 | \$ 99,992.85 | \$ 954,405.56 | \$ 1,054,398.41 | | | | | |

**Lake Elsinore San Jacinto
Watersheds Authority
Disbursements
October 31, 2015**

| Check # | Check Date | Type | Vendor | Check Amount |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1026 | 10/08/2015 | CHK | Aklufi and Wysocki | \$175.00 |
| 1027 | 10/08/2015 | CHK | Regents of the Univ of Calif | \$13,634.26 |
| 1028 | 10/08/2015 | CHK | AquaTechnex LLC | \$100,710.00 |
| 1029 | 10/08/2015 | CHK | Amec Foster Wheeler Environment | \$9,691.77 |
| EFT026 | 10/16/2015 | CHK | Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority | \$18,641.75 |
| EFT027 | 10/22/2015 | CHK | Risk Sciences | \$3,046.71 |
| EFT028 | 10/22/2015 | CHK | DeGrave Communications | \$2,378.75 |

Total Disbursements October 2015

\$ 148,278.24

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
AS OF 09/30/15

Balance as of 08/31/15 \$ 1,032,777.05

Funds Received

Deposits:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| City of Moreno Valley - TMDL Contribution | 17,750.00 |
| City of Beaumont - TMDL Contribution | 26,866.00 |
| City of Riverside - TMDL Contribution | 26,866.00 |
| CA Dept of Transportation - TMDL Contribution | 26,072.00 |
| EVMWD - Member Contributions | 20,000.00 |
| March Air Reserve Base - TMDL Contribution | 25,176.00 |
| City of Lake Elsinore - TMDL Contribution | 32,463.00 |
| County of Riverside - Member Contributions | 20,000.00 |

Open - Grant Invoices

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| DWR - Prop 84 Grant - Inv 1 | \$ 6,502.99 |
| DWR - Prop 84 Grant - Inv 2 | \$ 2,019.94 |
| DWR - Prop 84 Grant - Inv 3 | \$ 10,927.16 |
| | \$ 19,450.09 |

Open - Member & Other Contributions

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| City of Menifee - TMDL Contribution | \$ 23,584.00 |
| SAWPA - Member Contributions | \$ 10,000.00 |
| March JPA - TMDL Contribution | \$ 27,160.00 |
| | \$ 60,744.00 |

Total Due LESJWA

\$ 80,194.09

Disbursement List - September 2015

(63,054.09)

Funds Available as of 09/30/15

\$ 1,164,915.96

Funds Available:

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| Checking | \$ 155,307.66 |
| LAIF | \$ 1,009,608.30 |
| Total | \$ 1,164,915.96 |

Lake Elsinore San Jacinto Watersheds Authority
LE/CL TMDL Invoice History
FYE 2009 - 2016

| Agency | FY 2008-09 | FY 2009-10 | FY 2010-11 | FY 2011-12 | FY 2012-13 | FY 2013-14 | FY 2014-15 | FY 2015-16 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| March ARB | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 13,050.00 | 12,500.00 | 35,226.00 | 25,176.00 |
| CalTrans | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 13,050.00 | 12,500.00 | 28,656.00 | 26,072.00 |
| City of Beaumont | 2,957.00 | 3,940.00 | 4,719.53 | 3,900.00 | 1,865.00 | 19,263.00 | 24,280.00 | 26,866.00 |
| City of Canyon Lake | 3,670.00 | 4,890.00 | 4,109.46 | 3,396.00 | 644.00 | 18,389.00 | 34,863.00 | 24,142.00 |
| City of Hemet | 22,308.00 | 29,723.00 | 27,460.77 | 22,696.00 | 6,286.00 | 18,175.00 | 25,510.00 | 27,958.00 |
| City of Lake Elsinore | 21,403.00 | 67,782.00 | 89,889.28 | 73,133.00 | - | 19,381.00 | 30,580.00 | 32,463.00 |
| City of Menifee | - | - | 24,752.77 | 20,458.00 | 23,649.00 | 44,155.00 | 55,821.00 | 23,584.00 |
| City of Moreno Valley | 50,638.00 | 67,469.00 | 63,546.31 | 52,520.00 | 15,425.00 | 103,565.00 | 113,058.00 | 17,750.00 |
| City of Murrieta | 2,006.00 | 2,673.00 | 786.96 | 650.00 | - | 12,426.00 | 24,280.00 | 26,866.00 |
| City of Perris | 15,000.00 | 19,985.00 | 20,060.94 | 16,580.00 | 5,752.00 | 18,869.00 | 26,739.00 | 29,050.00 |
| City of Riverside | 2,071.00 | 2,759.00 | 3,587.28 | 2,965.00 | 1,575.00 | 17,641.00 | 24,280.00 | 26,866.00 |
| City of San Jacinto | 9,565.00 | 12,744.00 | 13,470.59 | 11,133.00 | 4,315.00 | 19,487.00 | 24,280.00 | 26,866.00 |
| City of Wildomar | - | - | 4,668.93 | 3,859.00 | 4,461.00 | 8,307.00 | 19,528.00 | 26,460.00 |
| County of Riverside | 57,352.00 | 76,415.00 | 39,829.77 | 32,919.00 | - | 30,165.00 | 36,469.00 | 30,362.00 |
| Dept of Fish and Game | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 13,050.00 | 12,500.00 | 18,435.00 | 28,840.00 |
| Eastern Municipal Water District | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 13,050.00 | 12,500.00 | 16,225.00 | 23,525.00 |
| Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District | 13,656.00 | 57,460.00 | 75,294.20 | 61,070.00 | - | 12,500.00 | 16,225.00 | 23,525.00 |
| March JPA | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 13,050.00 | 12,500.00 | 24,485.00 | 27,160.00 |
| San Jacinto Agricultural Operators * | 159,074.00 | - | - | 143,320.00 | 28,278.00 | 12,500.00 | 47,549.00 | 23,530.58 |
| San Jacinto Dairy & CAFO Operators * | 41,634.00 | 37,252.80 | 25,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,211.00 | 12,500.00 | 16,225.00 | - |
| Total | 451,334.00 | 433,092.80 | 447,176.79 | 508,599.00 | 167,711.00 | 429,823.00 | 642,714.00 | 497,061.58 |
| Total Paid Contributions | 451,334.00 | 433,092.80 | 447,176.79 | 379,290.00 | 167,711.00 | 429,823.00 | 642,714.00 | 446,317.58 |
| Total Outstanding Contributions | - | - | - | 129,309.00 | - | - | - | 50,744.00 |

Lake Elsinore/San Jacinto Watershed Authority
Statement of Net Assets
For the Three Months Ending Wednesday, September 30, 2015

Assets

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Checking - US Bank | \$155,307.66 |
| L.A.I.F. | 1,009,608.30 |
| Accounts Receivable | 80,194.09 |
| Total Assets | <u>\$1,245,110.05</u> |

Liabilities

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Accounts Payable | <u>194,239.88</u> |
| Total Liabilities | <u>\$194,239.88</u> |

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Retained Earnings | 738,871.80 |
|-------------------|------------|

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Excess Revenue over (under) Expenditures | <u>\$311,998.37</u> |
|--|---------------------|

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Net Assets | <u>\$1,050,870.17</u> |
|------------------|-----------------------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Liabilities and Net Assets | <u>\$1,245,110.05</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|

Lake Elsinore/San Jacinto Watershed Authority
Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets
For the Three Months Ending Wednesday, September 30, 2015

| | Period Actual | YTD Actual | Annual Budget | % Used | Budget Variance |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Revenues | | | | | |
| State Grant Proceeds | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$328,000.00 | 0.00% | \$328,000.00 |
| LAIF Interest | 0.00 | 0.00 | 878.00 | 0.00% | 878.00 |
| Member Agency Contributions | 0.00 | 210,492.00 | 206,125.00 | 102.12% | (4,367.00) |
| Other Agency Contributions | 0.00 | 386,569.58 | 435,375.00 | 88.79% | 48,805.42 |
| Total Revenues | \$0.00 | \$597,061.58 | \$970,378.00 | 61.53% | \$373,316.42 |
| Expenses | | | | | |
| Salaries - Regular | 6,187.80 | 18,818.41 | 58,286.86 | 32.29% | 39,468.45 |
| Payroll Burden | 2,592.68 | 7,884.91 | 24,421.83 | 32.29% | 16,536.92 |
| Overhead | 9,850.98 | 29,958.91 | 92,791.31 | 32.29% | 62,832.40 |
| Audit Fees | 3,200.00 | 4,150.00 | 5,500.00 | 75.45% | 1,350.00 |
| Consulting - General | 139,493.54 | 221,903.69 | 785,500.00 | 28.25% | 563,596.31 |
| Legal Fees | 175.00 | 175.00 | 1,500.00 | 11.67% | 1,325.00 |
| Meeting & Conference Expense | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00% | 100.00 |
| Shipping & Postage | 10.29 | 10.29 | 50.00 | 20.58% | 39.71 |
| Office Supplies | 0.00 | 0.00 | 60.00 | 0.00% | 60.00 |
| Other Expense | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00% | 50.00 |
| Insurance Expense | 0.00 | 2,162.00 | 2,068.00 | 104.55% | (94.00) |
| Interest Expense | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00% | 50.00 |
| Total Expenditures | \$161,510.29 | \$285,063.21 | \$970,378.00 | 29.38% | \$685,314.79 |
| Excess Revenue over (under) Expenditures | (\$161,510.29) | \$311,998.37 | \$0.00 | 0.00% | (\$311,998.37) |

Lake Elsinore San Jacinto Watersheds Authority
Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets by Project
For the Month Ending September 30, 2015

| | JPA | | TMDL | | | | Budget | % Used | Budget Variance |
|---|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------|--------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|
| | Administration | | Task Force | | Total | | | | |
| Revenues | | | | | | | | | |
| State Grant Proceeds | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ 328,000.00 | 0.00% | \$ 328,000.00 |
| LAIF Interest | | - | | - | | - | 878.00 | 0.00% | 878.00 |
| Member Agency Contributions | | 100,000.00 | | 110,492.00 | | 210,492.00 | 206,125.00 | 102.12% | (4,367.00) |
| Other Agency Contributions | | - | | 386,569.58 | | 386,569.58 | 435,375.00 | 88.79% | 48,805.42 |
| Total Revenues | \$ | 100,000.00 | \$ | 497,061.58 | \$ | 597,061.58 | \$ 970,378.00 | 61.53% | \$ 373,316.42 |
| Expenditures | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ | 6,210.26 | \$ | 12,608.15 | \$ | 18,818.41 | \$ 58,286.86 | 32.29% | \$ 39,468.45 |
| Benefits | | 2,602.10 | | 5,282.81 | | 7,884.91 | 24,421.83 | 32.29% | 16,536.92 |
| G&A Allocation | | 9,886.74 | | 20,072.17 | | 29,958.91 | 92,791.31 | 32.29% | 62,832.40 |
| Audit Fees | | 4,150.00 | | - | | 4,150.00 | 5,500.00 | 75.45% | 1,350.00 |
| Consulting | | 10,518.75 | | 211,384.94 | | 221,903.69 | 785,500.00 | 28.25% | 563,596.31 |
| Studies | | - | | - | | - | - | 0.00% | - |
| Other Contract Services | | - | | - | | - | - | 0.00% | - |
| Legal Fees | | 175.00 | | - | | 175.00 | 1,500.00 | 0.00% | 1,325.00 |
| Project Construction | | - | | - | | - | - | 0.00% | - |
| Meeting & Conference Expense | | - | | - | | - | 100.00 | 0.00% | 100.00 |
| Office Expense | | - | | - | | - | 110.00 | 0.00% | 110.00 |
| Board Compensation | | - | | - | | - | - | 0.00% | - |
| Other Expense | | - | | 10.29 | | 10.29 | 50.00 | 20.58% | 39.71 |
| Insurance Expense | | 2,162.00 | | - | | 2,162.00 | 2,068.00 | 104.55% | (94.00) |
| Interest Expense | | - | | - | | - | 50.00 | 0.00% | 50.00 |
| Total Expenditures | \$ | 35,704.85 | \$ | 249,358.36 | \$ | 285,063.21 | \$ 970,378.00 | 29.38% | \$ 685,314.79 |
| Excess Revenue over (under) Expenditures | \$ | 64,295.15 | \$ | 247,703.22 | \$ | 311,998.37 | \$ - | 100.00% | \$ (311,998.37) |
| Cash Balance @ 09/30/15 | \$ | 101,248.21 | \$ | 1,063,667.75 | \$ | 1,164,915.96 | | | |

**Lake Elsinore San Jacinto
Watersheds Authority
Disbursements
September 30, 2015**

| Check # | Check Date | Type | Vendor | Check Amount |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1024 | 09/18/2015 | CHK | Regents of the Univ of Calif | \$ 12,897.00 |
| 1025 | 09/18/2015 | CHK | Amec Foster Wheeler Environment | \$ 11,386.80 |
| EFT020 | 09/10/2015 | CHK | Haley & Aldrich Inc | \$ 2,300.50 |
| EFT021 | 09/10/2015 | CHK | Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority | \$ 21,364.30 |
| EFT022 | 09/10/2015 | CHK | Weston Solutions Inc | \$ 2,554.00 |
| EFT023 | 09/18/2015 | CHK | Weston Solutions Inc | \$ 2,127.50 |
| EFT024 | 09/18/2015 | CHK | DeGrave Communications | \$ 3,756.25 |
| EFT025 | 09/24/2015 | CHK | Risk Sciences | \$ 6,667.74 |
| Total Disbursements September 2015 | | | | <u><u>\$ 63,054.09</u></u> |

LESJWA Education and Outreach Committee
Meeting Notes
November 1, 2015

Members Present: Mark Norton, Chair, SAWPA
Nicole Dailey, City of Lake Elsinore
Bonnie Woodrome, EVMWD
Steven Horn, County of Riverside

Others Present: Liselle DeGrave, DeGrave Communications

Members Absent: Vicki Warren, City of Canyon Lake

1. Call to Order

Mark Norton called the meeting to order at 12:10 pm at Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD), located at 31315 Chaney Street, Lake Elsinore, California.

2. Additions/Corrections to the Agenda

None.

3. Approval of the Meeting Notes

The meeting notes from August 17, 2015 were reviewed and deemed acceptable by the Committee.

4. Lake Levels

Lake Levels – The most current lake levels at Lake Elsinore are 1235.00 (October 26), and 1378.34' at Canyon Lake (October 26). The lake levels from the last meeting at Lake Elsinore were 1235.87 (August 10th) and Canyon Lake at 1378.48 (August 12).

5. Project Status

- **Alum Application - results** – Mark Norton gave an update about the alum application to Canyon Lake that occurred on Sept. 21-25, 2015 by Aquatechnex. The alum application went well with no negative impacts. Water quality from the Sept. application has not been fully analyzed yet. Once it is completed, these data along with other data from previous applications will be evaluated as part of an effectiveness report for the overall 2-½ year five application pilot alum application project. This report should be completed in early 2016 and will provide guidance on additional areas of Canyon Lake for alum treatment such as above the San Jacinto River causeway, any revisions to alum dosages and whether additional algacides or oxygen needs to be added to allow the lake to meet the TMDL targets. On a preliminary basis, both the P and Chlorophyll A levels have dropped significantly for both the main body and East Bay with the main body of the lake now in compliance. It was stressed that the alum application is not a permanent fix but steady progress is being made in suppressing the resuspension of nutrient from the lake bottom. Further alum applications perhaps not at the same application frequency are anticipated since nutrients are brought into the lake after every rain storm runoff event from the upper San Jacinto River watershed.
- **Dr. Anderson report – preliminary results** – Mr. Norton reported that a presentation was made at the last TMDL task force meeting by Dr. Anderson about his preliminary results. Overall his models of Lake Elsinore show that recycled water provides a very positive impact on water quality in the long term with the exception of TDS. Dr. Anderson indicated that he will do some additional model runs to determine the quantified benefit from various lake improvements such as the fish stocking, the aeration system, and carp removal. Ms. Dailey said that the City of Lake Elsinore is very interested in hearing more details about what can be done to improve the quality of the lake for fish stocking such as the quantify of fish, the preferred timing of stocking, types of fish and next steps.

6. 2015-2016 PR Items

- **Infographic**

Ms. DeGrave shared a draft 8 ½" x 11" infographic with the Committee for review. The focus of the review comments was that the infographic should include more quantifiable metrics such as the amount of flow and nutrients entering the lakes, the amount of recycled water sent to Lake Elsinore, the amount of sediment removed from Canyon Lake, the number of projects undertaken, the amount of funding provided by the task force, the amount of grant funding received, et. Ms. DeGrave indicated that she would revise and prepare a new draft for our next meeting. It was also suggested that since the document would be posted on social media, it does not necessarily have to conform to the 8 ½" x 11" standard paper size particularly if she needed more room for this information.

- **Video Revisions**

Ms. DeGrave discussed the revisions that have been made to date on the previous main LESJWA video. She said the additional logos were added but asked for other revisions. Steve Horne asked that the County of Riverside logo be added. Mr. Norton said that the spelling on the watershed fly through also needs to be corrected.

- **Alum Video**

The draft Alum video was shared with the Committee. Overall everyone was very impressed. The committee suggested making a few minor tweaks regarding the spelling for "reservoir" on the fly thru of the watershed and removing the paddle depth section by the Canyon Lake resident. Liselle DeGrave had a few other edits she also wanted to slim it down. However, as further discussion progressed, many of the Committee felt that the video length was too long and should be more significantly cut for showing on social media sites like YouTube. Mr. Norton recommended that perhaps two versions could be prepared. One version that is close to its current length for viewing at the LESJWA Summit and others events and one for social media posting. Ms. DeGrave said she would look into what could be done working with the videographer, Ed Aguirre.

Mr. Norton reported that the draft video was shown to the LESJWA Board last Thursday and they were all very impressed and had no suggested revisions

- **Communication Plan**

Ms. DeGrave said that she now has finalized the LESJWA Communication Plan which incorporates all comments. Mr. Norton said he was pleased with the final product and would send it out.

- **LESJWA Summit date - pending**

The Committee discussed possible time frames for the LESJWA Summit and agreed that it would be best to wait to April 2016. The timing was determined based on the timing of Dr. Anderson's study results now in late December, briefing the Task Force on his results in January, elections of new task force agency governing board members in November, holiday season from Nov. –Dec and then determining the impacts of El Nino rain events, if they occur, on the lakes. The location of the Summit was also discussed and whether it was still appropriate. Liselle DeGrave said she would work with EMWD on some possible dates in April 2016.

7. Next Meeting Date

The next LESJWA Education and Outreach Committee is scheduled for Monday, Feb. 1, 2016 at 12 noon at EVMWD Conference room.

Lake Elsinore San Jacinto Watersheds Authority

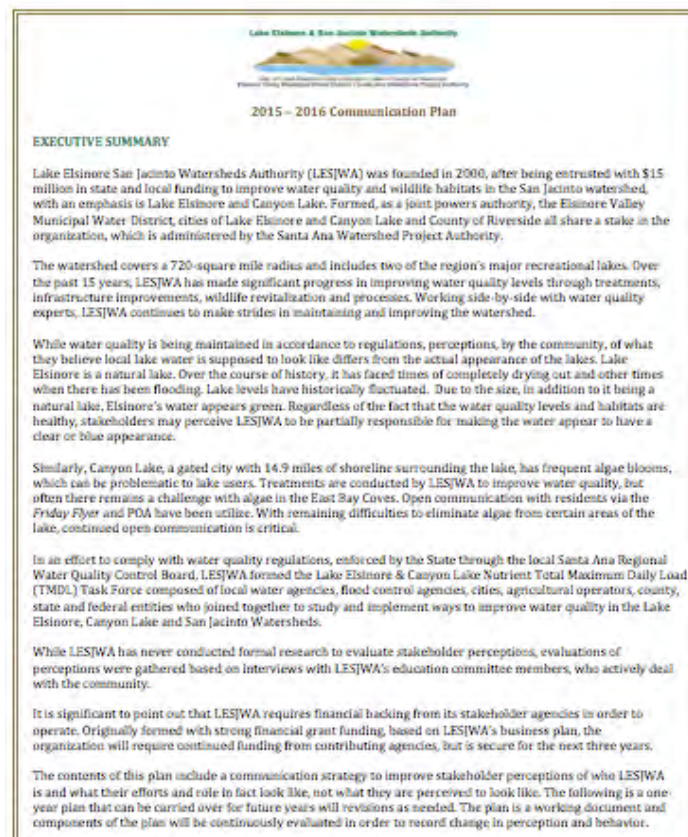
Public Education and Outreach Program

Activity Report July –November 2015

During the months of July- November, DeGrave Communications conducted communication support for LESJWA, in accordance to the public education and outreach program contract set forth in the original proposal for services. The following includes a summary of all outreach efforts conducted on LESJWA's behalf.

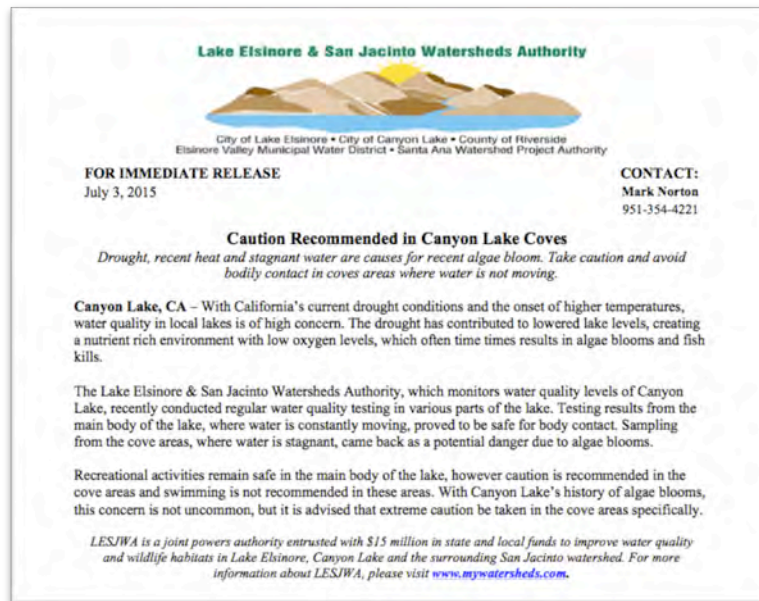
1. Communication / Media Relations Plan

DeGrave Communications developed a communication and media relations plan specifically created for LESJWA. Recognizing the challenges that the Joint Powers Authority is currently facing in regards to water quality, funding and awareness have been identified, in addition to including solutions through outreach aimed at improving public education. Having a strong plan is the foundation for successful outreach to improve and maintain positive public perception.



2. Canyon Lake Algae Blooms – Media Outreach

Following the discovery of the potentially harmful algae blooms in the east bay coves of Canyon Lake in early July, DeGrave Communications immediately drafted a news release and pitched it to local media outlets. Lake Elsinore Patch was able to post story to their site. Additionally, Canyon Lake's Friday Flyer was able to post information warning lake users about potential dangers.



Caution Recommended in - Canyon Lake Coves

Drought, recent heat and stagnant water are causes for recent algae bloom. Take caution and avoid bodily contact in cove areas.

By ALEXANDER NGUYEN (Patch Staff) July 3, 2015

<http://patch.com/california/lakeelsinore-wildomar/caution-recommended-canyon-lake-coves> 1/10

7/29/2015 Caution Recommended in Canyon Lake Coves | Lake Elsinore, Wildomar, CA Patch



Photo courtesy of Dennis Bickers of the Canyon Lake Lodge

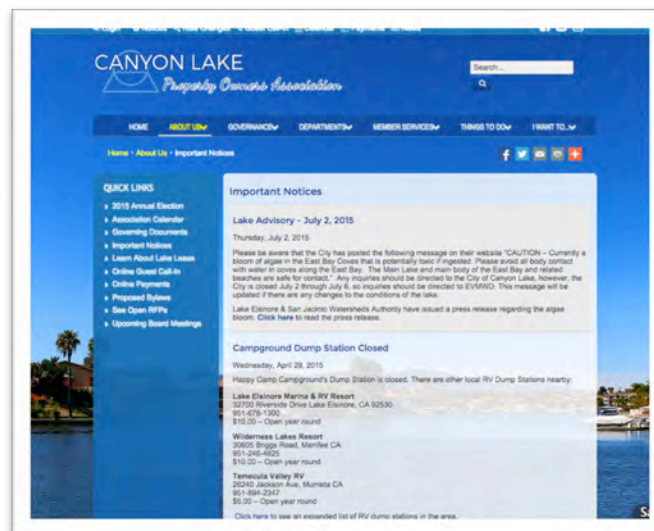
With California's current drought conditions and the onset of higher temperatures water quality in local lakes is of high concern. The drought has contributed to lowered lake levels, creating a nutrient rich environment with low oxygen levels, which often time times results in algae blooms and fish kills

The Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority, which monitors water quality levels of Canyon Lake, recently conducted regular water quality testing in various parts of the lake. Testing results from the main body of the lake, where water is constantly moving, proved to be safe for body contact. Sampling from the cove areas, where water is stagnant, came back as a potential danger due to algae blooms.

Recreational activities remain safe in the main body of the lake, however caution is recommended in the cove areas and swimming is not recommended in these areas. With Canyon Lake's history of algae blooms, this concern is not uncommon, but it is advised that extreme caution be taken in the cove areas specifically.

LESJWA is a joint powers authority entrusted with \$15 million in state and local funds to improve water quality and wildlife habitats in Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake and the surrounding San Jacinto watershed. For more information about LESJWA, please visit www.mywatersheds.com (<http://www.mywatersheds.com>).

--News release from Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority,



Lake Treatment & Water Issues

Current Lake Condition: CAUTION – Currently there is a bloom of algae in the East Bay Coves that is potentially toxic if ingested. Please avoid all body contact with water in coves along the East Bay.

The Main Lake and main body of the East Bay and related beaches are safe for contact

As part of the City's ongoing effort to keep our lake clean and a great place for recreation, we will keep you updated about our Alum Treatment Program. To find out more about the problems with keeping our lake clean [click here](#) to see a video from LESJWA. To find out the about current alum treatment plans click the image below.



3. Lake Watch 2015 Support

Throughout the months of July and August, DeGrave Communications partnered with City of Lake Elsinore to provide services, on behalf of LESJWA, to support the Lake Watch 2015 campaign. With the unstable ecosystem in the Lake, in addition to the over abundance of Shad, the probability for a fish kill was high. All outreach efforts named LESJWA and the City of Lake Elsinore as partners for this campaign. Additionally, the Lake Watch 2015 volunteer form was posted to www.mywatersheds.com. A landing page with campaign information was posted on the LESJWA website as well. Additionally, DeGrave Communications utilized their graphic design services to create the campaign logo. Billboard design was created and coordinated by City of Lake Elsinore. DeGrave Communications worked with LESJWA and Lake Elsinore to draft and finalize a Fish Kill 2015 Q&A. Additionally, a news release prepping for a possible Stage 3 alert was created.

Support included:

- Graphic design of campaign logo
- Wrote website text copy
- Coordinated posting on EVMWD/ City of Elsinore Facebook pages
- Drafted council PPT
- Drafted lakefront home owner letters
- Created/managed digital volunteer form
- Drafted Lake Watch Q & A
- Attendance at City of Lake Elsinore City Council meeting



Specific goals include:

- To support planning, design and implementation of projects to improve water quality at both Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake and the San Jacinto River Watershed
- To work with stakeholders to secure reliable funding to operate and maintain water quality improvement projects at both Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake and the San Jacinto River Watershed

[More info](#)

The Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (LESJWA) is dedicated to improving water quality and wildlife habitats in Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, and the rest of the San Jacinto Watershed. This website offers information on our completed and ongoing projects, as well as our future goals and strategies.

LESJWA Brochure

[View our New Video](#)

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

Click on logo to learn more about this exciting opportunity.

WHAT'S NEW

News Regarding Algae Bloom at Canyon Lake
Subsequent to the April Alum application, an algae bloom was observed in several coves. As in the past, a press release was shared with the media indicating that the cause of the algae bloom in the coves was not the alum and that the algae...

LAKE & WATCH 2015

Volunteer Application

Lake Elsinore is Southern California's Largest Natural Freshwater Lake. Faced with a historic drought, low water levels, higher temperatures, and an abundance of Shad, officials have become increasingly concerned about the ecology of the lake and the vitality of the fishery.

In an effort to be proactive and prepared, the City of Lake Elsinore, in partnership with the Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (LESJWA), have launched **Lake Watch 2015** to create awareness and engage the community, local and regional resource agencies and private businesses to take part in our efforts to prepare for a potential fish kill. Interested in helping with **Lake Watch 2015**? Join us to be a part of the solution.

A recent fish survey conducted on behalf of LESJWA, found that Lake Elsinore's fishery is imbalanced due to an overpopulation of Threadfin Shad. Shad are small, highly sensitive fish that hinder the water quality by eating microscopic zooplankton, which consume algae. With Shad feeding on the zooplankton in the lake, there will likely be an algae bloom thus reducing dissolved oxygen. Such conditions, ultimately lead to the demise of this delicate fish. It is nature's way to rebalance the fish population and improve the overall health and quality of the lake.

Since 2000, LESJWA in coordination with its partner agencies, has greatly improved water quality and wildlife habitats in Lake Elsinore, as well as in the surrounding watershed. Successful projects to date include the following:

- Lake Elsinore Wetlands Enhancement Project
- Lake Elsinore Carp Removal
- Island Water Pump Station Improvements
- Riprap Bank Stabilizing
- Lake Elsinore Desalination & Mixing System
- Recycled Water Nutrient Removal & Conveyance Pipeline
- Lake Habitat Improvements

Despite these efforts, Lake Elsinore is a natural lake. The current conditions have created a poor ecological condition for the lake that is difficult to sustain. A fish kill is one of nature's way of rebalancing the food chain. While there is no indication at this time that an event is imminent, the probability is high. Therefore, **Lake Watch 2015** is focused on ensuring the City, regional partners and the community is ready and prepared just in case.

As part of **Lake Watch 2015**, the City of Lake Elsinore and LESJWA are asking the community to monitor the lake and notify the City should you notice anything abnormal, such as dead fish floating in the lake or washed up on shore. To report, please call 951-478-3124 ext. 204, email pl@lake-elsinore.org or message the City www.facebook.com/CityOfLakeElsinore. If a fish kill takes place, community volunteers will be needed. Sign up for our interest list to receive email notifications and/or volunteer to help on our interest form [found here](#).

Join us to Proactively Prepare to Preserve and Protect Lake Elsinore

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

www.MyWatersheds.com

Lake Elsinore City Hall

Volunteer: Lake Watch 2015

Interest Form

* Required

Would you like to receive email updates on the status of Lake Watch 2015?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Are you interested in volunteering in the event that there is a fish kill in Lake Elsinore ? *

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Full Name

Phone Number

Email address

Do you have additional family members who would like to volunteer?

If yes, how many?

Are you a business owner?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Do you live in the City of Lake Elsinore?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Do you work in the City of Lake Elsinore

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Do you have any supplies and/or equipment you would be willing to share and/or use in the event of a fish kill in Lake Elsinore?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If you have equipment and/or supplies that you are willing to share or donate, please select all that apply below.

- ☐ Skip Loader
☐ Loader
☐ Dump Truck
☐ Porta Potty
☐ Beach Rakes
☐ Vacuum Trucks
☐ Pontoon Boat
☐ Snow Shovels
☐ Fish Pumps

☐ Other:



Fish Kill – Q&A

What is a fish kill?

A fish kill, also known as a die-off, is one of the first visible signs of environmental stress. Hundreds to thousands of dead fish are found floating on the surface of water or washed up on the shore.

What causes a fish kill?

The most common cause of a fish kill is the depletion of dissolved oxygen in a body of water. Fish kills are caused by naturally occurring conditions, algae, weather, low lake levels and abundance of carp/larvae.

How does algae growth affect a fish kill?

Phosphorus and nitrogen flows into Lake Elsinore from the Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds; algae use these nutrients to grow. Like all green plants, algae produce oxygen during the daylight hours as a by-product of photosynthesis. However, when light levels drop, water temperature increases or nutrients are used up, the algae release carbon dioxide and stop releasing oxygen. Soon they begin to consume more oxygen than they release. This can also result in an algal bloom die-off, leading to bacterial decomposition and lower oxygen levels in the lake and suffocating the fish.

Has anything been done to improve water quality in Lake Elsinore?

As a natural lake, Lake Elsinore has always faced challenging circumstances. From drought, low lake levels, fish kills, flooding and an overabundance of nutrients, Lake Elsinore is in a constant battle to remain balanced.

In 2000, following the passing of Proposition 13 Water Bond, the Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (LESJWA) was formed to improve the water quality and ecosystems in the watersheds, including Lake Elsinore. Over the past fifteen years, LESJWA, in partnership with City of Lake Elsinore, have made significant progress in improving lake conditions. Some of LESJWA's projects include: carp removal, improvements to the Island Wells Pump Station, striped bass stocking, destratification, recycled water nutrient removal, lake habitat improvements and installing an aeration system.

Why won't the aeration system prevent a fish kill?

The Lake Elsinore's aeration system seeks to boost oxygen levels in the lake by promoting the circulation and mixing of existing oxygen in the lake water. The mixing system accomplishes its purpose by injecting air into diffused airmen spaced across the bottom of the lake and also by pushing the more oxygen rich water down to lower depths. This in turn minimizes the frequency and severity of a fish kill. While the aeration system has benefited Lake Elsinore, it is not a guarantee that a fish kill will not occur. The aeration process is a mixing system and in certain situations when dissolved oxygen is not high enough in the upper levels of the lake's water column, there may not be enough dissolved oxygen in the water column to keep bottom dwelling fish, such as shad, alive no matter how much mixing occurs.

How do shad affect a fish kill?

Shad are tiny fish that actually hurts water quality by eating the beneficial microscopic zooplankton, which consume algae. Lake Elsinore currently has an over abundance of Shad living in the lake. With shad over feeding on the available zooplankton in the lake, conditions result that increase the number of algae blooms and die-off cycling, thus reducing dissolved oxygen.

Why is Lake Elsinore experiencing fish kills this summer?

A combination of extreme heat, low water levels due to the drought and an over abundance of shad residing in the lake, has resulted in some minor fish die off episodes this summer.

Is it safe to swim in the water when fish kills occur?

There are no health risks associated with recreational use of the lake during a fish kill. If a fish kills occurs, dead fish will be removed from the lake prior to their decomposition and regular recreational activities can resume immediately.

How have this summer's fish kills been handled?

In an effort to be proactive and prepared, the City in partnership with LESJWA, created a campaign titled, *Lake Watch 2015*, which kicked off in early July 2015 to communicate with the community about the increased risk for a potential fish kill. The campaign creates awareness about what is taking place at the lake and how they can be a part of the solution.

Additionally, City of Lake Elsinore has taken measures to plan ahead for fish kills as they occur by securing stand-by, cleanup crews for a timely removal of fish carcass. The City has contacted local authorities and made the potential situation known. As fish kills occur, emergency personnel are prepared to aid in the cleanup process. Following the recent fish kills this summer, City staff

have partnered with local organizations and community volunteers to clean up any fish that are found floating on the surface of the water and on shore within 24 hours.

What can residents do to help?

Residents are being asked to notify the City if they notice dead fish washed on shore or floating dead fish on the surface of the lake. Residents can call (951) 674-3124 ext. 204 or email pmc@lake-elsinore.org if they notice signs of a fish kill.

4. Communication Support –Alum Treatment Outreach

DeGrave Communications has supported LESJWA's communication outreach, regarding the September alum treatment. Communication outreach included, attending Canyon Lake alum application coordination meeting, drafting/finalizing news release, drafting/finalizing public notice, editing alum fact sheets, coordinating social media postings of news release on stakeholder social media sites, creating alum workshop flyer and pitching media, attending Canyon Lake public workshop, pitching news media, coordinating and managing the alum video shoot. The video is now in its final version and will be posted to the LESJWA site in December. Following Dr. Anderson's final report, the video will be used as a complimentary piece for media outreach. Additionally, the video can be shared on social media and used for future funding opportunities.



Canyon Lake Alum Application Public Information & Outreach Meeting

Wednesday, September 9, 2015

7-8 pm

Canyon Lake City Hall
Council Chambers

31516 Railroad Canyon Road
Canyon Lake, CA 92587

- Welcome message from Canyon Lake Council Member Vicki Warren
- Recap of water quality regulations and need for lake improvement
- Review success from past four alum applications
- Panel of experts to include:
 - Dr. Michael Anderson, University of California, Riverside
 - Jason Uhley, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
 - Mark Norton, Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority
 - Timothy Moore, Risk Sciences
 - Brian Dickinson, EVMWD Operations Manager

For more information please contact Mark Norton at (951) 354-4221 or mnorton@sawpa.org

Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority



City of Lake Elsinore • City of Canyon Lake • County of Riverside
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District • Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PUBLIC NOTICE TO CANYON LAKE COMMUNITY

Canyon Lake Alum Application Public Information and Outreach Meeting

Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (LESJWA), in partnership with City of Canyon Lake, invite members of the community to attend a public information and outreach workshop to better understand the fifth Canyon Lake alum application that will take place from September 21- 24. Attend to hear more information about the process, reasoning for applying alum and results from this past year's applications from lake experts. A recap of water quality regulations and the need for lake improvement will also be addressed.

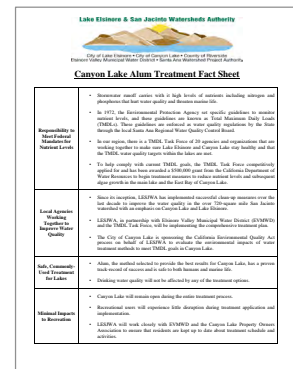
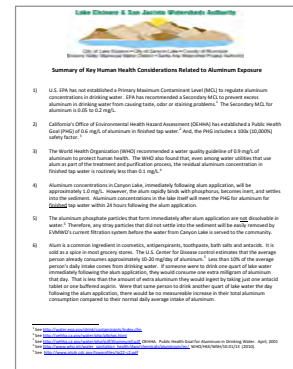
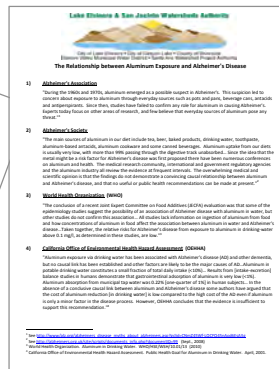
Stormwater runoff carries with it high levels of nutrients including nitrogen and phosphorus that hurt water quality and threaten marine life. In order to comply with water quality regulations enforced by the State through the local Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Lake Elsinore & Canyon Lake Nutrient Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Task Force has been using a state-funded grant to continue alum water treatments in Canyon Lake. The TMDL Task Force evaluated several options during the CEQA process and determined that alum application provides the best option as a step to effectively treat the entire lake in a timely manner with minimal impact to Canyon Lake residents.

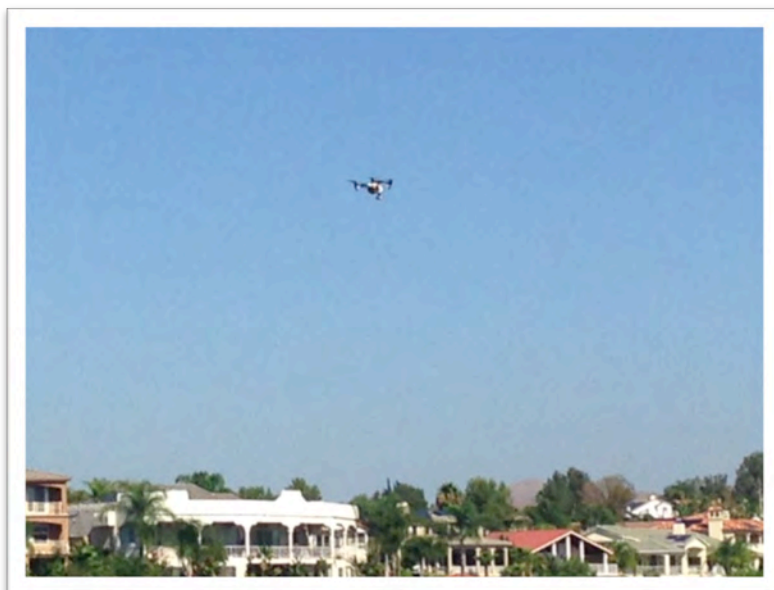
MEETING INFORMATION:

Wednesday, September 9, 2015 @ 7:00 p.m.
City of Canyon Lake Council Chambers
31516 Railroad Canyon Road
Canyon Lake, CA 92587

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Mark Norton, Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watershed Authority
951-354-4221
MNorton@sawpa.org









5. Communication Support - LESJWA Video Edits

DeGrave Communications has worked with *Production Video* to make necessary updates to the founding LESJWA video. Edits included: title changes, added logos and flyover video changes.



6. LESJWA Infographic

The draft of the LESJWA infographic is being revised, per the recommendation of the Education and Outreach Committee. DeGrave Communications has drafted text and is working with *Creation Graphic Design* to make edits to the new infographic.



7. LESJWA Summit Planning

In preparation for the spring LESJWA Summit, DeGrave Communications has begun to qualify the existing invite list. Currently, there are 244 contacts on the list. It is being qualified for accuracy. The list includes electeds that were affected by the November election. A “save the date” email is expected to be sent out in December.

8. Media Monitoring

The following are articles related to the August fish kills at Lake Elsinore. These articles were not secured by DeGrave Communications, but are being included because they are relevant to LESJWA and coordinated outreach efforts. These articles resulted from media outreach relating to the Lake Watch 2015 campaign.



News

City Suffers Minor Fish Die Off, Issues Stage 1 Lake Watch Alert Seeking Community Support

Join us to prepare, preserve and protect Lake Elsinore.
Posted Date: 8/4/2015 4:30 PM

The City of Lake Elsinore, in partnership with the [Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watershed Authority](#), has announced a **Stage 1 Lake Watch Alert** to put everyone on high alert about the increased vulnerability for a fish die off in Lake Elsinore. Today, the City experienced a minor fish kill. City staff identified and removed approximately 600 to 1,000 lbs. of dead fish. A majority of which were large carp and threadfin shad.

Today's minor fish kill is direct result of the low water levels due to the drought, the increasingly hot temperatures during the day and night, a fishery imbalance and declining dissolved oxygen levels for a sustained period of time. Current conditions are a direct threat to the vitality of the fishery and ecology of the lake.

As part of Stage 1, the City is asking our regional partners, businesses, community groups and residents to be engaged and prepared. The City is seeking your support and help should we suffer a major fish kill by signing up to help at www.lake-elsinore.org, www.mywatersheds.com or directly at https://docs.google.com/a/pepperdine.edu/forms/d/1s4Zl-MBqGWedP_2Pk1bQX4J2qlg0OOQ39DaiQk2HOJE/viewform?c=0&w=1.

Find out more about Lake Watch 2015 at <http://www.mywatersheds.com/lake-watch-2015/>.

THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE

NEWS

LAKE ELSINORE: Imminent fish die-off feared

The city considers launching a public education campaign and enlisting the community's help in emergency cleanup efforts.

BY MICHAEL J. WILLIAMS / STAFF WRITER

Published: July 13, 2015 Updated: July 14, 2015 3:26 p.m.

LAKE WATCH 2015

What: Among numerous issues, Lake Elsinore City Council members are scheduled to consider a public campaign to keep Lake Elsinore healthy

When: 7 p.m. Tuesday, July 14

Where: Lake Elsinore Cultural Center, 183 N. Main St.

Info: 951-674-3124 or michaelwilliams@pe.com

Conditions within Lake Elsinore's namesake lake are provoking concerns the water body is on the verge of a massive minnow die-off.

With that possibility imminent, the City Council is expected to consider a proposal Tuesday, July 14, to launch a public awareness campaign aimed at educating the community to the situation and enlisting its help in emergency cleanup efforts.

"We want to try to engage (residents) to learn about the sensitive nature of the lake and to ask their support this summer as we watch the lake carefully for signs of a potential fish die-off," said Lake Elsinore Management Analyst Nicole Dailey, who is organizing the campaign dubbed Lake Watch 2015. "Ultimately, if one occurs, we'd like the community to come out and help be a part in protecting and preserving our lake."

The heightened concerns stem from observations by marine biologist Michael Anderson amid an ongoing study of the lake. Anderson is expected to deliver a presentation on his findings to the council, when it meets at 7 p.m. in the Cultural Center, 183 N. Main St.

Anderson found the lake has experienced a huge increase in threadfin shad minnows, Dailey said. According to his findings, there are about 56,000 fish per acre, of which 80 percent to 90 percent are shad. The minnows feed on zooplankton that help control the lake's algae content.

As a result of the overpopulation, the lake is more vulnerable to algae blooms. Minnows are prone to die when conditions turn unfavorable.

"The threadfin shad are so sensitive, they're the ones that go belly-up first," said Mark Norton of the Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watershed Authority, a coalition of agencies.

The last major die-off occurred in 2009. While the carcasses washing up on shore and their odor are disagreeable, the lake's caretakers say it's nature's way of balancing the lake's ecology.

Through the Lake Watch campaign, Dailey said, the city hopes to minimize the effects of a fish kill by disposing of the dead fish as quickly as possible.

With about 3,000 surface acres, Lake Elsinore is Southern California's largest natural, freshwater body, but it has been known to dry up during droughts.

In recent years, the lake's overseers have taken measures – including replenishment with recycled water and an aeration mixing system – to stabilize conditions.

The efforts, however, don't completely offset evaporation and the resulting deterioration. To be replenished, there needs to be enough rainfall to overflow the Canyon Lake Dam upstream.

"We really needed some stormwater to come down from the San Jacinto River and overflow the dam ... and that didn't happen," Norton said. "We've got the recycled water going in, and it's valuable and important, but it's not enough to offset the evaporation."

The lake is down to an altitude of about 1,237 feet above sea level, 3 feet lower than what is considered to be minimal level for optimal health. Depths are down to about 10 to 20 feet.

Pete Dawson, who runs a boat repair shop in Lakeland Village, recently said his business is thriving because of the conditions. More boaters are incurring mishaps because of the lower water level. As a fervent lake supporter, though, he would prefer it to be in good shape.

He hopes this winter will bring bountiful rains, an observation reiterated by Norton. Meteorologists have forecast an El Niño cycle in the Pacific Ocean that often propels storms to the West Coast.

Contact the writer: 951-368-9690 or michaelwilliams@pe.com

THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE

NEWS

LAKE ELSINORE: Lake experiences fish die-off

Event caused by high heat combined with low water level and minnow overpopulation, officials say.

BY MICHAEL J. WILLIAMS / STAFF WRITER

Published: Aug. 4, 2015 Updated: 10:57 p.m.

Amid a heat wave, Lake Elsinore experienced its first fish die-off in several years Tuesday, Aug. 4, but city workers in conjunction with contractors had removed most of the carcasses by late afternoon.

Earlier in the day, a dead or dying carp could be seen about every 50 feet along the shore at Elm Grove Beach on the northeast side of the lake, said Garrett Brown of All Day Jet Ski.

"But I wouldn't call it a fish-kill like we've seen in the past," said Brown, alluding to one in 2009 in which millions of threadfin shad minnows piled upon the shore, creating a stench for several days.

He praised the city for getting on top of the event early in the morning and removing the dead fish, which officials said were mostly carp and shad.

Others around the lake said they didn't realize what had occurred.

"We didn't see any of that going on," said Debbie Vigil, who lives in a lakefront apartment on the northwest shore. "But we do notice a fishy smell."

Tony Gamez said he noticed a few floating fish when he rode his Sea-Doo out from La Laguna Resort's beach on the northeast side of the lake.

"It wasn't enough to bother us," he said.

City Management Analyst Nicole Dailey said workers collected from 500 to 600 pounds of fish, about half of what had been anticipated earlier in the day.

"We've had a minor fish kill," she said. "It's something that's probably more common in lakes than people realize."

She said lake observers attributed the incident to declining oxygen levels in the water resulting from the drought and high temperatures persisting into the night. The lake, which averages 3,000 surface acres, did not appear to be experiencing a major algae bloom, she said.

With Southern California's largest, natural freshwater body dropping to its lowest level in years and containing a vast overabundance of shad, lake analysts warned recently conditions were ripe for a fish kill.

"At this point, I would say we're definitely seeing signs of vulnerability and significant signs of distress from the fish," Dailey said. "We're seeing them coming up to the surface gasping."

With temperatures expected to reach into the 100s again Wednesday, Aug. 5, Dailey said, the city planned to have someone on the lake Tuesday night monitoring conditions and would have staff on hand starting at 5 a.m. in case the die off continues.

Anticipating problems, the city put into effect a program called Lake Watch 2015 to be prepared for such an incident and to enlist community support in responding to it.

To learn more about the program, visit the city's website at lake-elsinore.org.

Contact the writer: 951-368-9690 or michaelwilliams@pe.com

CBS Los Angeles

2 9 **KNX 1070**
NEWSRADIO

Local

Up To 1,000 Pounds Of Dead Fish Removed From Lake Elsinore

August 5, 2015 1:36 PM

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(credit: City of Lake Elsinore)

LAKE ELSINORE (CBSLA.com) — Up to 1,000 pounds of dead fish had to be removed from Lake Elsinore this week because of low water levels due to the drought, increasingly hot temperatures and other conditions, city officials said.

Lake Elsinore city officials, who announced a Stage 1 Lake Watch Alert because of the increased vulnerability for a fish die-off, removed between 600 and 1,000 pounds of mostly large carp and threadfin shad from the lake Tuesday.

Tuesday's minor fish kill is a direct result of low water levels, increasingly hot temperatures during the day and night, a fishery imbalance and declining dissolved oxygen levels for a sustained period of time, city officials said.

"At this time, the fish die off has been very minor and our teams have done a tremendous job of removing the fish as quickly as possible," Senior Management Analyst Nicole Dailey said.

With the lake watch alert, city officials say they hope to engage the community and solicit help should the lake suffer a major fish kill this summer.

THE SACRAMENTO BEE

CALIFORNIA AUGUST 5, 2015

Drought, heat may be killing fish at Lake Elsinore



The Associated Press



LAKE ELSINORE, CALIF. — Experts say California's long drought and summer heat may be killing fish in Lake Elsinore.



The Riverside Press-Enterprise (<http://bit.ly/1M5Q5Bb>) says about 1,000 pounds of carp, bass and other fish were scooped out of the lake east of Los Angeles on Tuesday and Wednesday.



Experts last month had predicted a massive die-off was coming because of an overpopulation of threadfin shad minnows, which eat tiny critters that help control algae content.



The resulting algae blooms can deplete oxygen and suffocate fish.

Mike Giusti, a state fish and game scientist, says the 3,000-acre freshwater lake is shallow and that's contributed to the problem.

The lake depth has dropped to no more than 20 feet because of the drought.

The last major die-off at the lake was in 2009.

San Francisco Chronicle

NEWS

Drought, heat may be killing fish at Lake Elsinore

August 5, 2015



LAKE ELSINORE, Calif. (AP) — Experts say California's long drought and summer heat may be killing fish in Lake Elsinore.

The San Diego Union-Tribune

NEWS

City braces for fish die-off expected in Lake Elsinore

By Associated Press | 10:21 a.m. July 14, 2015

LAKE ELSINORE, Calif. (AP) — Officials in Lake Elsinore hope to enlist residents to help clean up the city's namesake lake with a massive fish die-off expected.

The City Council will consider a proposal Tuesday to launch a public awareness campaign aimed at educating the community about conditions at the lake.

The Riverside Press-Enterprise reports (<http://bit.ly/1O3YsMt>) marine biologist Michael Anderson found an overpopulation of threadfin shad minnows is making the lake more vulnerable to algae blooms. That's because minnows eat zooplankton that help control algae content.

Officials say the minnows are prone to die when conditions turn unfavorable.

Through the "Lake Watch" campaign, the city hopes to minimize the effects of a fish kill by disposing of the dead fish as quickly as possible.

The last major die-off at Lake Elsinore occurred in 2009.

Information from: The Press-Enterprise, <http://www.pe.com>

The Washington Times

Drought, heat may be killing fish at Lake Elsinore

By - Associated Press - Wednesday, August 5, 2015

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Mike Giusti, a state fish and game scientist, says the 3,000-acre freshwater lake is shallow and that's contributed to the problem.

The lake depth has dropped to no more than 20 feet because of the drought.




The last major die-off at the lake was in 2009.

Information from: The Press-Enterprise, <http://www.pe.com>

Lodi News-Sentinel
lodinews.com

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Drought, heat may be killing fish at Lake Elsinore

Print  Font Size:  

Posted: Wednesday, August 5, 2015 5:22 pm

LAKE ELSINORE, Calif. (AP) — Experts say California's long drought and summer heat may be killing fish in Lake Elsinore.

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The lake depth has dropped to no more than 20 feet because of the drought.

The last major die-off at the lake was in 2009.

The following are articles related to the September alum community workshop and treatment at Canyon Lake. These articles have resulted from media outreach relating to the fifth alum treatment and workshop.

THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE

The treatments are part of a campaign to improve Canyon Lake, as well as Lake Elsinore downstream, by reducing nutrients, especially phosphorus, that accumulate with storm runoff. An overabundance of phosphorus has a tendency to prompt algae blooms that choke the lake and give it a green cast.

"It has worked as intended," Norton said of the alum. "It has been very successful in improving the overall quality of the lake. It has reduced the amount of algae and we're meeting the targets we had defined ... for the reductions in nutrients."

Alum is a common mineral used since ancient times for water purification. It also is used as an ingredient in cosmetics, antiperspirants, toothpaste, antacids and food. Lakes throughout the United States have been treated with alum to combat algae blooms.

"Once it goes into the water it binds with the phosphorus and becomes alum phosphate," Norton said. "Then, it basically coagulates with the phosphorus and begins to drop (to the lake bottom). It also has the potential to bind with some of the sediment in the water column. Both of those have an impact as far as improving the quality of the lake."

While the results were immediately observable with the first application to the main body of the lake in 2013, its eastern reach met with less success because it is shallower and lined with coves conducive to algae growth, Norton said.

"It has been more of a challenge in the east bay coves, but even there we're seeing some remarkable progress," he said. "Earlier in August, we received many comments from residents around the cove who indicated that the quality and clarity ... has been the best they've seen for years."

A report on the efficacy of the treatments will be compiled after the effort wraps up later this month. Norton said the authority is seeking another grant to fund more alum infusions.

Contact the writer: 951-368-9690 or michaelwilliams@pe.com




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CANYON LAKE: Informational meeting to be held to about upcoming Canyon Lake alum application

By Newsroom on September 3, 2015 [No Comment](#)








CANYON LAKE—Over the past two and a half years, the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Total Maximum Daily Load Task Force has made significant strides in improving water quality in Canyon Lake through an alum treatment application. The fifth and final application, of this initial program, will take place from Sept. 21-24.

A public information and outreach meeting will take place on Sept. 9 at 7:00 p.m. at Canyon Lake City Hall in the Council Chambers.

"Historically, Canyon Lake has been known to suffer from algae blooms. Because of nitrogen and phosphorus that enters the lake through water runoff, the lake suffers from an excess amount of nutrients. These nutrients encourage algae growth," shared Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority administrator Mark Norton. "When the alum is added to the lake it immediately binds to the phosphorus, which reduces the opportunity for algae growth."


The public information and outreach meeting is intended to serve as a community workshop with panel experts, including Dr. Michael Anderson from the University of California Riverside, who has been studying the effects of the alum treatments in Canyon Lake. Residents will find out more information on how the overall quality and clarity of the water has improved, in addition to asking questions.

"The meeting is designed to encourage community involvement and keep Canyon Lake residents informed," stated Ariel Hall, interim city manager. "We welcome residents to take an interest in what happens in Canyon Lake and hear more from the panel of experts."

Following the fifth alum treatment, a preliminary report will be compiled to suggest next steps in improving conditions in Canyon Lake. While algae cannot be entirely eliminated, the alum applications have been proven effective and possible future alum treatments will likely be suggested.

Funding for the alum applications has been provided by a state grant and by the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force, which consists of cities, the County of Riverside, agriculture and dairy coalitions and other organizations in the San Jacinto River watershed. Implementation of the alum project is being coordinated by the City of Canyon Lake, the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, LESJWA, the TMDL Task Force and the Canyon Lake Property Owners Association.

LESJWA is a joint powers authority entrusted with state and local funds to improve water quality and wildlife habitats in Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake and the surrounding San Jacinto watershed. For more information about LESJWA, visit www.mywatersheds.com.



Edition

September 4, 2015

Canyon Lake

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September 4, 2015 Edition

Residents invited to learn about alum treatments



The last alum application focused on the East Bay. Three Aquachlorine boats were sent to the East Bay on April 9, one for opening the water channel, the another for hand grasping the algae.

Canyon Lake is about to receive its fifth and final alum treatment in the initial program of treatments planned over the past year and a half years. The treatment is scheduled for September 21 to 24.

Before then, Canyon Lake residents are invited to a public information and outreach meeting on September 8, featuring a panel experts including Dr. Michael Anderson from the University of California Riverside, who has been studying the effects of the alum treatment on Canyon Lake. Residents will learn how the overall quality and clarity of the water has improved and will be able to ask questions. The meeting will be held at 7 p.m. in the City Council Chamber.

Others on the panel include Jason Uhley of the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Mark Shorne, administrator of the Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (LEJWA), Timothy Moore, Risk Sciences, and Brian Dickinson, FWMWD Operations Manager.

"The meeting is designed to encourage community involvement and keep Canyon Lake residents informed," says City Manager Ariel Hall. "We welcome residents to take an interest in what happens in Canyon Lake and hear more from the panel of experts."

The Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Task Force says it has made significant strides to improve water quality in Canyon Lake through alum treatment applications.

Following the fifth alum treatment, a preliminary report will be compiled to suggest next steps to improving conditions in Canyon Lake. The TMDL Task Force says that, while alum cannot be entirely eliminated, the alum applications have been proven effective and possibly future alum treatments will likely be suggested.

Mark Shorne summarizes how the alum treatments work by saying, "Historically, Canyon Lake has been known to suffer from algal blooms. Because of nitrogen and phosphorus that enters the lake through water runoff, the lake suffers from an excess amount of nutrients. These nutrients encourage algae growth. When the alum is added to the lake, it immediately binds to the phosphorus, which reduces the opportunity for algae growth."

In order to comply with water quality regulations enforced by the State through the local Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, the TMDL Task Force has been using a state-funded grant to continue alum water treatments in Canyon Lake.

The Task Force evaluated several options during the CEQA process and determined that alum application provides the best option as a step to effectively treat the entire lake in a timely manner with minimal impact to Canyon Lake residents.

Funding for the alum applications has been provided by a state grant and by the TMDL Task Force, which consists of cities, the County of Riverside, agriculture and dairy conditions and other organizations in the San Jacinto River watershed.

Implementation of the alum project is being coordinated by the City of Canyon Lake, the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, LEJWA, the TMDL Task Force and the Canyon Lake Property Owners Association.

LEJWA is a joint powers authority entrusted with state and local funds to improve water quality and wildlife habitats in Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake and the surrounding San Jacinto watershed. For more information about LEJWA, visit www.mysanwaterdistrict.com.

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THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE

NEWS

Treatments that bring clarity to Canyon Lake's water called 'amazing'

Series of treatments intended to reduce nutrients and fight algae

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BY MICHAEL J. WILLIAMS / STAFF WRITER

Published: Sept. 24, 2015 Updated: 5:03 p.m.



COURTESY OF AQUATECHNEX

ALUM TREATMENTS

What: The fifth and final treatment of Canyon Lake with alum ends today.

Purpose: Infusing the lake with alum reduces algae content and improves clarity.

How: Alum molecules bond with algae-feeding phosphorus and drop to the bottom of the lake, rendering the nutrient inactive.

Who: The Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority used a state grant to hire Aquatechnex to do the work.

Info:
canyonlakealum.wordpress.com

A series of alum applications launched in Canyon Lake 21 1/2 years ago is expected to wrap up today, and lake observers say the doses appear to have been effective.

"I cannot say enough about how much it has improved the clarity of our water and the quality of our water," said Canyon Lake Councilwoman Vicki Warren, the city's representative to the Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds Authority.

Warren said she last visited the lake Sunday.

"When you empty out a bottle of water and refill it with lake water, you cannot tell the difference," she said. "It's amazing."

While it will take months for marine biologists to analyze samples and deliver a full report on the results, empirical evidence suggests the treatments dating from September 2013 have succeeded in lowering the lake's level of algae-feeding phosphorus, said authority administrator Mark Norton. He expects the doses to resume.

"This is our fifth and final one for this pilot stage," Norton said. "It is very likely that alum applications will continue as a lake quality improvement strategy for the future. That's my guess, based on the results that we're seeing."

Canyon Lake is typically prone to algae blooms spurred by phosphorus. The 380-acre lake, as well as Lake Elsinore, both in the San Jacinto River basin, have been classified by state water officials as impaired because of high levels of silt and nutrients, including phosphorus, suspended in their waters.

As a water purification agent, alum binds with phosphorus molecules, dragging them to the lake bottom and rendering them inert. The mineral has been used in cleaning up lakes throughout the country, including Big Bear Lake and Laguna Niguel Lake.

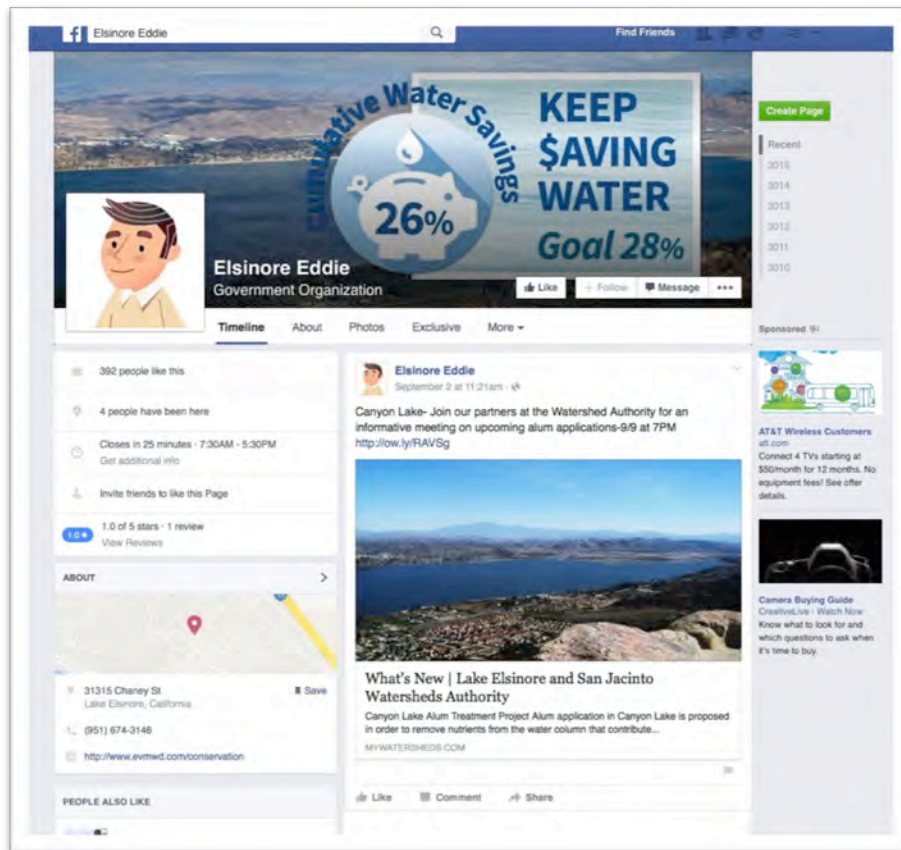
To address Canyon Lake's phosphorus content, the authority sought and won a half-million dollar grant from the state Department of Water Resources to finance the alum infusions.

The authority hired Aquatechnex to do the work, a process that takes up to four days each round. Other treatments occurred in the spring and fall 2014 and in April.

"Based on what we've seen from past applications, there have been remarkable improvements in reduced nutrients and water clarity," Norton said.

The authority was formed in 2000 with the goal of improving water quality and wildlife habitats in the watershed.

Contact the writer: 951-368-9690 or michaelwilliams@pe.com



The following article is related to the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake watershed. This was not secured by DeGrave Communications, is included for informational purposes.

THE PRESS ENTERPRISE

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LAKE ELSINORE: Whiskers Fishing Beach getting face-lift

Access and appearance of popular Lake Elsinore fishing beach is being improved with work now under way.

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5

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By MICHAEL J. WILLIAMS / STAFF WRITER

Published: Oct. 26, 2015 Updated: Oct. 26, 2015 3:24 p.m.

Whiskers Fishing Beach may be the most popular spot for casting a line into Lake Elsinore, given that it's one of only a handful of lakefront sites open to the public, free of charge and easy to reach.

Yet, it can be challenging to pull up a vehicle and stroll down to the beach, especially for people who may have difficulty negotiating steep, uneven terrain.

The city is remedying the troublesome access to the Lakeshore Drive beach by replacing the makeshift, sloping dirt parking area with a level, paved parking lot.

Other improvements planned as part of roughly \$250,000 project include solar lighting so early-morning and early-evening anglers can see and a paved walkway to the beach that is expected to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

"It's definitely going to improve what's here," said LC Paving & Sealing supervisor Jose Salinas, who was overseeing grading activity at the beach Tuesday, Oct. 27. "It's going to be ADA designed. It's going to look real good, in fact."

That same afternoon, Murrieta resident Miguel Zapien was having a snack in his shaded fishing chair at Whiskers. The beach is aptly christened after the nickname of the late Bill Tucker, legendary among locals for his lake knowledge.

Zapien said he regularly visits Whiskers because of the lake's serenity and picturesque scenery, which bring back his childhood memories of Lake Chapala, Mexico's largest freshwater lake. Though much smaller, Lake Elsinore, with about 3,000 surface acres, is the largest natural freshwater body in Southern California.

Zapien said the improvements should enhance the appearance and safety of the city-owned recreational area.

"I really think it's going to be very nice," he said.

Lake Elsinore Senior Management Analyst Nicole Dailey said the overarching goal is to turn Whiskers into an attractive destination similar to Elm Grove Beach, a few blocks southeast on Lakeshore.

"Whiskers is probably the top fishing destination in the city," she said. "We wanted to improve the area so all people can enjoy it at all hours. It was getting to the point where the parking lot wasn't safe or efficient enough to handle the crowds that were trying to park there."

Lake Elsinore's project engineering manager, Deepak Solanki, said the dirt lot descended from Lakeshore on a grade exceeding 5 percent, which is being eliminated.

Paving and striping will provide space for 22 vehicles, including two with handicapped access, offering more room than the old lot, Dailey said.

"It won't accommodate 20 cars now," Dailey said. "It's very difficult for people to safely enter and exit."

The project is targeted for completion by mid-January, though construction is subject to weather delays.

"Hopefully, we'll get a good chunk done before it starts raining," Salinas said.

Contact the writer: 951-368-9690 or michaelwilliams@pe

UPGRADING LAKE ELSINORE FISHING BEACH

What: Project under way to improve access and appearance to Lake Elsinore's Whiskers Fishing Beach

Where: Lakeshore Drive across from Townsend Street

Improvements:

- Dirt parking to be replaced by paved lot built with permeable pavers to filter water runoff from the area
- 20 standard and 2 handicapped parking stalls
- Ramp and sidewalk designed to Americans With Disabilities Act standards leading from parking

area to beach

- Installation of solar-powered LED lighting

Cost: About \$250,000

Contractor: LC Paving & Sealing of San Marcos

LA PRENSA

The Island Empire's Spanish Language Newspaper

Southern CA Spanish News

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What's this?

Do you get annoyed by the sound of someone chewing?

☐ Yes, ugh

☐ No, not really

☐ I'm not sure/have opinion

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MODERATED BY GREG JAFFE

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MORENO VALLEY: Firefighters battle house fire

RIVERSIDE: Fairmount park fire out, cause under investigation

CORONA: Overturned vehicle slows traffic on 91, 71 ramp

RIVERSIDE: Fairmount Park fire cleanup to last two days

MEDIA: With bankruptcy filing, local group bids for ownership of Freedom Communications

LESJWA BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 779

DATE: December 17, 2015

SUBJECT: Report on Audit for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2015

TO: LESJWA Board of Directors

FROM: Karen Williams, Chief Financial Officer

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors receive and file the FY 2014-15 Report on Audit prepared by White Nelson Diehl Evans, LLP, and direct staff to file the Report on Audit with respective government agencies as required by law.

DISCUSSION

Attached for your review, receipt, and filing is LESJWA's FY 2014-15 Report on Audit (Financial Statements) prepared by White Nelson Diehl Evans, LLP.

All government agencies and/or special districts must contract for an independent financial audit as required by California Government Code. In addition, because LESJWA has received State (SWRCB) grant funding, the independent audit must include additional work and reporting by the auditors testing LESJWA's internal control procedures for receipt of grant funding, to ensure compliance with respective State and Federal laws and regulations.

Staff is pleased to report that the financial statements presented herein contain no qualifications or reportable conditions. This indicates that LESJWA's financial reporting meets generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), is compliant with applicable State and Federal laws and regulations, and its internal controls are sufficient to safeguard against material errors or fraud.

The Audit report was sent to each of the member agency's financial staffs for review. After a review of the Audit Report, the financial staff did not feel it was necessary to meet and did not wish to make changes to the report.

Karen Williams will present the audit, and respond to questions the Board may have regarding LESJWA's Report on Audit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.

RESOURCES IMPACT

None.

KW:dm

Attachments:

1. LESJWA Management Report
2. LESJWA Annual Financial Report

Board of Directors
Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority
Riverside, California

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of the Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (the Authority) for the year ended June 30, 2015. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter on planning matters dated June 24, 2015. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Findings

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the Authority are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during the year. We noted no transactions entered into by the Authority during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected.

The most sensitive estimate affecting the Authority's financial statements is management's estimate of the fair market value of investments is based on market values provided by outside sources. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop this estimate in determining that it was reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosure affecting the financial statements was reported in Note 4 regarding the Authority's related party transactions with Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Significant Audit Findings (Continued)

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. No misstatements were detected as a result of our audit procedures.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated October 23, 2015.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the Authority's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the Authority's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison schedule, which is required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

We were not engaged to report on the organization information, which accompany the financial statements but is not RSI. We did not audit or perform other procedures on this other information and we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Restriction on Use

This information is intended solely for the use of the Board of Directors and management of the Authority and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

White Nelson Reed Evans LLP

Irvine, California
October 23, 2015

Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority



City of Lake Elsinore • City of Canyon Lake • County of Riverside
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District • Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

**WITH REPORT ON AUDIT
BY INDEPENDENT
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority



City of Lake Elsinore • City of Canyon Lake • County of Riverside
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District • Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority

Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority

Board of Directors as of June 30, 2015

| <u>Representing</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Appointment</u> |
|--|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| City of Lake Elsinore | Robert E. Magee | Chair | April 2010 |
| Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority | Brenda Dennstedt | Vice Chair | June 2015 |
| Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District | Phil Williams | Treasurer | February 2001 |
| City of Canyon Lake | Vicki Warren | Director | February 2015 |
| County of Riverside | Kevin Jeffries | Director | February 2013 |

Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority

Mark Norton, Authority Administrator

11615 Sterling Avenue

Riverside, CA 92503 • (951) 354-4220

www.mywatersheds.com

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

| | <u>Page Number</u> |
|--|------------------------|
| Table of Contents | i |
| Financial Section: | |
| Independent Auditors' Report | 1 - 3 |
| Management's Discussion and Analysis (Required Supplementary Information) | 4 - 11 |
| Basic Financial Statements: | |
| Government-Wide Financial Statements: | |
| Statement of Net Position | 12 |
| Statement of Activities | 13 |
| Fund Financial Statements: | |
| Balance Sheet - Governmental Fund | 14 |
| Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund | 15 |
| Notes to the Basic Financial Statements | 16 - 26 |
| Required Supplementary Information: | |
| Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund | 27 |
| Note to Required Supplementary Information | 28 |
| Other Information: | |
| Organization Information | 29 |
| Report on Internal Control and Compliance: | |
| Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> | 30 - 31 |

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority
Riverside, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of the Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (the Authority) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the State Controller's Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and major fund of the Authority as of June 30, 2015 and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as well as the accounting systems prescribed by the State Controller's Office and State regulations governing Special Districts.

OTHER MATTERS:

Partial Summarized Comparative Information

The financial statements include partial year comparative information. Such information does not include all of the information required to constitute a presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2014 from which such partial information was derived.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the budgetary comparison schedule, identified as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) in the accompanying table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the RSI in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during the audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The organization information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The organization information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 23, 2015, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

White Nelson Dick Evans LLP

Irvine, California
October 23, 2015

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Authority

The Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (the Authority or LESJWA) was formed in 2000 pursuant to the provisions of Article 1, Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1 of the Government Code of the State of California relating to the joint exercise of powers common to public agencies. The Authority was formed for the purpose of implementing projects and programs to improve the water quality and habitat of Lake Elsinore and its back basin consistent with the Lake Elsinore Management Plan, and to rehabilitate and improve the San Jacinto and Lake Elsinore Watersheds and the water quality of Lake Elsinore in order to preserve agricultural land, protect wildlife habitat, and protect and enhance recreational resources, all for the benefit of the general public. In April 2010, the LESJWA Board revised its organizational mission to set an equal emphasis on improving Canyon Lake water quality as with Lake Elsinore and the watersheds.

The Authority's five member agencies are the City of Lake Elsinore, City of Canyon Lake, County of Riverside, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD), and Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA).

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Authority is a special purpose government (special district). Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are presented in the format prescribed for governmental funds by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The Authority has one governmental fund, the general fund.

These financial statements consist of four interrelated statements designed to provide the reader with relevant, understandable data about the Authority's financial condition and operating results. The Authority's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The statement of net position presents information on all the Authority's assets and liabilities, with the differences between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Authority's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flow in future fiscal periods.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 12 and 13 of this report.

Fund financial statements. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance each provide a reconciliation to facilitate a comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found on page 14 -15 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 16 - 26 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Authority, assets exceeded liabilities by \$738,871 at June 30, 2015.

Net Position

| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Current Assets | \$ 840,261 | \$ 490,644 | \$ 419,006 |
| Total Assets | 840,261 | 490,644 | 419,006 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Current Liabilities | 101,390 | 36,643 | 26,605 |
| Total Liabilities | 101,390 | 36,643 | 26,605 |
| Net Position | | | |
| Unrestricted | 738,871 | 454,001 | 392,401 |
| Total Net Position | \$ 738,871 | \$ 454,001 | \$ 392,401 |

The following denotes explanations on some of the changes between fiscal years, as compared in the table above.

- The \$349,617 increase in current assets is due to an increase in cash and investments. Cash increased because both member agency and TMDL contributions were increased from the prior year. Many of the TMDL projects were delayed so the cash was still available at the end of the year.
- The \$64,747 increase in liabilities is due to an increase in accounts payable and related party payables. Many of the TMDL projects were delayed until early spring. Many of the invoices for that work were received at the end of June increasing accounts payable at the end of the year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Categories of Net Position

The Authority is required to present its net position in three categories: Net Investment in Capital Assets; Restricted; and Unrestricted.

Invested in Capital Assets

At June 30, 2015, the Authority did not have any net investment in capital assets.

Restricted

At June 30, 2015, the Authority did not have any restricted net position.

Unrestricted

At June 30, 2015, the Authority had unrestricted net position of \$738,871.

Change in Net Position

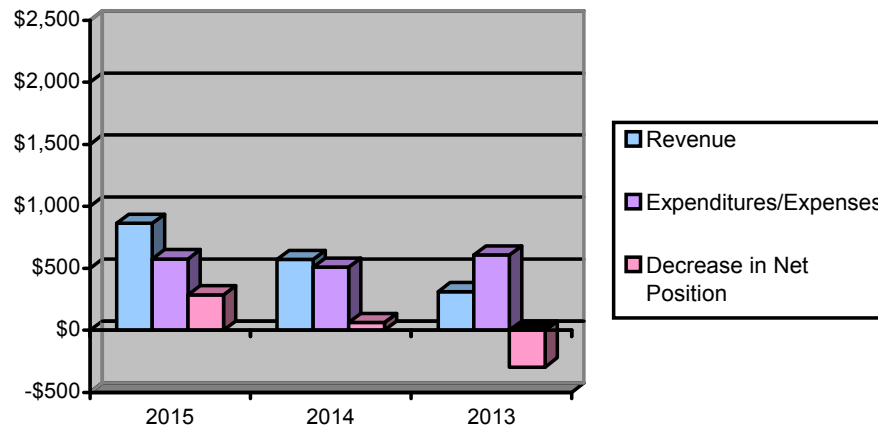
Overall, the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, resulted in an increase in net position of \$284,870, a \$223,270 increase from the previous year. The budget included the use of reserves to fund JPA operations.

Changes in Net Position

| Item Category | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Amount | Amount | Amount |
| Program Revenues | \$ 760,325 | \$ 519,698 | \$ 259,743 |
| General Revenues | 101,415 | 51,069 | 51,871 |
| Total Revenues | 861,740 | 570,767 | 311,614 |
| Total Expenses | 576,870 | 509,167 | 606,954 |
| Change in Net Position | 284,870 | 61,600 | (295,340) |
| Beginning Net Position | 454,001 | 392,401 | 687,741 |
| Ending Net Position | \$ 738,871 | \$ 454,001 | \$ 392,401 |

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Decrease in Net Position (In thousands)



Revenues

Combined revenues for the fiscal year totaled \$861,740 an increase of \$290,973, or 51%, more than the prior fiscal year. The following table presents a comparison of revenues by category for the fiscal years 2015, 2014, and 2013.

Revenues – Government Wide

| Revenue Category | 2015 | | 2014 | | 2013 | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Amount | % of Total | Amount | % of Total | Amount | % of Total |
| Capital and Operating Grants | \$ 760,325 | 88.24% | \$ 519,698 | 91.05% | \$ 259,743 | 83.35% |
| Member Contributions | 100,000 | 11.60% | 50,000 | 8.76% | 50,000 | 16.05% |
| Interest Earnings | 1,415 | 0.16% | 1,069 | 0.19% | 1,871 | 0.60% |
| Total Revenues | \$ 861,740 | 100.00% | \$ 570,767 | 100.00% | \$ 311,614 | 100.00% |

The following denotes explanations on some of the changes between fiscal years, as compared in the table above.

- The \$240,627 increase in capital and operating grants is due to an increase in TMDL Task Force contributions from the fiscal year ended 2014 and receipt of a Proposition 84 grant.
- The \$50,000 increase in member contributions is due to EVMWD, City of Lake Elsinore, and the County of Riverside agreeing to contribute an additional \$10,000 in contributions each. Riverside County Flood Control also agreed to contribute \$20,000 to help cover administrative costs.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Expenses

Combined expenditures for the fiscal year totaled \$576,870, an increase of \$67,703, or 13.3%, more than the prior fiscal year. The following table presents a comparison of expenditures by category for the fiscal years 2015, 2014, and 2013.

Expenses – Government Wide

| Expense Category | 2015 | | 2014 | | 2013 | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Amount | % of Total | Amount | % of Total | Amount | % of Total |
| Administrative | \$ 207,099 | 35.90% | \$ 164,902 | 32.39% | \$ 179,262 | 29.53% |
| Contract Labor | 1,313 | 0.23% | 1,225 | 0.24% | 1,700 | 0.28% |
| Consulting | 368,405 | 63.86% | 342,994 | 67.36% | 247,266 | 40.74% |
| Task Force Credit | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 178,671 | 29.44% |
| Interest Expense | 53 | 0.01% | 46 | 0.01% | 55 | 0.01% |
| Total Expenses | \$ 576,870 | 100.00% | \$ 509,167 | 100.00% | \$ 606,954 | 100.00% |

The following denotes explanations on some of the changes between fiscal years, as compared in the table above.

- The \$42,197 increase in administrative costs is due to the TMDL Task Force increasing their budget and adding additional activities.
- The \$25,411 increase in consulting costs is due to an increased effort in the TMDL Task Force from the fiscal year ended 2014. The Task Force increased planned activities over what was originally budgeted.

Financial Analysis of the Authority's Funds

As noted earlier, the Authority uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Authority's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of resources that are available for spending. Such information is useful in assessing the Authority's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. The governmental fund reported by the Authority is the Authority's general fund.

As of the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Authority's general fund reported an ending fund balance of \$738,871, an increase of \$284,870 or 62.7% as compared to the prior year. All of the fund balance constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the Authority's discretion.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Authority. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance of the general fund was \$738,871, which was also the total fund balance. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balances and total fund balance to total fund expenditures.

Unreserved fund balance represents 128.1% of total general fund expenditures of \$576,870. The prior year comparison for unreserved fund balance to total general fund expenditures is 89.2%.

The fund balance in the Authority's general fund increased by \$284,870 during the fiscal year due to several factors:

- Additional member contributions were received from the member agencies to cover costs instead of using reserves to fund operations.
- Increased contributions for funding the TMDL Task Force because of added activities.
- Receipt of Proposition 84 grant funds to cover some of the costs normally covered by the TMDL Task Force contributions.

Overall, the general fund's performance resulted in revenues exceeding expenditures in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, by \$284,870. In the prior year, general fund expenditures exceeded revenues by \$61,600.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

General Fund Budgetary Variances

The Authority's final budget of the general fund did not change from the original budget. The following table presents a comparison of original budgeted amounts versus the actual amounts incurred by category for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

Budget versus Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

| | Budgeted Amounts Original and Final | Actual Amounts Budgetary and GAAP Basis | Variance with Budget Positive (Negative) |
|--|--|--|---|
| Revenues | | | |
| Capital and Operating Grants | \$ 654,892 | \$ 760,325 | \$ 105,433 |
| Member Contributions | 70,000 | 100,000 | 30,000 |
| Interest Earnings | 800 | 1,415 | 615 |
| Total Revenues | 725,692 | 861,740 | 136,048 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Administrative | 177,140 | 207,099 | (29,959) |
| Contract Labor | - | 1,313 | (1,313) |
| Consulting | 569,634 | 368,405 | 201,229 |
| Interest Expense | 50 | 53 | (3) |
| Total Expenses | 746,824 | 576,870 | 169,954 |
| Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures | \$ (21,132) | \$ 284,870 | \$ 306,002 |
| Fund Balances - Beginning of Year | | 454,001 | |
| Fund Balances - End of Year | | \$ 738,871 | |

The following denotes explanations on some of the significant budget variances, as compared in the table above.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

- The \$105,433 positive variance for capital and operating grants is due to the TMDL task force increasing the budget for the fiscal year ended 2015, therefore increasing the needed contributions.
- The \$30,000 positive variance for member contributions is due to EVMWD, City of Lake Elsinore, and the County of Riverside agreeing to increase their member agency contributions by \$10,000 each.
- The \$201,229 positive variance for consulting is due to expenses on a number of TMDL Task Force projects that were postponed until late spring at the request of the TMDL Task Force and those that were started had far lower costs than originally projected due to receiving competitive bids.
- The \$29,959 negative variance for general and administrative costs is due to the TMDL Task Force increasing the planned activities and budget. Both consulting and labor costs were increased to take on the additional activities.

Existing Capital Assets

The Authority did not have any capital assets as of June 30, 2015.

Future Capital Improvements

The Authority does not have any plans for future capital improvements.

Long-Term Debt

The Authority did not have any long-term debt as of June 30, 2015.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2015
(With comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

| | Governmental Activities | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| ASSETS: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2) | \$ 759,875 | \$ 488,286 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 395 | 290 |
| Accounts receivable | 77,829 | - |
| Prepaid insurance | 2,162 | 2,068 |
| | | |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 840,261 | 490,644 |
| | | |
| LIABILITIES: | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 47,778 | 22,592 |
| Related party payable (Note 4) | 24,772 | 14,051 |
| Unearned revenue | 28,840 | - |
| | | |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 101,390 | 36,643 |
| | | |
| NET POSITION: | | |
| Unrestricted | 738,871 | 454,001 |
| | | |
| TOTAL NET POSITION | \$ 738,871 | \$ 454,001 |

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015
(With comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014)

| | Governmental Activities | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| EXPENSES: | | |
| Administrative | \$ 207,099 | \$ 164,902 |
| Contract labor | 1,313 | 1,225 |
| Consulting | 368,405 | 342,994 |
| Interest expense | 53 | 46 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | 576,870 | 509,167 |
| PROGRAM REVENUES: | | |
| Capital and operating grants | 760,325 | 519,698 |
| TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES | 760,325 | 519,698 |
| NET PROGRAM REVENUES | 183,455 | 10,531 |
| GENERAL REVENUES: | | |
| Member contributions | 100,000 | 50,000 |
| Interest earnings | 1,415 | 1,069 |
| TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES | 101,415 | 51,069 |
| CHANGE IN NET POSITION | 284,870 | 61,600 |
| NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR | 454,001 | 392,401 |
| NET POSITION - END OF YEAR | \$ 738,871 | \$ 454,001 |

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUND

June 30, 2015

| | <u>General Fund</u> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ASSETS: | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 759,875 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 395 |
| Accounts receivable | 77,829 |
| Prepaid insurance | <u>2,162</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | <u><u>\$ 840,261</u></u> |
| LIABILITIES: | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ 47,778 |
| Related party payable | 24,772 |
| Unearned revenue | <u>28,840</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | <u>101,390</u> |
| FUND BALANCE (NOTE 3): | |
| Nonspendable | 2,162 |
| Unassigned | <u>736,709</u> |
| TOTAL FUND BALANCE | <u>738,871</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE | <u><u>\$ 840,261</u></u> |

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

| | <u>General Fund</u> |
|--|--------------------------|
| REVENUES: | |
| Capital and operating grants | \$ 760,325 |
| Member contributions | 100,000 |
| Interest earnings | <u>1,415</u> |
| TOTAL REVENUES | <u>861,740</u> |
| EXPENDITURES: | |
| Administrative | 207,099 |
| Contract labor | 1,313 |
| Consulting | 368,405 |
| Interest expense | <u>53</u> |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | <u>576,870</u> |
| EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES | 284,870 |
| FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR | <u>454,001</u> |
| FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR | <u><u>\$ 738,871</u></u> |

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

a. Organization and Purpose:

The Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (the Authority) was formed on April 5, 2000 pursuant to the provisions of Section 6500 of Article 1, Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1 of the Government Code of the State of California relating to the joint exercise of powers common to public agencies. The purpose of the Authority is to implement projects and programs to improve the water quality and habitat of Lake Elsinore and its back basin consistent with the Lake Elsinore Management Plan, and to rehabilitate and improve the San Jacinto and Lake Elsinore Watersheds and the water quality of Lake Elsinore in order to preserve agricultural land, protect wildlife habitat, and protect and enhance recreational resources, all for the benefit of the general public. Administrative costs are funded through equal contributions from each member agency. The five member agencies are the City of Lake Elsinore, City of Canyon Lake, County of Riverside, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, and Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority. The Authority is governed by a five-member Board of Directors.

b. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus:

The *basic financial statements* of the Authority are comprised of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to the basic financial statements

Government-wide Financial Statements:

These statements are presented on an *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, including capital assets, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. The types of transactions reported as program revenues for the Authority are to be reported in three categories, if applicable: 1) charges for services, 2) operating grants and contributions, and, 3) capital grants and contributions. Charges for services include revenues from customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function. Grant and contributions include revenues restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(CONTINUED)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

b. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus (Continued):

Governmental Fund Financial Statements:

These statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for all major governmental funds. The Authority has presented its General Fund, as its major fund, in this statement to meet the qualifications of GASB Statement No. 34.

Governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, current assets and liabilities are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance presents increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in fund balance. Under modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally 60-days after year-end) are recognized when due. The primary sources susceptible to accrual for the Authority are interest earnings, investment revenue and operating and capital grant revenues. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. However, exceptions to this rule include principal and interest on debt, which are recognized when due.

The Authority reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund - is a government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Authority, except those required to be accounted for in another fund when necessary.

c. Reconciliation of Fund Financial Statements to Government-wide Financial Statements:

In order to adjust the fund balance on the governmental (general) fund balance sheet to arrive at net position on the statement of net position, certain adjustments are required as a result of the differences in accounting basis and measurement focus between the government-wide and fund financial statements. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Authority did not have any adjustments to make.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(CONTINUED)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

d. New Accounting Pronouncements:

Current Year Standards:

GASB 68 - *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27"*, was required to be implemented in the current fiscal year did not impact the Authority.

GASB 69 - *"Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations"*, was required to be implemented in the current fiscal year did not impact the Authority.

GASB 71 - *"Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date, an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 68"*, was required to be implemented in the current fiscal year did not impact the Authority.

Pending Accounting Standards:

GASB has issued the following statements which may impact the Authority's financial reporting requirements in the future:

- GASB 72 - *"Fair Value Measurement and Application"*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2015.
- GASB 73 - *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68"*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2015 - except for those provisions that address employers and governmental nonemployer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of Statement 68, which are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2016.
- GASB 74 - *"Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans"*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2016.
- GASB 75 - *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions"*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017.
- GASB 76 - *"The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments"*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2015.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(CONTINUED)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

e. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. The Authority does not have any applicable deferred outflows of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Authority does not have any applicable deferred inflows of resources.

f. Net Position Flow Assumption:

Sometimes the Authority will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

It is the Authority's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

g. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Substantially all of Authority's cash is invested in interest bearing cash accounts. The Authority considers all highly liquid investments with initial maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

h. Investments and Investment Policy:

The Authority has adopted an investment policy directing the Authority Manager to deposit funds in financial institutions. Investments are to be made in the following area:

- Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(CONTINUED)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

h. Investments and Investment Policy (Continued):

Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as unrealized gains or losses and reported for that fiscal year. Investment income comprises interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation or sale of investments.

i. Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Bad Debt:

The Authority considers accounts receivable to be fully collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for doubtful accounts is not required.

j. Unearned Revenue:

Unearned revenue represents task force contributions budgeted for the next fiscal year received in the current fiscal year.

k. Budgetary Policies:

Prior to June 30th each fiscal year, the Authority adopts an annual appropriated budget for planning, control, and evaluation purposes. The budget includes proposed expenses and the means of financing them. Budgetary control and evaluation are affected by comparisons of actual revenues and expenses with planned revenues and expenses for the period. The Board approves total budgeted appropriations and any amendments to the appropriations throughout the year. Actual expenses may not exceed budgeted appropriations, except by 2/3 vote of the Board. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year. Encumbrance accounting is not used to account for commitments related to unperformed contracts for construction and services.

l. Net Position:

The financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as follows:

- **Net Investment in Capital Assets** - This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by any outstanding debt outstanding against the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. The Authority has no net investment in capital assets.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(CONTINUED)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

l. Net Position (Continued):

- **Restricted Net Position** - This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net position use through external constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Authority has no restricted net position.
- **Unrestricted Net Position** - This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of *net investment in capital assets* or *restricted*.

m. Fund Balance:

The financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance as non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the Authority is bound to honor constraints on how specific amounts can be spent.

- **Non-spendable fund balance** - amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not spendable in form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- **Restricted fund balance** - amounts with constraints placed on their use that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions enabling legislation.
- **Committed fund balance** - amounts that can only be used for specific purposes determined by formal action of the Authority's highest level of decision-making authority (the Board of Directors) and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner. The underlying action that imposed the limitation needs to occur no later than the close of the reporting period.
- **Assigned fund balance** - amounts that are constrained by the Authority's intent to be used for specific purposes. The intent can be established at either the highest level of decision-making, or by a body or an official designated for that purpose.
- **Unassigned fund balance** - the residual classification for the Authority's general fund that includes amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification is used only if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(CONTINUED)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

m. Fund Balance (Continued):

The Board of Directors established, modifies or rescinds fund balance commitments and assignments by passage of an ordinance or resolution. This is done through adoption of the budget and subsequent budget amendments that occur throughout the year.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned resources as they are needed.

Fund Balance Policy:

The Authority believes that sound financial management principles require that sufficient funds be retained by the Authority to provide a stable financial base at all times. To retain this stable financial base, the Authority needs to maintain an unrestricted fund balance in its funds sufficient to fund cash flows of the Authority and to provide financial reserves for unanticipated expenditures and/or revenue shortfalls of an emergency nature. Committed, assigned and unassigned fund balances are considered unrestricted.

The purpose of the Authority's fund balance policy is to maintain a prudent level of financial resources to protect against reducing service levels or raising taxes and fees because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures.

n. Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that effect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from the estimates.

o. Prior Year Data:

Selected information regarding the prior year has been included in the accompanying financial statements. This information has been included for comparison purposes only and does not represent a complete presentation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Authority's prior year financial statements, from which this selected financial data was derived.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(CONTINUED)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS:

Cash and Investments:

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2015 are classified in the Statement of Net Position as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ <u>759,875</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------------|

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2015 consist of the following:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Deposits with financial institution | \$ 200,662 |
| Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) | <u>559,213</u> |
| Total cash and investments | <u>\$ 759,875</u> |

Authorized Deposits and Investments:

Under provisions of the Authority's investment policy, and in accordance with Section 53601 of the California Government Code, the Authority may invest in certain types of investments as listed in Note 1h to the financial statements.

Custodial Credit Risk:

Custodial credit risk for *deposits* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code and the Authority's investment policy does not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. Of the Authority's bank balance, up to \$250,000 is federally insured and the remaining balance is collateralized in accordance with the Code; however, the collateralized securities are not held in the Authority's name.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(CONTINUED)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED):

Custodial Credit Risk (Continued):

The custodial credit risk for *investments* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Code and the Authority's investment policy contain legal and policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for investments. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools (such as LAIF).

Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The longer the maturity an investment has the greater its fair value has sensitivity to changes in market interest rates. The Authority's investment policy follows the Code as it relates to limits on investment maturities as a means of managing exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Investments in LAIF are considered highly liquid, as deposits can be converted to cash within 24 hours without loss of interest. As of June 30, 2015, the LAIF pool had a weighted average maturity of the following:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) | 239 days |
|-------------------------------------|----------|

Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization; however, LAIF is not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk:

The Authority's investment policy contains various limitations on the amounts that can be invested in any one governmental agency or non-governmental issuer as stipulated by the California Government Code. The Authority's deposit portfolio with LAIF is 74% of the Authority's total depository and investment portfolio as of June 30, 2015. There were no investments in any one non-governmental issuer that represent 5% or more of the Authority's total investments.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(CONTINUED)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED):

Investment in State Investment Pool:

The Authority is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the Authority's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the Authority's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

3. FUND BALANCE:

Fund balances are presented in the following categories: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned (see Note 1m for a description of these categories). A detailed schedule of fund balances and their funding composition at June 30, 2015 is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Nonspendable: | |
| Prepaid insurance | \$ 2,162 |
| Unassigned | <u>736,709</u> |
| Total fund balance | <u>\$ 738,871</u> |

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

The Authority contracts with one of its member agencies, the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA), to administer all of its accounting and administrative support. Total expenditures for administrative services provided by SAWPA for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 were \$198,476. Amounts paid to SAWPA for fiscal year 2014-2015 consisted of \$65,547 for salaries, \$30,086 for benefits, and \$102,843 for overhead allocation. At June 30, 2015 the amount due to SAWPA was \$24,772.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Authority has purchased various commercial insurance policies to manage the potential liabilities that may occur from the previously named sources.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(CONTINUED)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

6. OTHER REQUIRED INDIVIDUAL FUND DISCLOSURES:

Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations:

| | <u>Budget</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Variance with Final Budget</u> |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| General Fund: | | | |
| Administrative | \$ 177,140 | \$ 207,099 | \$ (29,959) |
| Contract labor | - | 1,313 | (1,313) |
| Interest expense | 50 | 53 | (3) |

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Grant Awards:

Grant funds received by the Authority are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could result in requests for reimbursements to the grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. Management of the Authority believes that such disallowances, if any, would not be significant.

Litigation:

In the ordinary course of operations, the Authority is subject to claims and litigation from outside parties. After consultation with legal counsel, the Authority believes the ultimate outcome of such matters, if any, will not materially affect its financial condition.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

Events occurring after June 30, 2015 have been evaluated for possible adjustments to the financial statements or disclosure as of October 23, 2015, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

| | Budgeted Amounts | | | Actual Budgetary Basis | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---|
| | Adopted Original | Board Approved Changes | Final | | |
| REVENUES: | | | | | |
| Capital and operating grants | \$ 654,892 | \$ - | \$ 654,892 | \$ 760,325 | \$ 105,433 |
| Member contributions | 70,000 | - | 70,000 | 100,000 | 30,000 |
| Interest earnings | 800 | - | 800 | 1,415 | 615 |
| TOTAL REVENUES | 725,692 | - | 725,692 | 861,740 | 136,048 |
| EXPENDITURES: | | | | | |
| Administrative | 177,140 | - | 177,140 | 207,099 | (29,959) |
| Contract labor | - | - | - | 1,313 | (1,313) |
| Consulting | 569,634 | - | 569,634 | 368,405 | 201,229 |
| Interest expense | 50 | - | 50 | 53 | (3) |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | 746,824 | - | 746,824 | 576,870 | 169,954 |
| EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES | (21,132) | \$ - | (21,132) | 284,870 | 306,002 |
| FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR | 454,001 | | 454,001 | 454,001 | - |
| FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR | \$ 432,869 | | \$ 432,869 | \$ 738,871 | \$ 306,002 |

See accompanying note to required supplementary information.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

1. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY DATA:

The Authority follows specific procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. Each year the Authority's Authority Manager and Executive Secretary prepare and submit an operating budget to the Board of Directors for the General Fund no later than June of each year. The basis used to prepare the budget does not differ substantially from the modified accrual basis of accounting. The adopted budget becomes operative on July 1. The Board of Directors must approve all supplemental appropriations to the budget and transfers between major accounts. The Authority's annual budget is presented as a balanced budget (inflows and reserves equal outflows and reserves) adopted for the General Fund at the detailed expenditure-type level.

The Authority presents a comparison of the annual budget to actual results for the General Fund at the functional expenditure-type major object level for financial reporting purposes. The budgeted expenditure amounts represent the adopted budget plus supplemental budget adoptions due to the capital and operating grants that were awarded after the initial budget was adopted.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

ORGANIZATION

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

State of Organization

The Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (the Authority) is a Joint Exercise of Powers Agency created to implement projects and programs to improve the water quality and habitat in order to preserve agricultural land, protect wildlife habitat, and protect and enhance recreational resources, all for the benefit of the general public.

The Authority was authorized and empowered by the Joint Exercise of Powers pursuant to the provisions of Section 6500 of Article 1, Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1 of the Government Code of the State of California.

Agency Members

City of Canyon Lake
City of Lake Elsinore
County of Riverside
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority

Date of Membership

April 5, 2000
April 5, 2000
April 5, 2000
April 5, 2000
April 5, 2000

Board of Directors

Vicki Warren
Robert E. Magee
Kevin Jeffries
Phil Williams
Brenda Dennstdt

Agency Members

City of Canyon Lake
City of Lake Elsinore
County of Riverside
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority

Executive Staff

Mark Norton, Authority Administrator
Karen Williams, CFO SAWPA

Legal Counsel

Aklufi and Wysocki

Auditor

White Nelson Diehl Evans LLP
Certified Public Accountants

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS AND COMPLIANCE

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Board of Directors
Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority
Riverside, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of the Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (the Authority) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 23, 2015.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Authority's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weakness. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

White Nelson Dick Evans LLP

Irvine, California
October 23, 2015

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LESJWA BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 780

DATE: December 17, 2015

SUBJECT: Phase 2 TMDL Compliance Monitoring Program

TO: LESJWA Board of Directors

FROM: Mark Norton, P.E., Authority Administrator

RECOMMENDATION

The Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Task Force Technical Advisory Committee and LESJWA staff recommends that the Board of Directors approve Change Order No. 1 to Task Order No. AMEC160-01 with AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. for an amount not-to-exceed \$31,500. This Change Order provides additional technical support to the LE&CL TMDL Task Force for the following:

- 1) Modification of the nutrient TMDL In-Lake Monitoring Design
- 2) Management of Historical In-lake Water Quality Monitoring Data
- 3) Interim TMDL Compliance Assessment report preparation.

DISCUSSION

To address the need for additional technical support in the implementation of activities relating to the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Phase 2 Compliance Monitoring program, the members of the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Task Force Technical Advisory Committee recommend a change order for AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. to conduct the following:

- 1) Modification of the nutrient TMDL In-Lake Monitoring Design
Request by Regional Board staff asking modify the recently approved Phase 2 Compliance Monitoring Plan to increase summer sampling frequency in the lakes. The Task Force has proposed adding two additional monitoring events (for a total of 8 events per year) into the Lake Elsinore portion of the Nutrient TMDL Water Quality Compliance Monitoring Program, starting in 2016.
- 2) Management of Historical In-lake Water Quality Monitoring Data
Enhance the usability of historical in-lake water quality data for inclusion in TMDL technical documents to support the update of the nutrient TMDLs and upload into the State's database.
- 3) Interim TMDL Compliance Assessment report preparation
Conduct analyses of historical in-lake and watershed-wide storm water quality data to support the preparation of the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake 2015 Interim Compliance Assessment Report to the Regional Board.

The attached Change Order details the additional work by AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. to support the LE&CL TMDL Task Force in tasks related to the Phase 2 Compliance Monitoring program. Included with this Task Order is a scope of work and budget providing a detailed description of support services to be performed by the consultant through FY 2015-18.

BACKGROUND

In June 2015, members of the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Task Force Technical Advisory Committee recommended the selection of AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. to conduct the Phase 2 nutrient TMDL Compliance monitoring program in response to a request for proposals.

Through this agreement, AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. will provide the following services to the LE&CL TMDL Task Force, as described in the April 2015, Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Phase 2 Compliance Monitoring Work Plan:

- Wet season watershed-wide compliance monitoring
- Bi-monthly in-lake monitoring for Lake Elsinore
- Bi-monthly in-lake monitoring for Canyon Lake
- Contract and coordinate with Babcock laboratories for analytical laboratory services
- Coordinate with EVMWD on data sondes operating in Lake Elsinore
- Contract and coordinate with Blue Water Satellite for bi-monthly analyses of in-lake chlorophyll-a using satellite imagery
- Coordinate with RCFC&WCD staff on tracking weather for wet season storm events
- Prepare for submittal to the Regional Board, annual TMDL Water Quality Compliance Monitoring Reports.
- Provide status updates to the TMDL Task Force.

RESOURCES IMPACT

The TMDL Task Force FY 2015-16 Budget provided a budget of \$215,000 to conduct watershed-wide nutrient compliance monitoring and related monitoring support activities. All staff contract administration time for this contract will be taken from the TMDL budget and funded by the TMDL Stakeholders.

MN/RW/dm

Attachment:

1. Change Order No. AMEC160-01

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

CHANGE ORDER NO. 1 To Task Order No. AMEC160-01

CONSULTANT: AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure **VENDOR NO.** 1734
9210 Sky Park Court
San Diego, CA 92123

PROJECT: San Jacinto Watershed-wide Nutrient TMDL Monitoring

COST: \$31,429

REQUESTED BY: Rick Whetsel, Sr. Watershed Manager December 17, 2015

FINANCE: _____
Karen Williams, CFO Date

FINANCING SOURCE: Acct. Coding: 160-TMDL-6113-01
Acct. Description: TMDL Task Force

BOARD AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED: YES (X) NO ()
Memo #LES780

Funding for this work previously was authorized 6-18-15; Board Memo No.771

Contractor is hereby directed to provide the extra work necessary to comply with this change order.

DESCRIPTION / JUSTIFICATION OF CHANGE: Consultant to provide additional technical support in the implementation of activities relating to the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Phase 2 Compliance Monitoring program, as further detailed in Attachment A. These include:

1. Modification of the nutrient TMDL in-lake monitoring design.
2. Management of historical In-lake water quality monitoring data.
3. Interim TMDL compliance assessment report preparation

CHANGE IN CONTRACT TIME: None. June 30, 2016

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| CHANGE IN TASK ORDER PRICE: | Original Task Order Amount | \$150,805* |
| | Change Order No. 1 Amount | <u>\$ 31,429</u> |
| | Amended Contract Total | \$182,234 |

**The total contract value is for \$452,415, to be divided equally per task order among the three fiscal years of 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18.*

ACCEPTANCE:

Contractor accepts the terms and conditions stated above as full and final settlement of any claims arising from or related to this Change Order. Contractor agrees to perform the above described work in accordance with the above terms and in compliance with applicable sections of the Contract Specifications. This Change Order is hereby agreed to, accepted and approved, all in accordance with the General Provisions of the Contract Specifications.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

Robert Magee, LESJWA Chair Date

AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE, INC.

(Signature) Date

Typed/Printed Name



December 8, 2015

Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA)
11615 Sterling Avenue
Riverside, CA 92503

Attention: Rick Whetsel

Subject: **Scope of Work Change Order Request**
Lake Elsinore & Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Phase 2 Water Quality Compliance
Monitoring Program

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this change order request is three-fold: 1) to include a modification of the in-lake TMDL compliance sampling frequency in Lake Elsinore & Canyon Lake as requested by the Santa Ana Regional Water Board (SARWB), 2) to provide a description and costs for extended scope database and QA/QC related efforts requested of Amec Foster Wheeler (Amec FW) for historic TMDL-associated in lake monitoring efforts, and 3) to assist the Lake Elsinore Canyon Lake Task Force with completion of the Interim Compliance Assessment Report to also include historic data compilation and database support for other supporting studies in Lake Elsinore & Canyon Lake.

A scope of work (SOW) description is provided in Section 2.0, a schedule is presented in Section 3.0, and costs are summarized in Section 4.0.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

Task 1 – Modification of the Nutrient TMDL In-lake Monitoring Design:

Following a request by the Regional Board asking to increase summer sampling frequency in the lakes relative to that in the final TMDL Monitoring Work Plan, the Task Force has proposed adding two additional monitoring events (for a total of 8 events per year) into the Lake Elsinore portion of the Nutrient TMDL Water Quality Compliance Monitoring Program starting in 2016. The enhanced monitoring in Lake Elsinore is justified given the current TMDL criteria for chlorophyll-a, which is based on a summer average for this water body as opposed to an annual average for other constituents. Specifically, the Lake Elsinore monitoring will be modified to include monthly sampling during the summer months (June-September) and bi-monthly sampling during non-summer months (October-May). All other aspects of the sampling design will remain unchanged. In-lake monitoring of Canyon Lake will remain at the current six bi-monthly sampling events (see Table 1) unless specified otherwise, as all constituents for this water body including chlorophyll-a are based on annual average concentrations as opposed to a summer average.

Task 2 – Management of Historical In-Lake Water Quality Data:

To enhance the usability of historic monitoring data, at the request of Mr. Rick Whetsel representing the TMDL Task Force, Amec FW has conducted a thorough QA/QC review of available in-lake field and laboratory analytical water quality data for both Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake spanning a period between 2001 and 2012. This has included routine measures of general water quality characteristics (e.g.



pH, DO, temperature, conductivity, Secchi depth), and a variety of nutrient-related analytical data. This period of data collection includes efforts both prior to the adoption of the TMDL (May 2001 – May 2005), and post-adoption TMDL compliance monitoring efforts between April 2006 – June 2012. Data was provided to Amec FW by Mr. Rick Whetsel on August 19, 2015. Effort included a reorganization of station nomenclature to maintain consistency throughout the database, standardization of analyte names, identification of analyte concentration values outside of what would be considered expected ranges, and revision of analyte names to be compatible with CEDEN vocabulary. Once complete, this data will then be uploaded to the statewide CEDEN database. This effort has not yet included a QA/QC review and incorporation of *in situ* data collected by the EVMWD data sondes or other special studies.

Task 3 – Interim Compliance Assessment Report Including Data QA/QC and CEDEN Entry of Canyon Lake Alum Effectiveness Study and Compilation of Additional In-Lake Monitoring Data

Amec FW will assist Mr. Tim Moore in drafting the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake 2015 Interim Compliance Assessment Report. This report will summarize key findings to date with regard to water quality trends and TMDL compliance. This effort will also incorporate innovative methods to better assess key water quality parameters with respect to existing TMDL targets using both current and past compliance monitoring data along with supporting data from other sources (i.e. EVMWD data sondes and satellite imagery). Efforts will help identify more appropriate averaging methods and support the basis for revised future TMDL targets in support of the re-opener process. Specific tasks for Amec FW are not defined at this point, therefore this should be treated as an on-demand task with associated costs as a not-to-exceed value.

Two main subtasks the reporting effort include the following:

- 1) Conversion of all alum effectiveness monitoring data for Canyon Lake collected by Dr. Jim Noblet of California State University-San Bernardino into a single CEDEN compatible database including a QA/QC review for anomalous values and appropriate QA flags.
- 2) Compile a bibliography of available relevant studies related to water quality, sediment quality, and aquatic biological communities in Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake, along with a brief summary of key findings. This task will also include organizing and formatting of the literature into a searchable database, ideally as a part of the LESJWA website. Those datasets amendable to inclusion into a database will be identified.

3.0 SCHEDULE OF WORK

Table 1 summarizes the proposed monitoring schedule for Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake under the new revised sampling design.

Table 1: 2016 Proposed Revised Schedule of In-lake Monitoring

| Water Body | Month Monitored | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| Lake Elsinore | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● |
| Canyon Lake | | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● |



4.0 COST

Table 2 summarizes total estimated costs for the four change order tasks outlined above. The costs presented in Task 1 are those for the entire annual Nutrient TMDL Monitoring Program (i.e. watershed and in-lake monitoring). The total estimated cost for this change order including a monitoring frequency of six events in Canyon Lake and eight in Lake Elsinore is \$182,234. A more detailed comparison of the three costing scenarios related to lake monitoring frequency is provided as an attachment for reference including the following: 1) 6 events both lakes (original scope); 2) 8 events LE/6 events CL (proposed revision); and 3) 8 events both lakes (for reference if needed at a later date). The period of performance of this TO is from July 1, 2015 to December 31, 2016.

Table 2: Cost Estimate Summary

| Task | Labor | Total |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Revised Monitoring Design (Implemented annually) | --- | \$5,829 |
| 2. <u>Historical In-Lake Water Quality Data Management</u> | \$5,600 | \$5,600 |
| 3. Interim Compliance Assessment Report Incl. data QA/QC and CEDEN-compatible formatting of Alum Effectiveness Data for Canyon Lake, and Compilation of Additional In-Lake Monitoring Data | \$20,000 | \$20,000 |
| TOTAL | \$25,600 | \$31,429 |

na – not applicable

If you have any questions, please contact us at your convenience. We look forward to continuing our work with the LESJWA on these important projects.

Sincerely,

Chris Stransky
Amec Foster Wheeler
Project Manager

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LESJWA BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 781

DATE: December 17, 2015

SUBJECT: Revise and Update Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDLs

TO: LESJWA Board of Directors

FROM: Mark Norton, P.E., Authority Administrator

RECOMMENDATION

Staff and the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Task Force Technical Advisory Committee recommend that the Board of Directors authorize a General Services Agreement and Task Order No. CDM160-01 with CDM Smith, Inc. for an amount not-to-exceed \$300,000, to initiate the effort to Revise and Update Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDLs.

DISCUSSION

In response to a request for qualifications issued in October 2015, the members of the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Task Force Technical Advisory Committee unanimously recommend the selection of CDM Smith to lead the effort to revise and update the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake nutrient TMDLs. CDM Smith was selected by a proposal technical review committee composed of task force agencies based upon the consultant's substantial knowledge of the TMDLs and professional expertise of consultants assembled for their team. Four qualification statements with proposals were received from four firms, and interviews were conducted with the following firms: CDM Smith, Larry Walker & Associates and Tetra Tech. Based on the expertise provided by Tetra Tech particularly with working with EPA on TMDLs, the CDM Smith firm was recommended for the work with some support services to be provided by Tetra Tech as a subconsultant.

The General Services Agreement and Task Order with CDM Smith (attached) will initiate the effort to revise and update the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake nutrient TMDLs. Included with this initial Task Order is a scope of work and budget providing a detailed description of support services to be performed by the consultant within the next calendar year, as highlighted below:

- Task 1 – Prepare TMDL Technical Document chapters
 - Task 1.1 – Background / Problem Statement Chapter 1
 - Task 1.2 – Problem Statement Chapter 2
 - Task 1.3 – Numeric Targets Chapter 3
 - Task 1.4 – Source Analysis Chapter 4
 - Task 1.5 – Linkage Analysis Chapter 5
- Task 4 – Establish Administrative Record
- Task 6 – TMDL Task Force Meetings & Project Coordination

It is anticipated that the effort to revise and update the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake nutrient TMDLs will continue through to 2020, include several additional task orders with the majority of the consultant work to be completed by June 2018.

BACKGROUND

In June of 2015, the LECL Task Force petitioned the Santa Ana Water Board to reopen and revise the Nutrient TMDLs based on the wealth of new information developed over the last 10 years. The Santa Ana Water Board agreed to make this effort a high priority as part of the recent Triennial Review (R8-2015-0085). As part of this agreement, the LE/CL Task Force has accepted responsibility to develop the documentation needed to update and amend the Nutrient TMDL for Canyon Lake and Lake Elsinore.

The reason for the TMDL update is to reflect the significant amount of new data that has developed since the LECL-TMDL was first enacted. This information has fundamentally transformed our understanding of how nutrient loading affects the lakes under both natural, undeveloped and current land use conditions. The scientific studies commissioned by the Task Force have shown conclusively that many of the modeling assumptions used to develop the original TMDL were not accurate. Further, the land use has changed, regulatory policies and permits have been revised, and more specificity is needed to clarify compliance. The work by CDM Smith over the next three fiscal years will require significant scientific and regulatory justification for approval by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board and EPA

RESOURCES IMPACT

The TMDL Task Force FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 Budgets provide respective budgets of \$200,000 and \$300,000 to Revise and Update Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDLs. All staff contract administration time for this contract will be taken from the TMDL budget and funded by the TMDL Stakeholders.

MN/RW/dm

Attachment:

1. Agreement for Services
2. Task Order No. CDM
3. CDM Smith Scope of Work

AGREEMENT FOR SERVICES BY INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT

THIS AGREEMENT is made this **17th day of December, 2015** by and between the **Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (LESJWA)** whose address is 11615 Sterling Ave., Riverside, CA 92503, and **CDM Smith, Inc. ("Consultant")** whose address is 600 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 750, Los Angeles, CA 90017.

RECITALS

This Agreement is entered into on the basis of the following facts, understandings, and intentions of the parties to this Agreement:

A. LESJWA desires to engage the professional services of Consultant to perform such professional consulting services as may be assigned, from time to time, by LESJWA in writing.

B. Consultant agrees to provide such services pursuant to, and in accordance with, the terms and conditions of this Agreement and has represented and warrants to LESJWA that Consultant possesses the necessary skills, qualifications, personnel, and equipment to provide such services.

C. The services to be performed by Consultant shall be specifically described in one or more written Task Orders issued by LESJWA to Consultant pursuant to this Agreement.

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing Recitals and mutual covenants contained herein, LESJWA and Consultant agree as follows:

ARTICLE I **TERM OF AGREEMENT**

1.01 Term of Agreement. This agreement shall become effective on the date first above written and shall continue until **December 31, 2019**, unless extended or sooner terminated as provided for herein.

ARTICLE II **SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED**

2.01 Consultant agrees to provide such professional consulting services as may be assigned, from time to time, in writing by the Board and the Authority Administrator of LESJWA. Each such assignment shall be made in the form of a written Task Order. Each such Task Order shall include, but shall not be limited to, a description of the nature and scope of the services to be performed by Consultant, the amount of compensation to be paid, and the expected time of completion.

2.02 Consultant may, at Consultant's sole cost and expense, employ such competent and qualified independent professional associates, subcontractors, and consultants as Consultant deems necessary to perform each such assignment; provided, however, that Consultant shall not subcontract any of the work to be performed without the prior written consent of LESJWA.

ARTICLE III **COMPENSATION**

3.01 In consideration for the services to be performed by Consultant, LESJWA agrees to pay Consultant as provided for in each Task Order.

3.02 Each Task Order shall specify a total not-to-exceed sum of money and shall be based upon the regular hourly rates customarily charged by Consultant to its clients, as set forth on an exhibit to be attached to each Task Order issued to Consultant.

3.03 Consultant shall not be compensated for any services rendered nor reimbursed for any expenses incurred in excess of those authorized in any Task Order unless approved in advance by the Board of Directors and Authority Administrator of LESJWA, in writing.

3.04 Unless otherwise provided for in any Task Order issued pursuant to this Agreement, payment of compensation earned shall be made in monthly installments after receipt from Consultant of a timely, detailed, corrected, written invoice by LESJWA's Project Manager, describing, without limitation, the services performed, the time spent performing such services, the hourly rate charged therefore, and the identity of individuals performing such services for the benefit of LESJWA. Such invoices shall also include a detailed itemization of expenses incurred. Such invoices shall be received in LESJWA's office on or before the 15th day of the month, for payment on or about the 15th day of the following month. All payments are made on or about the 15th day of the month. Each such invoice shall be provided to LESJWA by Consultant within 15 days after the end of the month in which the services were performed.

ARTICLE IV **OBLIGATIONS OF CONSULTANT**

4.01 Consultant agrees to perform all assigned services in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement and those specified in each Task Order.

4.02 Except as otherwise provided for in each Task Order, Consultant will supply all personnel and equipment required to perform the assigned services.

4.03 Consultant shall be solely responsible for the health and safety of its employees and agents in performing the services assigned by LESJWA. Consultant hereby covenants and agrees to:

- a. Obtain a comprehensive general liability and automobile insurance policy, including contractual coverage, with combined single limits for bodily injury and property damage in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000.00. Such policy shall name LESJWA, and any other interested and related party designated by LESJWA, as an additional insured, with any right to subrogation waived as to LESJWA and such designated interested and related party;
- b. Obtain a policy of professional liability insurance in a minimum amount of \$1,000,000.00 per claim or occurrence to cover any negligent acts or omissions committed by Consultant, its employees and/or agents in the performance of any services for LESJWA;
- c. Comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations;
- d. Provide worker's compensation insurance or a California Department of Insurance-approved self-insurance program in an amount and form that meets all applicable Labor Code requirements, covering all persons or entities providing services on behalf of the Consultant's and all risks to such persons or entities.
- e. Consultant shall require any subcontractor that Consultant uses for work performed for LESJWA under this Agreement or related Task Order to obtain the insurance coverages specified above.
- f. Consultant hereby agrees to waive subrogation which any insurer of Consultant may seek to require from Consultant by virtue of the payment of any loss. Consultant shall obtain an endorsement that may be necessary to give effect to this waiver of subrogation. In addition, the Workers Compensation policy shall be endorsed with a waiver of subrogation in favor of LESJWA for all work performed by Consultant, and its employees, agents and subcontractors.

All such insurance policy or policies shall be issued by a responsible insurance company with a minimum A. M. Best Rating of "A-" Financial Category "X", and authorized and admitted to do business in, and regulated by, the State of California. If the insurance company is not admitted in the State of California, it must be on the List of Eligible Surplus Line Insurers (LESLI), shall have a minimum A.M. Best Rating of "A", Financial Category "X", and shall be domiciled in the United States, unless otherwise approved by LESJWA in writing. Each such policy of insurance shall expressly provide that it shall be

primary and noncontributory with any policies carried by LESJWA and, to the extent obtainable, such coverage shall be payable notwithstanding any act of negligence of LESJWA that might otherwise result in forfeiture of coverage. Evidence of all insurance coverage shall be provided to LESJWA prior to issuance of the first Task Order. Such policies shall provide that they shall not be canceled or amended without 30 day prior written notice to LESJWA. Consultant acknowledges and agrees that such insurance is in addition to Consultant's obligation to fully indemnify and hold LESJWA free and harmless from and against any and all claims arising out of an injury or damage to property or persons caused by the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of Consultant in performing services assigned by LESJWA.

4.04 Consultant hereby covenants and agrees that LESJWA, its officers, employees, and agents shall not be liable for any claims, liabilities, penalties, fines or any damage to property, whether real or personal, nor for any personal injury or death caused by, or resulting from, or claimed to have been caused by or resulting from, any negligent act or omission of Consultant. Further, Consultant hereby covenants and agrees to fully indemnify and save LESJWA, its agents, officers and employees, free and harmless from and against any and all of the foregoing liabilities or claims of any kind, and shall reimburse LESJWA for all costs or expenses that LESJWA incurs (including attorneys' fees) on account of any of the foregoing liabilities, including liabilities or claims made by reason of defects in the performance of consulting services pursuant to this Agreement, unless the liability or claim is proximately caused by LESJWA's negligent act or omission.

4.05 In the event that LESJWA requests that specific employees or agents of Consultant supervise or otherwise perform the services specified in each Task Order, Consultant shall ensure that such individual (or individuals) shall be appointed and assigned the responsibility of performing the services.

4.06 In the event Consultant is required to prepare plans, drawings, specifications and/or estimates, the same shall be furnished with a registered professional engineer's number and shall conform to local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations. Consultant shall obtain all necessary permits and approvals in connection with this Agreement, any Task Order or Change Order. However, in the event LESJWA is required to obtain such an approval or permit from another governmental entity, Consultant shall provide all necessary supporting documents to be filed with such entity, and shall facilitate the acquisition of such approval or permit.

ARTICLE V **OBLIGATIONS OF LESJWA**

- 5.01 LESJWA shall
- a. Furnish all existing studies, reports and other available data pertinent to each Task Order that are in LESJWA's possession;
 - b. Designate a person to act as liaison between Consultant and the Authority Administrator and Board of Directors of LESJWA.

ARTICLE VI **ADDITIONAL SERVICES, CHANGES AND DELETIONS**

6.01 During the term of this Agreement, the Board of Directors of LESJWA may, from time to time and without affecting the validity of this Agreement or any Task Order issued pursuant thereto, order changes, deletions, and additional services by the issuance of written Change Orders authorized and approved by the Board of Directors of LESJWA.

6.02 In the event Consultant performs additional or different services than those described in any Task Order or authorized Change Order without the prior written approval of the Board of LESJWA, Consultant shall not be compensated for such services.

6.03 Consultant shall promptly advise LESJWA as soon as reasonably practicable upon gaining knowledge of a condition, event, or accumulation of events, which may affect the scope and/or cost of services to be provided pursuant to this Agreement. All proposed changes, modifications, deletions, and/or requests for additional services shall be reduced to writing for review and approval or rejection by the Board of Directors of LESJWA.

6.04 In the event that LESJWA orders services deleted or reduced, compensation shall be deleted or reduced by a comparable amount as determined by LESJWA and Consultant shall only be compensated for services actually performed. In the event additional services are properly authorized, payment for the same shall be made as provided in Article III above.

ARTICLE VII
CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS:
CHANGE ORDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANT

7.01 In the event LESJWA authorizes Consultant to perform construction management services for LESJWA, Consultant may determine, in the course of providing such services, that a Change Order should be issued to the construction contractor, or Consultant may receive a request for a Change Order from the construction contractor. Consultant shall, upon receipt of any requested Change Order or upon gaining knowledge of any condition, event, or accumulation of events, which may necessitate issuing a Change Order to the construction contractor, promptly consult with the liaison, Authority Administrator and Board of LESJWA. No Change Order shall be issued or executed without the prior approval of the Board of Directors of LESJWA.

ARTICLE VIII
TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

8.01 In the event the time specified for completion of an assigned task in a Task Order exceeds the term of this Agreement, the term of this Agreement shall be automatically extended for such additional time as is necessary to complete such Task Order, and thereupon this Agreement shall automatically terminate without further notice.

8.02 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, LESJWA, at its sole option, may terminate this Agreement at any time by giving 10 day written notice to Consultant, whether or not a Task Order has been issued to Consultant.

8.03 In the event of termination, the payment of monies due Consultant for work performed prior to the effective date of such termination shall be paid after receipt of an invoice as provided in this Agreement.

ARTICLE IX
STATUS OF CONSULTANT

9.01 Consultant shall perform the services assigned by LESJWA in Consultant's own way as an independent contractor, and in pursuit of Consultant's independent calling, and not as an employee of LESJWA. Consultant shall be under the control of LESJWA only as to the result to be accomplished and the personnel assigned to perform services. However, Consultant shall regularly confer with LESJWA's liaison, Authority Administrator, and Board of Directors as provided for in this Agreement.

9.02 Consultant hereby specifically represents and warrants to LESJWA that the services to be rendered pursuant to this Agreement shall be performed in accordance with the standards customarily applicable to an experienced and competent professional consulting organization rendering the same or similar services. Further, Consultant represents and warrants that the individual signing this Agreement on behalf of Consultant has the full authority to bind Consultant to this Agreement.

ARTICLE X
AUDIT; OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS

10.01 All draft and final reports, plans, drawings, specifications, data, notes, and all other documents of any kind or nature prepared or developed by Consultant in connection with the performance of services assigned to it by LESJWA are the sole property of LESJWA, and Consultant shall promptly deliver all such materials to LESJWA. Consultant may retain copies of the original documents, at its option and expense.

10.02 Consultant shall retain and maintain, for a period not less than four years following termination of this Agreement, all time records, accounting records, and vouchers and all other records with respect to all matters concerning services performed, compensation paid and expenses reimbursed. At any time during normal business hours and as often as LESJWA may deem necessary, Consultant shall make available to LESJWA's agents for examination of all such records and will permit LESJWA's to audit, examine and reproduce such records.

ARTICLE XI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

11.01 This Agreement supersedes any and all previous agreements, either oral or written, between the parties hereto with respect to the rendering of services by Consultant for LESJWA and contains all of the covenants and agreements between the parties with respect to the rendering of such services in any manner whatsoever. Any modification of this Agreement will be effective only if it is in writing signed by both parties.

11.02 Consultant shall not assign or otherwise transfer any rights or interest in this Agreement without the prior written consent of LESJWA. Unless specifically stated to the contrary in any written consent to an assignment, no assignment will release or discharge the assignor from any duty or responsibility under this Agreement.

11.03 In the event Consultant is an individual person, and Consultant dies prior to completion of this Agreement or any Task Order issued hereunder, any monies earned that may be due Consultant from LESJWA as of the date of death will be paid to Consultant's estate.

11.04 Time is of the essence in the performance of services required hereunder. Extensions of time within which to perform services may be granted by LESJWA if requested by Consultant and agreed to in writing by LESJWA. All such requests must be documented and substantiated and will only be granted as the result of unforeseeable and unavoidable delays not caused by the lack of foresight on the part of Consultant.

11.05 Consultant shall comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations including those regarding nondiscrimination and the payment of prevailing wages.

11.06 LESJWA expects that Consultant will devote its full energies, interest, abilities and productive time to the performance of its duties and obligations under Agreement, and shall not engage in any other consulting activity that would interfere with the performance of Consultant's duties under this Agreement or create any conflicts of interest. If required by law, Consultant shall file Conflict of Interest Statements with LESJWA.

11.07 Any dispute which may arise by and between LESJWA and the Consultant, including the Consultant's associates, subcontractor or other consultants, shall be submitted to binding arbitration. Arbitration shall be conducted by the Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Service, Inc., or its successor, or any other neutral, impartial arbitration service that the parties mutually agree upon, in accordance with its rules in effect at the time of the commencement of the arbitration proceeding, and as set forth in this paragraph. The arbitrator must decide each and every dispute in accordance with the laws of the State of California, and all other applicable laws. The arbitrator's decision and award are subject to judicial review

11.08 During the performance of the Agreement, Consultant, and its subcontractors, shall not unlawfully discriminate, harass, or allow harassment against any employee or applicant for employment because of sex, race, color, ancestry, religious creed, national origin, physical disability (including HIV and AIDS), mental disability, medical condition (cancer), age (over 40), marital status, and denial of family care leave. Consultant, and its subcontractors, shall insure that the evaluation and treatment of their employees and applicants for employment are free from such discrimination and harassment. Consultant, and its subcontractors, shall comply with the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code, Section 12290 et seq.) and the applicable regulations promulgated thereunder (California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Section 7285 et seq.). The applicable regulations of the Fair Employment and Housing Commission implementing Government Code Section 12990 et seq., set forth in Chapter 5 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations are incorporated into this Agreement by reference and made a part hereof as if set forth in full. Consultant, and its subcontractors, shall give written notice of their obligations under this clause to labor organizations with which they have a collective bargaining or other agreement. Consultant shall include the non-discrimination and compliance provisions of this clause in all subcontracts to perform work under the Agreement.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

CDM SMITH, INC.

106

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY
TASK ORDER NO. CDM160-01

CONSULTANT: CDM Smith, Inc.
600 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 750
Los Angeles, CA 90017

VENDOR 1575

COST: \$300,000

PAYMENT: Monthly, upon receipt of proper invoice

REQUESTED BY: Rick Whetsel, Sr. Watershed Manager

December 17, 2015

FINANCE: _____
Karen Williams, CFO Date

FINANCING SOURCE: Acct. Coding 160-TMDL-6113-01
Acct. Description TMDL Task Force

BOARD AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED: YES (X) NO ()
Board Memo #781

This Task Order is issued by the Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (hereafter "LESJWA") to **CDM Smith, Inc.** (hereafter "Consultant") pursuant to the Agreement between LESJWA and Consultant entitled *Agreement for Services*, dated December 17, 2015 (*expires 12-31-2019*).

I. PROJECT NAME OR DESCRIPTION

Update and Revise the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDLs

II. SCOPE OF WORK / TASKS TO BE PERFORMED

Consultant shall provide all labor, materials, and equipment for the project to perform the task of providing technical support to the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force to assist the Task Force in updating and revising the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDLs as further detailed in the scope of work, Attachment A. This work includes the preparation of the following:

1. TMDL Technical Document
2. Substitute Environmental Document (SED)
3. Economic Analysis
4. Administrative Record

Consultant also shall prepare for and attend regular meetings of the TMDL Task Force in order to coordinate development of the various deliverables and report on current progress.

Please refer to Appendix X for acceptable deliverable formats

III. PERFORMANCE TIME FRAME

Consultant shall begin work within five days of the date this Task Order is signed by the Authorized Officer and shall complete performance of such services by or before **December 31, 2016**.

IV. LESJWA LIAISON

Rick Whetsel and/or Mark Norton shall serve as liaison between LESJWA and Consultant.

V. COMPENSATION

For all services rendered by Consultant pursuant to this Task Order, Consultant shall receive a total not-to-exceed sum of **\$300,000** in accordance with the rate schedule as shown in the Scope of Work. Payment for such services shall be made within 30 days upon receipt of proper invoices from Consultant, as required by the above-mentioned Agreement for Services.

The compensation to be paid herein is subject to LESJWA/SAWPA's receipt of funds for this Task Order from third parties. The Consultant shall limit activities to ensure not to expend funds that have been collected, and shall curtail activities, as required, to stay within the funds available. LESJWA/SAWPA will endeavor to obtain the funds needed to fully fund the scope of work.

VI. CONTRACT DOCUMENTS PRECEDENCE

In the event of a conflict in terms between and among the contract documents herein, the document item highest in precedence shall control. The precedence shall be:

- a. The Agreement for Services by Independent Consultant/Contractor.
- b. The Task Order or Orders issued pursuant to the Agreement, in numerical order.
- c. Exhibits attached to each Task Order, which may describe, among other things, the Scope of Work and compensation therefore.
- d. Specifications incorporated by reference.
- e. Drawings incorporated by reference.

In witness whereof, the parties have executed this Task Order on the date indicated below.

LAKE ELSINORE & SAN JACINTO WATERSHEDS AUTHORITY

Robert Magee, LESJWA Chair

Date

CDM SMITH, INC.

(Signature)

Date

Print or Type Name

Project Description

Canyon Lake and Lake Elsinore are on California's 303(d) list of Impaired Waterbodies due to excessive algae and low dissolved oxygen resulting from elevated nutrients concentrations. In December of 2004, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) adopted a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) to address these water quality impairments (R8-2004-0037). The TMDL established Final Causal Targets for nitrogen and phosphorus. The TMDL also established Interim and Final Targets for chlorophyll-*a* and dissolved oxygen. The TMDL specified Wasteload Allocations (WLA) for point sources and Load Allocations (LA) for non-point sources. Compliance with these allocations, and attainment of the Final Targets, is required by the end of 2020.

Immediately after the TMDL was approved, stakeholders in the watershed for a voluntary Task Force to manage and coordinate all implementation efforts. The Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake (LECL) Task Force is comprised of (a) representatives from Riverside County and all of the incorporated cities named in the TMDL; (b) representatives from the Western Riverside County Agricultural Coalition (WRCAC); and (c) several state and federal agencies. The LECL Task Force generally meets monthly and Santa Ana Water Board staff regularly attends these meetings.

In the decade since the TMDL was adopted, a number of critical implementation activities, approved by the Santa Ana Water Board, have been completed or are being carried out to support efforts to achieve compliance with the TMDL:

- LECL Task Force has implemented a comprehensive water quality monitoring program for both lakes and the surrounding watershed.
- LECL Task Force developed a long-term nutrient management strategy.
- MS4 co-permittees developed a Comprehensive Nutrient Reduction Plan (CNRP);
- WRCAC developed an Agricultural Nutrient Management Plan (AgNMP) for agricultural operators;
- Alum application program in Canyon Lake;
- Operation of Aeration/Mixing Systems in Lake Elsinore; and
- Initiation of numerous Best Management Practices (BMPs) throughout the watershed.

While working to achieve compliance with the Nutrient TMDLs, the LECL Task Force also provided significant financial support to update the water quality models used to develop the original TMDL. This includes more recent land use maps, more accurate watershed runoff models and more sophisticated in-lake models. Collectively, all of this effort has resulted in a better understanding of the various natural and anthropogenic factors that influence water quality in both lakes.

In June of 2015, the LECL Task Force petitioned the Santa Ana Water Board to reopen and revise the Nutrient TMDLs based on the wealth of new information developed over the last 10 years. The Santa Ana Water Board agreed to make this effort a high priority as part of the recent Triennial Review (R8-2015-0085). As part of this agreement, the LECL Task Force has accepted responsibility to develop the documentation needed to update and amend the Nutrient TMDL for Canyon Lake and Lake Elsinore. The Scope of Work described below will provide this needed documentation.

General Services Agreement

Overall Scope of Work

Task 1 - Prepare TMDL Technical Document

CDM Smith will prepare the TMDL Technical Document that provides the technical justification to support proposed changes to the current TMDL. This Technical Document will be similar in form and content to a similar report prepared by the Santa Ana Water Board to establish the original TMDLs (June 4, 2004). Table 1 summarizes the major chapters to be included in this report and expected content.

Table 1. Expected Content of TMDL Technical Document

| Chapter | Content |
|---|---|
| Chapter 1 – Background | Summarizes the current TMDL, Task Force process, previous implementation activities and need for revising the TMDL. |
| Chapter 2 – Problem Statement | Summarizes the basis for the original 303(d) listing and characterizes current water quality conditions and trends. Highlights the asymmetric nature of external nutrient loads to both lakes. Separate Main Body and East Branch of Canyon Lake. Describe constraints on zooplankton populations caused by naturally elevated salinity conditions in Lake Elsinore. |
| Chapter 3 – Numeric Targets | Translate narrative water quality objective into appropriate response targets for chlorophyll- <i>a</i> , dissolved oxygen, and ammonia. Specify appropriate causal targets for nitrogen and phosphorus to assure attainment of the recommended response targets. All targets should take into consideration modeling data indicating the concentrations estimated to occur under natural, pre-development land use conditions and should recommend appropriate averaging periods. Separate Main Body and East Branch of Canyon Lake. |
| Chapter 4 – Source Analysis | Estimate current internal and external nutrient loads to both lakes from all significant point and non-point sources. This task will rely on the updated watershed runoff model (2010), updated land use maps (2015), and updated lake model simulations previously developed by the Task Force. Separate Main Body and East Branch of Canyon Lake. Explicitly account for loads that originate above Canyon Lake but are ultimately transferred to Lake Elsinore. |
| Chapter 5 – Linkage Analysis | Develop a Total Maximum Daily Load to meet the numeric targets using the updated lake simulation models. Prepare justification for using averaging periods other than "daily" time steps. |
| Chapter 6 – Wasteload and Load Allocations | Specify the Wasteload Allocation for point sources and the Load Allocation for non-point sources required to meet achieve consistent compliance with the TMDL developed in the Linkage Analysis. Separate Main Body and East Branch of Canyon Lake. |
| Chapter 7 – Implementation and Planning Requirements | Identify the specific implementation obligations required for regulated discharges (including a schedule of deliverables). Establish legal basis for authorizing Offset Programs to achieve necessary load reductions. Prepare technical justification for long-term compliance schedules if necessary. |
| Chapter 8 – Monitoring Requirements | Describe minimum monitoring requirements for Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake and the watershed tributary to these lakes. Specify when a new monitoring plan must be submitted for Regional Board approval. |
| Chapter 9 - References | Comprehensive bibliography (with corresponding document reference ID# in the Administrative Record). |

Task 2 - Prepare a Substitute Environmental Document (SED)

CDM Smith will prepare the SED to support any proposed revisions to the existing Nutrient TMDLs and comply with CEQA requirements. The SED will follow the general format and structure used by the Regional Boards for other recent TMDLs and Basin Plan amendments. The SED will include (a) a thorough Alternatives Analysis; (b) a complete CEQA Checklist; (c) identify the "reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance"; and (d) discuss the potential environmental impacts associated with revising the TMDL. For purposes of preparing the SED, the "No Project Condition" will be defined as continuing to implement the existing Nutrient TMDLs (adopted in December, 2004) without revision.

Task 3 – Prepare an Economic Analysis

CDM Smith will prepare an Economic Analysis that characterizes the costs and benefits associated with revising the TMDLs and compares those impacts (both positive and negative) with the No Project Alternative. The purpose of this document, which will take into consideration the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance identified in the SED (Task 2), will not be to justify costs based on benefits but, rather, to describe both as accurately as possible in order to inform the Regional Board's decision-making process as specified in §13000 and §13241 of the California Water Code.

Task 4 – Establish Administrative Record

CDM Smith will compile, organize and index the entire Administrative Record (AR) for the recommended TMDL revisions and the proposed Basin Plan amendments. The AR shall contain copies of all documents used to develop the revised TMDL, including all technical reports, scientific studies, meeting minutes and agendas, handouts, PowerPoint presentation, letters, memoranda, public comments and responses.

Task 5 – Final Document Preparation

CDM Smith will assemble all final deliverables from Tasks 1 -4 into a package to support the proposed Basin Plan amendments to revise the Nutrient TMDLs. This effort will include a detailed description of any recommended changes to the current Basin Plan (in both track changes and clean versions). Note, this task does not include the (1) Scientific Peer Review report; (2) the Santa Ana Water Board's Staff Report; (3) the Response to Public Comments; (4) the final Basin Plan amendment language; or (5) the Basin Plan amendment adoption resolution. The Santa Ana Water Board staff has primary responsibility for preparing these five items.

Task 6 – TMDL Task Force Meetings & Project Coordination

CDM Smith will prepare for and attend regular meetings of the TMDL Task Force in order to coordinate development of the various deliverables and report on current progress. In addition, CDM Smith will participate in teleconferences with Santa Ana Water Board staff, Task Force representatives, LESJWA, and technical team members as needed to complete the project.

Task Order 1

Scope of Work

Work to be completed by September 30, 2016 is described in the following project task descriptions.

Task 1 - Prepare TMDL Technical Document

CDM Smith will prepare the TMDL Technical Document that provides the technical justification to support proposed changes to the current TMDL. Under Task Order 1, the following work will be executed under each subtask:

Task 1.1 – Background Chapter 1

CDM Smith will work with LESJWA Contractor Risk Sciences to develop the Background Chapter (see Table 1-1 for expected content) for the revised Nutrient TMDLs. Risk Sciences will prepare the preliminary draft which will be reviewed and revised in collaboration with Risk Sciences to produce a Draft Background Chapter for review by the LECL TMDL Task Force. Based on the comments received, CDM Smith will work with Risk Sciences to prepare a Final Background Chapter for inclusion in the TMDL Technical Document. Responses to comments on the draft will be documented.

Deliverables: (a) Draft Background Chapter by January 29, 2016; (b) Final Background Chapter with response to comments by May 27, 2016.

Task 1.2 – Problem Statement Chapter 2

CDM Smith will prepare a draft Problem Statement Chapter for the revised Nutrient TMDLs. The chapter will include the following information:

- Basis for the original 303(d) impairment findings for both lakes
- Characterization of water quality conditions and trends, with emphasis on water quality observations since adoption of the TMDL.
- Characterization of external nutrient loading to Canyon Lake and Lake Elsinore, with emphasis on the asymmetric nature of external nutrient loading as a result of the hydrologic characteristics of the watershed.
- Summarization of findings from studies on Canyon Lake that demonstrate the need to separate the main body and east branch of the lake when considering numeric targets, loadings, etc.
- Characterization of internal cyclical processes in Canyon Lake and Lake Elsinore that have been identified through research studies, e.g., zooplankton populations, algal dynamics, salinity concentrations, nutrient fluxes, etc.
- Other key findings from research completed since TMDL adoption that are relevant to the Problem Statement Chapter

Deliverables: (a) Draft Problem Statement Chapter by February 26, 2016; (b) Final Problem Statement Chapter with response to comments by May 27, 2016.

Task 1.3 – Numeric Targets Chapter 3

Taking into account existing modeling data that indicate the concentrations of constituents expected to occur under natural/pre-development land use conditions, CDM Smith will develop revised, but

appropriate response targets for chlorophyll *a*, dissolved oxygen, and ammonia, and causal targets for nitrogen and phosphorus to assure attainment of the recommended response target (it is assumed that Dr. Michael Anderson will have [a] finished up his update to DYRESM-CAEDYM for Lake Elsinore; [b] updated the predeveloped condition baseline model for Canyon Lake to break out the Main Body and East Bay; [c] built in the new sediment diagenesis routine as is underway for Lake Elsinore). Proposed response or causal targets will be developed for Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake (both Main Body and East Bay). Development of proposed numeric targets will include proposed implementation requirements, e.g., how will compliance with the proposed numeric targets be assessed – both temporally and spatially, e.g., averaging periods and points of compliance or details on development of cumulative probability density functions from long-term data.

Deliverables: (a) Draft Numeric Response Targets by March 25, 2016; (b) Draft Numeric Causal Targets by April 29, 2016; (c) Final Numeric Response Targets by July 29, 2016 with response to comments on the draft document; (d) Final Numeric Causal Targets by July 29, 2016 with response to comments on draft document.

Task 1.4 – Source Analysis Chapter 4

CDM Smith will estimate current internal and external nutrient loads to both lakes from all significant point and non-point sources. This task will rely on Task Force directed research and newly generated data, including:

- Updated 2010 watershed runoff model;
- Updated 2015 land use maps;
- Updated information regarding watershed characteristics (e.g., loads from the upper watershed, nutrient load fate and transport within San Jacinto River and Salt Creek);
- Updated lake model simulations; and
- Other key findings from research completed since TMDL adoption that are relevant to the Source Analysis.

Development of the source analysis will consider the Main Body and East Bay of Canyon Lake separately and explicitly account for loads that originate above Canyon Lake but are ultimately transferred to Lake Elsinore.

Deliverables: (a) Draft Source Analysis Chapter by May 27, 2016; (b) Final Source Analysis Chapter with response to comments on the draft document by August 26, 2016.

Task 1.5 – Linkage Analysis Chapter 5

Based on the findings from previous tasks, CDM Smith will develop a TMDL to meet the numeric targets using the updated lake simulation models and information from the watershed. This effort will include review of input parameters and development and simulation of different scenarios for existing loads and the TMDL. The existing loads scenario would involve calibration and thus be used to show the model simulation produces a scientifically defensible result, and the same parameters may be used to approximate water quality under predeveloped or TMDL loading rates over an even longer range of hydrology. This task will include preparation of justification for using an alternative compliance period, e.g., using averaging periods or data distributions, rather than "daily" time steps as is typical practice for

development of a TMDL. Under Task Order No. 1, CDM Smith will prepare the Draft Linkage Analysis Chapter. The Final Linkage Analysis Chapter will be prepared under a subsequent Task Order.

Deliverables: Draft Linkage Analysis Chapter by September 30, 2016.

Task 1.6 – WLAs and LAs Chapter 6

No Activity in Task Order 1

Task 1.7 – Implementation Plan Chapter 7

No Activity in Task Order 1

Task 1.8 – Monitoring Requirements Chapter 8

No Activity in Task Order 1

Task 1.9 – References Chapter 9

References will be documented as deliverables are developed for Subtasks 1.1 through 1.5. This information will remain in draft form until all of Task 1 subtasks are drafted.

Deliverables: None for Task Order No. 1

Task 2 – Prepare Substitute Environmental Document

No Activity in Task Order 1

Task 3 – Prepare Economic Analyses

No Activity in Task Order 1

Task 4 – Establish Administrative Record

On an ongoing basis and as task work is completed, CDM Smith will compile information that must be included in the Administrative Record for the Basin Plan amendment.

Deliverables: None for Task Order No. 1

Task 5 – Prepare Final Documentation

No Activity in Task Order 1

Task 6 – TMDL Task Force Meetings & Project Coordination

CDM Smith will prepare for and participate in TMDL Task Force meetings on a monthly basis throughout the duration of Task Order No. 1. The purpose of these meetings is to (a) reach consensus where needed on technical issues regarding how to best meet the deliverables for specific tasks; and (b) in general coordinate/collaborate with Task Force members on progress being made on the project. CDM Smith will prepare handouts and PowerPoint materials as needed for each meeting. CDM Smith will work with LESJWA to ensure decisions during Task Force meetings that will affect project deliverables are documented appropriately in Task Force Meeting Notes. CDM Smith will also participate in periodic teleconferences with LESJWA, Risk Sciences, and Task Force Stakeholders on an as needed basis to facilitate execution of the overall project. Any project management activities, e.g., processing of

subcontractor invoices and preparation of invoices by CDM Smith's contract administrator will be covered under this task.

Deliverables: (a) monthly Task Force meetings through September 2016, including delivery of necessary handouts and presentation materials to support the meetings; (b) periodic teleconferences; and (c) project management-related work, e.g., processing of subcontractor invoices and preparation of monthly invoices for submittal to LESJWA.

Task Order No. 1 Budget

Table 2 provides the estimated budget for the scope of the work for each of the tasks where work will be conducted under Task Order No. 1 to produce the described deliverables.

Table 2. Task Order No. 1 Budget

| Task | Subtask | Budget |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Task 1 - Prepare TMDL Technical Document | 1.1 – Background | \$15,000 |
| | 1.2 – Problem Statement | \$35,000 |
| | 1.3 – Numeric Targets | \$70,000 |
| | 1.4 – Source Analysis | \$70,000 |
| | 1.5 – Linkage Analysis | \$50,000 |
| | 1.6 – WLAs and LAs | \$0 |
| | 1.7 – Implementation Plan | \$0 |
| | 1.8 – Monitoring Requirements | \$0 |
| | 1.9 - References | \$5,000 |
| Task 2 – Prepare Substitute Environmental Document | To be determined | \$0 |
| Task 3 – Prepare Economic Analyses | To be determined | \$0 |
| Task 4 – Establish Administrative Record | To be determined | \$5,000 |
| Task 5 – Prepare Final Documentation | To be determined | \$0 |
| Task 6 – TMDL Task Force Meetings & Project Coordination | Not applicable | \$50,000 |
| Total | | \$300,000 |

Estimated Budget for all Tasks for Duration of Project

Table 3 summarizes the estimated budget for all project tasks throughout the duration of the project.

Table 3 – Estimated Budget for all Project Tasks

| Task | Subtask | Budget |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Task 1 - Prepare TMDL Technical Document | 1.1 – Background | \$15,000 |
| | 1.2 – Problem Statement | \$35,000 |
| | 1.3 – Numeric Targets | \$70,000 |
| | 1.4 – Source Analysis | \$70,000 |
| | 1.5 – Linkage Analysis | \$80,000 |
| | 1.6 – WLAs and LAs | \$65,000 |
| | 1.7 – Implementation Plan | \$110,000 |
| | 1.8 – Monitoring Requirements | \$25,000 |
| | 1.9 - References | \$10,000 |
| Task 2 – Prepare Substitute Environmental Document | To be determined | \$80,000 |
| Task 3 – Prepare Economic Analyses | To be determined | \$80,000 |
| Task 4 – Establish Administrative Record | To be determined | \$25,000 |
| Task 5 – Prepare Final Documentation | To be determined | \$70,000 |
| Task 6 – TMDL Task Force Meetings & Project Coordination | Not applicable | \$70,000 |
| Total | | \$800,000 |

Draft Schedule for Completion of Entire Project

Table 4 summarizes the planned deadline for each task and identifies the entities anticipated to be primarily responsible for completion of the work. Tasks included in Task Order No. 1 have a specific deliverable date; tasks to be conducted under future task orders have estimated deliverable deadlines.

Table 4. Draft Schedule and Expected Responsibility for Execution of Entire Project

| Task ¹ | Description | Deadline | Key Responsibility |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.1 | 1 st Draft of Chapter 1 of Technical Document (Introduction) | January 29, 2016 | Risk Sciences / CDM Smith |
| 1.2 | 1 st Draft of Chapter 2 of Technical Document (Problem Statement) | February 26, 2016 | CDM Smith / AMEC |
| 1.3 | 1 st Draft of Portion of Chapter 3 of Technical Document (Numeric Response Targets) | March 25, 2016 | Tetra Tech / AMEC / Dr. Anderson |
| 1.3 | 1 st Draft of Portion of Chapter 3 of Technical Document (Numeric Causal Targets) | April 29, 2016 | CDM Smith / Tetra Tech / Dr. Anderson |
| 1.4 | 1 st Draft of Chapter 4 of Technical Document (Source Analysis) | May 27, 2016 | CDM Smith |
| 1.1, 1.2 | 2 nd Draft of Chapters 1 & 2 of Technical Document (Introduction & Problem Statement) | May 27, 2016 | Same as 1 st Draft |
| 1.2 | 2 nd Draft of Chapter 3 of Technical Document (Numeric Targets) | July 29, 2016 | Same as 1 st Draft |
| 1.3 | 2 nd Draft of Chapter 4 of Technical Document (Source Analysis) | August 26, 2016 | Same as 1 st Draft |
| 1.5 | 1 st Draft of Chapter 5 of Technical Document (Linkage Analysis) | September 30, 2016 | CDM Smith / Tetra Tech / Dr. Anderson |
| 1.5 | 2 nd Draft of Chapter 5 of Technical Document (Linkage Analysis) | November 2016 | Same as 1 st Draft |
| 4 | 1 st Compilation of Administrative Record (work completed to date) | January 2017 | CG Environmental |
| 1.6 | 1 st Draft of Chapter 6 of Technical Document (WLA & LA) | February 2017 | CDM Smith |
| 1.6 | 2 nd Draft of Chapter 6 of Technical Document (WLA & LA) | April 2017 | Same as 1 st Draft |
| 1.7 | 1 st Draft of Chapter 7 of Technical Document (Implementation Plan) | June 2017 | CDM Smith / Tetra Tech |
| 1.8 | 1 st Draft of Chapter 8 of Technical Document (Monitoring Requirements) | July 2017 | AMEC |
| 1.7 | 2 nd Draft of Chapter 7 of Technical Document (Implementation Plan) | August 2017 | Same as 1 st Draft |
| 1.8 | 2 nd Draft of Chapter 8 of Technical Document (Monitoring Requirements) | September 2017 | Same as 1 st Draft |
| 1.9 | Bibliography and References Chapter of Technical Document | October 2017 | CG Environmental |

Table 4. Draft Schedule and Expected Responsibility for Execution of Entire Project

| Task¹ | Description | Deadline | Key Responsibility |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| 1 (all subtasks) | Final Version of TMDL Technical Document | November 2017 | Same as 1 st and 2 nd Drafts |
| 4 | 2 nd Compilation of Administrative Record (work completed to date) | December 2017 | CG Environmental |
| 2 | 1 st Draft of Substitute Environmental Document (SED) | January 2018 | CDM Smith |
| 3 | 1 st Draft of Economic Analysis | February 2018 | Risk Science / CDM Smith / Tetra Tech |
| RB | Independent Scientific Peer Review | March 2018 | Regional Board |
| 2 | Final Version of SED and CEQA Checklist | April 2018 | CDM Smith |
| 3 | Final Version of Economic Analysis | May 2018 | Risk Science / CDM Smith / Tetra Tech |
| RB | Regional Board Staff Report | June 2018 | Regional Board |
| 4 | 3 rd Compilation of Administrative Record (work completed to date) | June 2018 | CG Environmental |
| 5 | Basin Plan Amendment Package | July 2018 | CDM Smith Team |
| RB | Regional Board Workshop and Request for Public Comments | August 2018 | Regional Board |
| RB | Prepare Response to Public Comments submitted to Regional Board | October 2018 | Regional Board |
| RB | Regional Board Hearing to Consider Adopting Basin Plan Amendment | November 2018 | Regional Board |
| 4 | 4 th Compilation of Administrative Record (for submission to State Water Resources Control Board [SWRCB]) | January 2019 | CG Environmental |
| RB | Prepare Response to Public Comments Submitted to SWRCB | May 2019 | Regional Board |
| RB | SWRCB Hearing for Basin Plan Amendment | July 2019 | Regional Board |
| 5 | 5 th and Final Compilation of Administrative Record (for submission to Office of Administrative Law [OAL]) | August 2019 | CG Environmental |
| RB | Submit Basin Plan Amendment and Administrative Record to OAL | September 2019 | Regional Board |
| RB | OAL Review Complete | December 2019 | Regional Board |
| RB | Submit Basin Plan Amendment to U.S. EPA for Review and Approval | January 2020 | Regional Board |

¹ Numbers reference tasks to be completed under the General Services Agreement; RB refers to tasks that will be completed by Santa Ana Water Board staff.

LESJWA BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 782

DATE: December 17, 2015

SUBJECT: Lake Elsinore & Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Interim Progress Report

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Mark R. Norton, P.E., Authority Administrator

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors receive and file a draft outline for the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Interim Progress Report.

BACKGROUND

On June 30, 2016, the MS4 Permittees Comprehensive Nutrient Reduction Plan for Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake requires that Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Interim Progress Report be submitted to the Regional Board. This document is also a requirement of the Agricultural Nutrient Management Plan and is tied to the TMDL compliance affecting the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Task Force. Attached is an outline for the report as prepared by Tim Moore of Risk Sciences. Section 2 of this report also will serve as an effectiveness monitoring report, previously discussed, for the Canyon Lake Alum Application, and will be prepared by Tim Moore of Risk Science with support from AMEC. Risk Science has indicated that this work can be completed under his existing contract with LESJWA and a draft report completed by the end of March 2016.

In order to address past concerns raised by the LESJWA Board regarding alum applications and its effects, shown below is a listing of those concerns.

1. Explain how the brown algae showed up in the East Bay, why algal toxicity issues arose and whether we will be seeing more of this, and how it will be addressed in the future.
2. What are the impacts, if any, of the alum and sediment from Canyon Lake potentially being resuspended and going down to Lake Elsinore, particularly under a high storm event? Are there any toxicity issues with alum application to the benthic layer in Lake Elsinore?

In response to these concerns, Tim Moore of Risk Science indicated those concerns will be addressed and provided the following:

- 1) The discussion of issues surrounding pros and cons of the alum application project will occur in Section II-C-1. The report will evaluate overall effectiveness, lessons learned and future outlook/plans for each of the major implementation projects.
- 2) The potential use and impacts of alum or phoslock applications to Lake Elsinore will be discussed under Section IV-B-2 ("Potential New Projects").

When asked why the Solar Bee demonstration project and the Dredging project were included and the HOS project was not, the following response was provided.

Dredging and Solar Bees were included because these were past projects intended to improve water quality and we should evaluate them from that perspective. There is no plan to expand or extend these projects in the future and we will explain why in the report. The "floating islands" installed at Lake

Elsinore also may be briefly discussed. The report will recount the failures and well as the successes in order to demonstrate that the overall level of effort has been quite significant.

The HOS project will be discussed in Section IV-B-2 ("Potential New Projects"); Other projects likely to be discussed in this section include: a) alum or phoslock applications to Lake Elsinore, b) possible algaecide applications in either lake, c) additional use of recycled water in LE, d) increasing circulation of E. Bay of CL.

Mr. Moore stated the principle focus of the report is on evaluating the overall effectiveness of all prior projects. The discussion of potential future projects will be much more limited in this particular report. That topic will be covered in greater depth in the CNRP Revision Report scheduled for submission next November 2016 and in the revised TMDL itself.

In addition, as part of the Prop 84 grant requirements, LESJWA will prepare a final report summarizing the overall effectiveness of the alum application at the end of the project for the grant. Because of the delay in receiving grant funds and the decision to do two additional alum applications in 2016, the final grant summary will now be prepared in the spring of 2017. The 2017 report will focus exclusively on the alum application in Canyon Lake. The content from Section 2 of the 2016 report, with updated tables and graphs, will be used to prepare the 2017 effectiveness monitoring report for the grant submission.

RESOURCES IMPACT

All staff time associated with the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Interim Progress Report has been budgeted under the LE/CL TMDL Task Force budget that also is shown in the LESJWA budget.

MN/dm

Attachment:

1. Report Outline



Outline for the Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Interim Progress Report

I. Background

- A) TMDL Requirements
- B) LECL TMDL Task Force Efforts (special studies and plans)
- C) MS4-CNRP & AgNMP Requirements

II. Canyon Lake

A) Response Targets

- 1) Chlorophyll-a (Interim & Final)
 - (a) Field sampling data
 - (b) Satellite data
- 2) Dissolved Oxygen (Interim & Final)
 - (a) Water quality data
 - (b) Fish kill data

B) Causal Targets

- 1) Phosphorus (Interim & Final; Load Allocation and Wasteload Allocation)
- 2) Nitrogen (Interim & Final; Load Allocation and Wasteload Allocation)
- 3) Ammonia (Final Only)

C) Implementation Assessment (effectiveness evaluation, lessons learned & project outlook)

- 1) Alum Application Program
- 2) Dredging Project
- 3) Solar Bee Demonstration Project
- 4) Other Significant Watershed BMPs

III. Lake Elsinore

A) Response Targets

- 1) Chlorophyll-a (Interim & Final)
 - (a) Field sampling data
 - (b) Satellite data
- 2) Dissolved Oxygen (Interim & Final)
 - (a) Water quality data
 - (b) Fish kill data

B) Causal Targets

- 1) Phosphorus (Interim & Final; Load Allocation and Wasteload Allocation)
- 2) Nitrogen (Interim & Final; Load Allocation and Wasteload Allocation)
- 3) Ammonia (Final Only)

C) Implementation Assessment (effectiveness evaluation, lessons learned & project outlook)

- 1) Lake Elsinore Aeration and Mixing System (LEAMS)
- 2) Fishery Management Program
 - (a) Carp removal project
 - (b) Fish stocking project
- 3) Lake Level Stabilization Program
 - (a) Recycled water
 - (b) Island wells
- 4) Other Significant Watershed BMPs

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

- A) Compliance assessment and evaluation of progress toward attainment of WQ standards
- B) Program implementation
 - 1) Suggested modifications to existing projects
 - 2) Potential new project initiatives
 - 3) Prospective revisions to the TMDL, CNRP or Ag-NMP

LESJWA BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 783

DATE: December 17, 2015

SUBJECT: Canyon Lake Hybrid Treatment Project – CEQA Compliance

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Mark R. Norton, P.E., Authority Administrator

RECOMMENDATION

The Lake Elsinore & Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Technical Advisory Committee and LESJWA staff recommend that the Board of Directors ratify the December 2, 2015 CEQA approval of the Canyon Lake Alum Application, and file a Notice of Determination to implement future alum dosing in Canyon Lake starting in 2016, with funding from Proposition 84 Round 2 Implementation Grant funds.

DISCUSSION

Extending the Canyon Lake Alum Treatment project to include additional alum applications in Canyon Lake intended to use available Proposition 84, Round 2 grant funding (estimated at \$170,000) requires an update to the existing 2013 CEQA Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND).

At the request of Stakeholders of the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force, Tom Dodson and Associates was tasked to update the 2013 MND to include the following minor modifications:

- 1) The extension of the pilot alum application program in Canyon Lake for the next 10 years.
- 2) Expand the area of alum treatment to include the area immediately above the north causeway at the confluence between the San Jacinto River and Canyon Lake.

On December 2, 2015, the City of Canyon Lake City Council, serving as the lead CEQA agency on the Canyon Lake Alum Application project, approved Addendum No. 1 to the MND for the Canyon Lake Hybrid Treatment Project.

LESJWA is serving as a responsible agency for the future applications under CEQA. By ratification of the CEQA approval and the filing of the Notice of Determination, LESJWA is stating that it concurs with the findings of the document.

This action ensures that alum applications at Canyon Lake can continue and that grant funding available to conduct this work can continue to be used.

BACKGROUND

In July 2012, LESJWA submitted a grant proposal to SAWPA for funding of the Canyon Lake Hybrid Treatment Project under the Proposition 84 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Program Round 2. Although the grant program is administered ultimately by the CA Department of Water Resources, SAWPA is the designated IRWM region for the Santa Ana River Watershed. In February 2013, staff reported that the LESJWA grant proposal was approved for \$500,000 by the SAWPA Project Selection Committee, the OWOW Steering Committee, and the SAWPA Commission. In September 2014, the DWR/SAWPA agreement for the Proposition 84 IRWM Implementation grant funding was executed and a subsequent SAWPA/LESJWA Agreement for grant funding was executed on October 16, 2014.

The City of Canyon Lake served as the lead CEQA agency on the Canyon Lake Alum Application. This entailed the preparation of an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration to cover the five alum applications scheduled for Canyon Lake, which recommended that a Mitigated Negative Declaration be issued.

Due to delays in execution by the State, only three of the five applications were considered grant eligible before the pilot project was completed. Since grant funds are still eligible to be spent for the alum application in Canyon Lake, the grant funds can be used for additional applications in 2016. The specific months for future alum applications will be dependent upon storm events and lake quality conditions. A Technical Committee composed of staff representatives from all the LESJWA member agencies will meet prior to scheduling the next alum application date to ensure appropriate alum application effectiveness and logistics.

The local minimum match for the LESJWA Canyon Lake improvement grant is 25% and past expenses related to the project are eligible. Based on past monitoring and studies conducted in support of Canyon Lake improvements, the local match requirement has been met.

RESOURCES IMPACT

All staff administration time for the RFP has been budgeted under the LE/CL TMDL Task Force budget that is also shown in the LESJWA budget.

MN:dm

Attachment:

1. NOD to implement Alum dosing in Canyon Lake, as part of Proposition 84 grant-funded Phase I Canyon Lake Hybrid Treatment Project

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

To: Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121
Sacramento, CA 95814

and

Riverside County, County Clerk
2724 Gateway Drive
Riverside, CA 92507

From: Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto
Watershed Authority (LESJWA)
c/o SAWPA
11615 Sterling Avenue
Riverside, CA 92503

Subject: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

Addendum No. 1 to Canyon Lake Hybrid Treatment Process -- Phase 1; **Consideration of the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force, inclusive of the Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (LESJWA) of Continuing to Treat Canyon Lake with Alum as Part of the Phase 2 of the Hybrid Treatment Process**

Project Title

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| SCH #2013041082 | Mark R. Norton | (951) 354-4221 |
| State Clearinghouse Number | Responsible Agency Contact Person | Area code/Telephone/Extension |

Project Location:

The proposed project activities will take place at Canyon Lake, which is located within Riverside County, and is within the City of Canyon Lake. The proposed project extension will take place in the same area identified in the 2013 Initial Study, with the exception of one new area of consideration as described above. The alum will be stored at the lake near the Main Lake or East Bay Boat Launch Area.

Project Description:

In 2013 the City prepared an Initial Study that evaluated the proposed in-lake management activities that were designed to reduce excessive algae growth by reducing phosphorus concentrations in Canyon Lake. Too much algae tends to deplete dissolved oxygen levels in the water column that, in turn, can lead to significant fish kills in the lake. Excess algae is also unsightly and interferes with recreation in and on the lake. Phosphorus is an essential nutrient that acts like a fertilizer for growing algae. Alum forms a chemical bond with phosphorus that renders it inert and no longer able to grow algae.

This addendum is being prepared in response to the stakeholders desire to extend the pilot alum application program in the lake for the next 10 years. After considering the available options for complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regarding this proposed extension of the alum treatment at Canyon Lake, the City and stakeholders concluded that compiling an Addendum to the 2013 MND would be the most appropriate way to comply with CEQA for the proposed extension of the alum treatment into the future.

Thus, the proposed minor modification to the previously approved project is:

- 1) The extension of the pilot alum application program in Canyon Lake for the next 10 years.
- 2) Expand the area of alum treatment to include the area immediately above the north causeway at the confluence between the San Jacinto River and Canyon Lake (see Fig. 7).

- The documentation in this Addendum, combined with the adopted 2013 MND and Initial Study, will serve as the basis for this second tier environmental review of the LESJWA proposed continued alum treatment program. The alum treatment will continue to be carried out in the Main Body and East Bay portions of the lake and will also be expanded to the transition area from the San Jacinto River. Through satellite monitoring, this new area of consideration has been identified as containing elevated Chlorophyll-a concentrations, and thus has the potential to benefit from alum application. This transition area is hydrologically and biologically similar to the shallow East Bay at the confluence between Salt Creek and Canyon Lake. Therefore, the effects of any alum application in the expanded area are expected to be similar to those observed in the East Bay.

_____ and has made the following determination regarding the above described project:
(Date)

- This is to certify that the Mitigated Negative Declaration/Initial Study and record of project approval is available to the general public at:

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| <i>Signature</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Date</i> |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|

**ADDENDUM NO. 1
TO THE
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
FOR THE CANYON LAKE HYBRID
TREATMENT PROCESS – PHASE 1
(SCH#2013041082)**

Prepared for:

City of Canyon Lake
31516 Railroad Canyon Road
Canyon Lake, CA 92587
(951) 244-2955

Prepared by:

Tom Dodson & Associates
2150 North Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, California 92405
(909) 882-3612

**Original Initial Study Adopted: April 2013
Addendum Compilation Completed: October 2015**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| I. | PROJECT INFORMATION..... | 1 |
| II. | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | 1 |
| | A. Introduction..... | 1 |
| | B. Background | 3 |
| III. | CEQA REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ADDENDUM..... | 4 |
| IV. | ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED MODIFICATION..... | 5 |
| V. | CONCLUSION | 11 |
| VI. | REVIEW AUTHORITY..... | 12 |
| VII. | CERTIFICATION..... | 12 |

FIGURES

| | |
|----------|---|
| Figure 1 | Regional Location |
| Figure 2 | Site Location |
| Figure 3 | Vicinity Map of Canyon Lake |
| Figure 4 | Bathymetry Map of Central Body of Canyon Lake |
| Figure 5 | East Bay Boat Launch Area |
| Figure 6 | Main Lake Boat Launch Area |
| Figure 7 | Satellite Assessment of Chlorophyll-a Concentrations in Canyon Lake |

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Risk Sciences

**ADDENDUM NO. 1
TO THE
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
FOR THE CANYON LAKE HYBRID
TREATMENT PROCESS – PHASE 1
(SCH#2013041082)**

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

- i) Project Title: Consideration of the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force, inclusive of the Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (LESJWA) of Continuing to Treat Canyon Lake with Alum as Part of the Phase 2 of the Hybrid Treatment Process.
- ii) Lead Agency Name and Address: City of Canyon Lake
31516 Railroad Canyon Road
Canyon Lake, CA 92587
- iii) Contact: Habib Motlagh
Phone: (951) 244-2955
E-Mail: habib@trilakeconsultants.com
- iv) Project Location: This Addendum addresses the extension to a previously approved project that would allow the stakeholders of Canyon Lake to continue to apply alum treatment to Canyon Lake’s Main Body and East Bay, as well as a new area of consideration—the transition area from the San Jacinto River—with alum up to twice a year for the next 10 years. The proposed project activities will take place at Canyon Lake, which is located within Riverside County, and is within the City of Canyon Lake (Reference Figures 1 and 2, *Regional Location* and *Site Location* Maps).

The proposed project extension will take place in the same area identified in the 2013 Initial Study, with the exception of one new area of consideration as described above. The alum will be stored at the lake near the Main Lake or East Bay Boat Launch Area as shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

This document is prepared as an Addendum to the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) adopted by the City of Canyon Lake in April 2013 (SCH No. 2013041082). In 2013 the City prepared an Initial Study that evaluated the proposed in-lake management activities that were designed to reduce excessive algae growth by reducing phosphorus concentrations in Canyon Lake. Too much algae tends to deplete dissolved oxygen levels in the water column that, in turn, can lead to significant fish kills in the lake. Excess algae is also

unsightly and interferes with recreation in and on the lake. Phosphorus is an essential nutrient that acts like a fertilizer for growing algae. Alum forms a chemical bond with phosphorus that renders it inert and no longer able to grow algae.

In 2013, the City of Canyon Lake prepared an Initial Study to evaluate the environmental effects of a pilot alum application program in Canyon Lake. During the pilot program, 840 tons of alum was applied to Canyon Lake in five separate events (Sept., 2013, Feb., 2014, Sept., 2014, April, 2015 and Sept., 2015). The Initial Study states that after the five pilot applications were completed, the Task Force agencies will evaluate water quality data from the lake to determine whether the alum was working as intended, to confirm that there were no adverse environmental effects, and to decide whether additional applications were necessary.

Preliminary water quality monitoring data confirms that the average phosphorus concentrations have declined significantly and by mid-2015, the Main Body of Canyon Lake was already meeting Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) target for total phosphorus (0.1 mg/L) five years ahead of the regulatory deadline. And, by the fall of 2015, the East Bay had reached this goal as well.

Measuring concentrations of Chlorophyll-a is indicative of the algae levels of the lake. Since, 2011-12, average annual Chlorophyll-a concentrations in the Main Body have fallen 27% in the Main Body of the lake and 37% in the East Bay. This, in turn, has significantly improved water clarity. Algae levels are now meeting the Interim Response Target specified in the TMDL (e.g. annual average <40 ug/L) in the Main Body of the lake. However, the lake is not yet meeting the Final Response Target (e.g. annual <25 ug/L) and additional alum applications are needed.

This addendum is being prepared in response to the stakeholders desire to extend the pilot alum application program in the lake for the next 10 years. After considering the available options for complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regarding this proposed extension of the alum treatment at Canyon Lake, the City concluded that compiling an Addendum to the 2013 MND would be the most appropriate way to comply with CEQA for the proposed extension of the alum treatment into the future.

Thus, the proposed minor modification to the previously approved project is:

- 1) The extension of the pilot alum application program in Canyon Lake for the next 10 years.
- 2) Expand the area of alum treatment to include the area immediately above the north causeway at the confluence between the San Jacinto River and Canyon Lake (see Fig. 7).
- 3) Provide additional flexibility to apply alum at times and under water quality conditions that will assure the highest level of effectiveness and the lowest potential for any unintended impacts. Greater flexibility in timing is a new mitigation measure that was developed based on knowledge and experience gained from the pilot program.
- 4) Provide additional flexibility to make alum applications in the Main Body and in the East Bay of Canyon Lake at different times of year. The decision as to when and how the alum will be applied will be made by the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force after consulting with the alum application contractor.
- 5) Clarify that the program allows, but does not require, stakeholders to make up to two alum applications annually. And, if the alum applications for the Main Body and the East Bay

occur at different times, this may result in up to a total of six application events on the lake (e.g. 2 x Main Body, 2 x San Jacinto/lake interface, and 2 x East Bay).

The documentation in this Addendum, combined with the adopted 2013 MND and Initial Study, will serve as the basis for this second tier environmental review of the City's proposed continued alum treatment program. The alum treatment will continue to be carried out in the Main Body and East Bay portions of the lake and will also be expanded to the transition area from the San Jacinto River. Through satellite monitoring, this new area of consideration has been identified as containing elevated Chlorophyll-a concentrations, and thus has the potential to benefit from alum application (see Figure 7). This transition area is hydrologically and biologically similar to the shallow East Bay at the confluence between Salt Creek and Canyon Lake. Therefore, the effects of any alum application in the expanded area are expected to be similar to those observed in the East Bay.

No other changes to the initial project are envisioned at this time.

Pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and State and local CEQA Guidelines, the City of Canyon Lake will serve as the Lead Agency for the proposed project extension of the alum treatment at Canyon Lake. This is because the City has agreed to serve as the CEQA Lead Agency on behalf of the stakeholders. The City works alongside the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force, inclusive of the Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds Authority (LESJWA), which serves as the Task Force administrator. As part of its decision making process, the City is required to review and consider all potential environmental effects that could result from modifying the original project. The City has compiled this Addendum as the basis for making a new CEQA environmental determination for this extension to the originally approved project.

B. Background

Pursuant to CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, this Addendum has been prepared in order to determine whether the proposed extension of the Canyon Lake Hybrid Treatment Process Alum treatment program, summarized above, would result in conditions that would require a subsequent environmental document to be prepared because of changes in circumstances or new or additional adverse environmental impacts. This Addendum also reviews any new information of substantial importance that was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the MND was approved in 2013. This examination includes an analysis in accordance with the provisions of Sections 15164 and 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines, which outline the criteria and procedures for preparing an Addendum and conducting a second-tier environmental evaluation based on a previous environmental document, in this case the 2013 Initial Study/MND.

Also pursuant to CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, the City's environmental review of the proposed project modifications is limited to examining the environmental effects associated with the physical changes in the environment from implementing the modified project in comparison to the approved and implemented project. This narrow focus is due to the fact that the previously certified MND has already addressed the environmental impacts of implementing Phase 1 of the Canyon Lake Hybrid Treatment Process through the use of alum. As permitted by CEQA Section 15150 of the State CEQA Guidelines the 2013 Initial Study and MND, SCH No. 2013041082, are hereby incorporated by reference as part of the Addendum evaluation. A copy of this document is available to review at the City of Canyon Lake's office located at 31516 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake, California 92587.

III. CEQA REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ADDENDUM

This Addendum has been prepared in accordance with the current CEQA Statutes and Guidelines for implementing CEQA. CEQA Section 15164 includes the following procedures for the preparation and use of an Addendum:

- (a) The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described any of the conditions in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.
- (c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review, but can be included in or attached to the Final EIR or adopted negative declaration.
- (d) The decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the Final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.
- (e) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's required findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

If changes to a project or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after certification of an EIR or MND, the lead agency may: (1) prepare a subsequent EIR if the criteria of State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a) are met, (2) prepare a subsequent negative declaration, (3) prepare an addendum, or (4) prepare no further documentation. (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(b)) When only minor technical changes or additions to the approved Negative Declaration are necessary and none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred, CEQA allows the lead agency to prepare and adopt an addendum. (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15164(b))

Under Section 15162, a subsequent EIR or negative declaration is required only when:

- (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
- (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the negative declaration due to the involvement of any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
 - (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous negative declaration;

- (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
- (C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternative; or
- (D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED MODIFICATION

Following the request from the stakeholders to continue the alum application in Canyon Lake for the next 10 years, the City, Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force and LESJWA considered the options for CEQA compliance with this second-tier decision under the adopted and implemented Initial Study and MND. After considering the available compliance alternatives, a decision was made by the City, Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force, and LESJWA to recommend that the City adopt an Addendum to the MND as the appropriate CEQA environmental determination for the project modifications.

Based on the information available for this second tier evaluation, an addendum was prepared to provide the appropriate level of evaluation for the second Phase of the alum application in Canyon Lake as summarized in the preceding text. The purpose of this Addendum is to assess the related potential environmental impacts that would result from the extension of this project and the resulting changes when compared to the impact forecast contained in the 2013 Initial Study and MND. The following evaluation provides an analysis of potential environmental impacts in relation to the facts and findings contained in the 2013 Initial Study and MND incorporated by reference in the preceding sections. The following conclusions were developed regarding potential impacts from approval and implementation of the proposed project modifications and extension.

Note that a review of the changes in environmental circumstances over the past two and a half years since the Initial Study and MND were adopted indicates that no major changes have occurred in general land use within the project area.

After discussions with the City, Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force, and LESJWA, a review of the environmental conditions that exist at Canyon Lake at the present time was conducted. The findings of the review of the conditions of the lake following the initial 5 alum applications are described above in the Project Description. In short, both the East Bay and the Main Body of Canyon Lake are responding well to the alum treatment; both increased oxygen levels and lake clarity, as well as lower phosphorus levels, have been recorded in the lake.

- a. *POTENTIAL TO DEGRADE: Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or*

animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than Significant Impact/No Changes or No New Information Requiring Preparation of an additional environmental document – Under the original project, as described in the 2013 MND and Initial Study, the entirety of Canyon Lake and the potential effects of the alum application were evaluated and approved. The project's implementation has been successful and there have been no significant adverse effects on the Canyon Lake environment since the alum applications commenced. Continuing to make up to two alum applications to Canyon Lake for the next ten years is not projected to cause any further changes to the environment that were not envisioned or discussed in the original project.

The biological resources analysis in the 2013 Initial Study is provided in Chapter 4 of the Initial Study. No further biological studies have been conducted; thus the analysis in the 2013 Initial Study will be used as the data for this Addendum henceforth. Though no formal analysis of the fish population in Canyon Lake, the stakeholders have received comments from the lake users that the fish population seems to be comparable to or better than pre-alum applications. This possibility was described in the 2013 Initial Study by Dr. John Reuter—a limnologist associate familiar with the alum applications to aquatic environments to manage water quality—discussed the potential outcomes to the ecosystem when treated with alum. In most cases of other lakes treated with alum, the fish population and overall lake ecosystems have not been adversely affected by the alum application in the long term, in fact, the potential for the ecosystem of the lake to become healthier exists as the oxygen in the lake increases. Additionally, no adverse effects to the fish population and lake ecosystem have been identified as a result of the alum application. In fact, the residents that use the lake for fishing have noticed that it is easier to spot fish because the lake is clearer and the bass population seems to be growing. Based on the original biology data in the 2013 Initial Study, no new significant adverse biological resource impacts will occur from applying the alum to Canyon Lake twice a year for the next 10 years.

The cultural resources evaluation in the 2013 Initial Study is provided in Chapter 5 of the Initial Study. No further cultural studies have been deemed necessary to conduct because the environment has not changed. The Initial Study found that there would be no cultural impacts that would result from implementing the project, and no impacts are projected to arise from the implementation of the Addendum. Thus, based on the data in the Initial Study, no new significant adverse cultural resource impacts will result from continuing to apply alum to Canyon Lake twice a year for the next 10 years.

In Conclusion, relative to the biological and cultural impacts forecast in the Initial Study, no significant adverse change or affect is forecast to occur in approving this Addendum and implementing the proposed extension of the alum application into the future. No mitigation is required to support the implementation of the proposed project extension.

b) CUMULATIVE IMPACTS: Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when reviewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future project.)

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or No New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR. Those project-related environmental resources or issues subject to cumulative effects include the following: Aesthetics, Agricultural Resources, Air Quality, Hydrology and Water Quality, Land Use and Planning, Mineral Resources, Noise, Public Services, Recreation,

Transportation/Traffic, and Utilities and Service Systems. The Initial Study concluded that most of the above environmental issues would not experience any significant project specific or cumulative adverse environmental impacts, in most cases with the implementation of mitigation measures identified in the 2013 Initial Study. No issues were identified in the Initial Study as having significant unavoidable adverse effects or cumulatively considerable impacts. Based on the analyses in support of this Addendum, implementation of the proposed project extension will not result in cumulative impacts any greater than already discussed.

Aesthetics: Aesthetic issues are discussed in Chapter 1 of the Initial Study. The future alum treatments will be applied in the same manner as defined in the Initial Study, with the exception of being applied to a new area of consideration—the transition area from the San Jacinto River. The proposed project extension does not propose any new above ground structures and the activities to support the project extension will occur within the original project area at Canyon Lake as envisioned in the 2013 Initial Study. There are no designated scenic highways in proximity to the project site and all scenic resources will remain in their present condition, or better with the implementation of the proposed project extension. Since the implementation of the 2013 Initial Study, the water at Canyon Lake has been notably clearer as a result of the alum application and thus is more aesthetically pleasing. The proposed project extension will not require implementation of any mitigation measures. Thus, the proposed project extension is not forecast to negatively alter any aesthetic or visual impacts and no cumulatively considerable impacts will result from the modified project.

Agricultural Resources: Agricultural resources are discussed in Chapter 2 of the 2013 Initial Study. The project area of potential effects did not contain any agricultural resources and none will be affected by the proposed project extension. No mitigation measures were proposed and none are required for the modified project. No cumulative adverse farmland impacts can result from implementing the modified project.

Air Quality: Air quality issues are discussed in Chapter 3 of the 2013 Initial Study. The Initial study notes that projects such as the proposed Canyon Lake treatment project do not directly relate to the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) in that there are no specific air quality programs or regulations governing water quality management activities. Emission calculations were based on the activities required to facilitate the alum application in the lake twice a year in the Main Body and East Bay. The proposed project extension will alter the emissions calculated in the Initial Study as a result of the application to a new part of the lake. More alum will need to be transported to Canyon Lake, which could result in no more than two additional trucks per treatment than originally envisioned in the 2013 Initial Study and as a result, the emissions generated will increase slightly. Though more areas of the lake are being treated, the additional emissions will not significantly affect the air quality in the Canyon Lake area as characterized in Table III-6 of the 2013 Initial Study. With the implementation of the existing air quality mitigation measures, the extended project daily and annual activities will remain below a cumulatively considerable level of impact.

Hydrology/Water Quality: The hydrology and water quality (water) issues are discussed in Chapter 9 of the 2013 Initial Study. The Initial Study proposed a number of mitigation measures that require the implementation of Best Management Practices that will need to be extended into the future for future alum application. No changes from the original hydrology and water quality assessments are predicted to occur with the proposed project extension. Data compiled by Risk Sciences suggests that the water quality at Canyon Lake has improved as a result of the alum application, in that the average phosphorus concentrations have declined significantly in both the Main Body and East Bay of the lake, refer to Appendix 1. Thus, with continued alum

application to both the Main body and the East Bay, as well as the application to the transition area from the San Jacinto River, the proposed project extension has no potential to substantially alter the cumulative impact findings in the Initial Study regarding hydrology or water quality.

Land Use and Planning: Land use issues are discussed in Chapter 10 of the 2013 Initial Study. The purpose of the proposed project extension will continue in the same manner as the original approved project, which is to continue to treat excess phosphorus in Canyon Lake with alum to create a healthier lake ecosystem over time. The land uses remain the same within the existing project area and the overall community; so no adverse impacts to or conflicts with existing land use issues can occur as a result of the proposed project extension. Thus, the proposed project extension has no potential to substantially alter the cumulative impact findings in the 2013 Initial Study regarding area land use.

Mineral Resources: Mineral resources are discussed in Chapter 11 of the 2013 Initial Study. No mineral resource mining occurs within the project area and the application of the alum treatment to Canyon Lake does not affect mineral resource values or availability for the future. Thus, the proposed project extension has no potential to cumulatively effect mineral resources as no mineral resource values occur within the project area.

Noise: The noise issue is discussed in Chapter 12 of the 2013 Initial Study. The evaluation of the noise generated by the original project concluded that alum transportation and application activities create a less than significant impact based on the implementation of several mitigation measures, including limiting these activities to daylight hours. The proposed project extension will operate in the same noise environment as defined in 2013 as no other new noise sources will be generated by the operating activities. The application of the alum at a new location on the lake could potentially generate additional noise impacts. The noise impacts could occur from both additional boats on the lake in a new area and from the additional one to two truck trips per alum application. Implementing the required mitigations measures can mitigate these new noise impacts; thus, these additional sources of noise are not forecast to rise to the level of significant impact, either site specific or cumulative. Thus, the proposed project extension has no potential to cause cumulatively considerable noise impacts within the project area.

Population and Housing: The population and housing issues are discussed in Chapter 13 of the 2013 Initial Study. There was no direct or indirect effect on population and housing from implementing the original project and there will be no population or housing effects from implementing the proposed project extension. Thus, the proposed project extension has no potential to cumulatively effect population or housing issues within the project area.

Public Services: The public services issues are discussed in Chapter 14 of the 2013 Initial Study. There were no direct or indirect effects on schools, recreation/parks, or other public facilities from implementing the original project, and there will be no potential effects from implementing the proposed project extension. The impact to fire protection and police protection in the 2013 Initial Study were considered less than significant because of the limited duration and nature of the proposed project. As stated in the original project, liquid alum is not flammable, but can decompose in a fire and release toxic vapor; however, the fire risk associated with this chemical is minimal, and therefore the impacts to fire protection from implementing the proposed project extension are less than significant. Also, because the proposed project extension will operate on the same annual timeline (twice a year), impacts to police protection generated from criminal activity are not expected to deviate from the original project's findings. Thus, the proposed project extension has no potential to cumulatively effect public service or recreation issues within the project area.

Recreation: The recreation issues are discussed in Chapter 15 of the 2013 Initial Study. There were no direct or indirect effects on recreation from implementing the original project and there will be no recreation effects from implementing the proposed project extension. The main goal of the proposed project extension is to continue to enhance the physical and aesthetic qualities of the lake. Thus, the proposed project extension has no potential to cumulatively effect recreation issues within the project area.

Transportation/Traffic: The transportation and traffic issues are discussed in Chapter 16 of the 2013 Initial Study. There were minor direct and indirect effects on transportation/traffic issues from implementing the original project, as a minimal number of truck deliveries would carry the alum to Canyon Lake twice a year before the date of application. Under the proposed project extension creates a potential need for a maximum of two trucks trips per event may be required. This increase in truck trips is considered less than significant as the proposed project extension will adhere to a maximum of 15 truck trips per day, spread throughout the day so as not to adversely disturb traffic circulation. The original project required mitigation through a traffic plan that should serve as a basis for the proposed project extension as the changes to operation activities are negligible. Thus, with implementation of the required mitigation measure to assure adequate traffic flow during each event, the proposed project extension has no potential to cause any cumulatively considerable adverse effects.

Utilities/Service Systems: The utility and service system issues are discussed in Chapter 17 of the 2013 Initial Study. The only potential utility or service system impact from implementing the proposed project extension is that there is a potential for a small amount of municipal wastes associates with short-term application activities. This impact was considered less than significant in the original project and should be considered less than significant under the proposed project extension. Aside from this minor impact, there were no direct or indirect effects on utilities and service systems from implementing the original project and there will be no utilities and service systems effects from implementing the proposed project extension. Thus, the proposed project extension has no potential to cumulatively effect utilities and service systems within the project area.

c) *ADVERSE IMPACTS ON HUMANS: Does the project have environmental effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

Less than Significant Impact/No Changes or No New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR. Those project-related environmental resources or issues that pose a potential to have direct or indirect adverse effects on human beings include the following: air quality, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, and noise. The 2013 Initial Study concluded that none of the above environmental issues would experience any significant project specific or cumulative adverse environmental impacts to people. Based on the analysis in support of this Addendum, implementation of the proposed project extension, which extends alum treatment in the Main Body, East Bay, and transition area from the San Jacinto River at Canyon Lake twice a year for the next 10 years, will not result in effects on humans any greater than that identified in the 2013 Initial Study. This is because the scope of the proposed project extension remains comparable to what was evaluated in the 2013 Initial Study. Substantiation for this conclusion is provided in the following text.

Air Quality: Please refer to the Air Quality discussion presented above. An evaluation of regional air quality effects in the 2013 Initial Study indicated that operating emissions during the alum application events from the original project would not cause a significant impact on regional or local air quality with implementation of mitigation measures. The event emissions,

including the additional emissions from the proposed maximum of two additional truck trips to bring the additional alum to Canyon Lake necessary to treat the new treatment area of consideration—the transition area from the San Jacinto River—are below significance thresholds with the application of the air quality mitigation measures. These mitigation measures identified for the original project will be implemented for the proposed project extension and no significant adverse impacts to human beings will result from implementing the proposed project.

Geology and Soils: Geology and Soils are discussed in Chapter 6 of the 2013 Initial Study. The project area is in a seismically active region, but is not in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. However, the proposed project extension's operations will all be conducted outside of any structure, which greatly reduces any exposure to geologic events such as seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, landslides lateral spreading or subsidence. As with the original project, the proposed modified project has no potential for significant geological impacts on humans because the alum application events do not pose impacts on human health.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials: Hazards and hazardous materials are discussed in Chapter 8 of the 2013 Initial Study. There is no evidence that identified any contaminated sites at or in the vicinity of the Project site. Mitigation was required in the 2013 Initial Study to control the potential effects of an accidental spill of alum during the application event. The proposed project extension will be required to implement these mitigation measures to prevent contamination during the application event. Implementation of the mitigation measures for the proposed project extension will ensure that no significant hazards or hazardous material impacts will occur. Thus, no potential exists to increase human impacts for this issue with implementation of the proposed project extension.

Hydrology and Water Quality: Please refer to the hydrology and water quality discussion presented above. An evaluation of the local hydrology and water quality effects in the 2013 Initial Study identified a potential for water quality impacts during the alum application that could be mitigated through the implementation of a number of mitigation measures to prevent any adverse impacts to hydrology and water quality less than significant. The proposed project extension will require these mitigation measures to be implemented in order to bring the impacts to hydrology and water quality to a less than significant level. Thus, with the implementation of these mitigation measures, the proposed project extension has no potential to significantly increase the exposure to hydrology impacts or water quality impacts as characterized in the 2013 Initial Study. In fact, according to the water quality data provided by Risk Sciences (see Appendix 1), the water quality has improved, as expected, with the application of alum to Canyon Lake. No additional significant adverse direct effects on humans due to exposure to flood hazards or water quality degradation will result from implementing the proposed modified project.

Noise: Please refer to the noise discussion presented in the previous section. The evaluation of noise generated by the original project concluded that the alum application events would be less than significant based on the implementation of several mitigation measures, including limiting construction activities to daylight hours. No complaints from lake users or residents of the City of Canyon Lake have been logged regarding noise related to alum application and none are expected to result from the implementation of the proposed project extension. With the maximum of two additional truck trips per event, the noise levels are not expected to increase to an objectionable level. Thus, by implementing the required mitigation measures, no significant adverse direct or indirect noise effects on humans will result from implementing the proposed project extension.

Based on the above analysis, the implementation of the proposed project extension is not forecast to cause any significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on humans. No major changes have occurred within the project's environmental setting. In fact, since the original project's implementation, many positive effects, such as water quality and water clarity, have been measured and observed. Thus, no new or additional adverse impacts to humans can occur from implementing the proposed project extension.

V. CONCLUSION

The information presented in the 2013 Initial Study—prepared for the City of Canyon Lake—was used as a basis for the analysis in this Addendum, updated with current information from the sources cited, referenced, and attached. Upon review of the 2013 Initial Study the information and findings contained in this Addendum and all of the supporting evidence, it is the conclusion of this Addendum that the potential adverse environmental impacts from implementation of the proposed project extension, as described in the Project Description of this document, will not cause any new or more significant impacts to the environment than described in the 2013 Initial Study and summarized in this Addendum. There are no new significant impacts that result from the proposed project extension, based on continuing to implement all of the mitigation measure commitments in the 2013 Initial Study. This Addendum provides an update of the activities of the proposed project extension caused by continuing to treat Canyon Lake's Main Body and East Bay, as well as a new area of consideration—the transition area from the San Jacinto River—with alum twice a year for the next 10 years.

This Addendum provides the stakeholders and the City of Canyon Lake with the information substantiating the conclusion that the proposed project extension will not cause substantial physical changes in the environment that would require preparation and processing of a new negative declaration or a new environmental impact report. Such documentation would only be required due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects from implementing the original project. The facts and findings cited above and provided in this Addendum allow the City to use an Addendum in accordance with Section 15164(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines for this proposed project extension.

Pursuant to CEQA Section 15164, the Initial Study adopted in 2013, as updated with this Addendum, can be relied upon for documentation of the effects of the modified project on the environment. Because the changes in this project do not exceed the thresholds outlined in Sections 15162 and 15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines, no further analysis of the environmental impacts of the project is required in a Supplemental/Subsequent EIR or MND. The proposed project extension does not alter the conclusions contained in the Initial Study as adopted by the City in 2013. The analysis presented above of the changes and additions to the adopted project justifies the issuance of an Addendum to the City of Canyon Lake's original 2013 Initial Study.

This Addendum to the Initial Study for the extension of alum applications to Canyon Lake's Main Body and East Bay, as well as a new area of consideration—the transition area from the San Jacinto River—with alum twice a year for the next 10 years includes the changes or additions necessary to make the adopted environmental document adequate under the CEQA for the proposed project extension. This Addendum incorporates the adopted 2013 Initial Study, this document and all staff reports and information submitted to the decision-makers regarding environmental issues affected by the proposed modified project. This Addendum is intended as an additional information document to provide decision-makers and others, as appropriate, with

an objective assessment of the potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the proposed project extension.

VI. REVIEW AUTHORITY

The City of Canyon Lake serves as the CEQA lead agency for this project. It is recommended that an Addendum be adopted as the appropriate CEQA environmental determination for the proposed extension of alum applications to Canyon Lake's Main Body and East Bay, as well as a new area of consideration—the transition area from the San Jacinto River—with alum twice a year for the next 10 years.

VII. CERTIFICATION

FIGURES

FIGURE 1
Regional Location

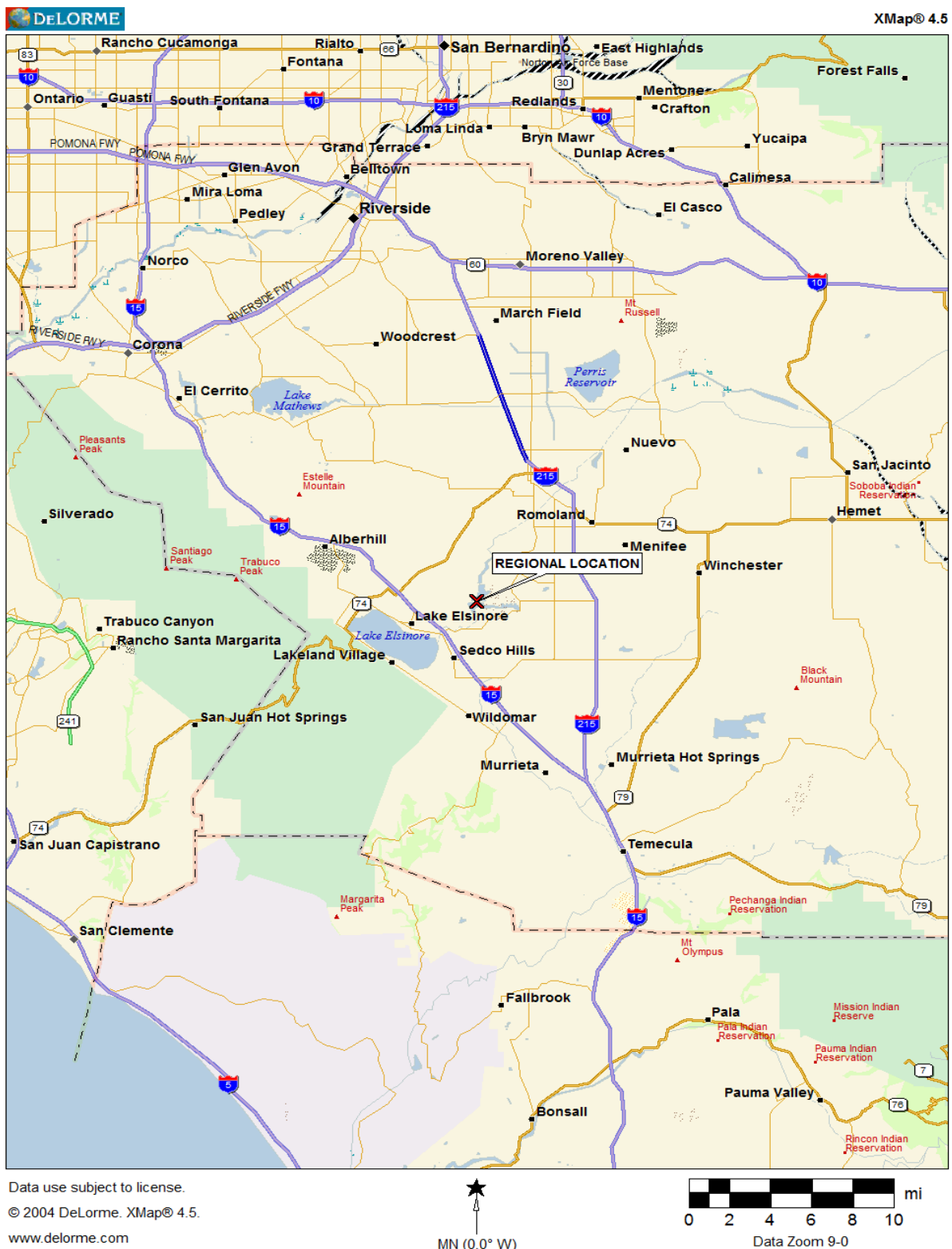


FIGURE 2
Site Location

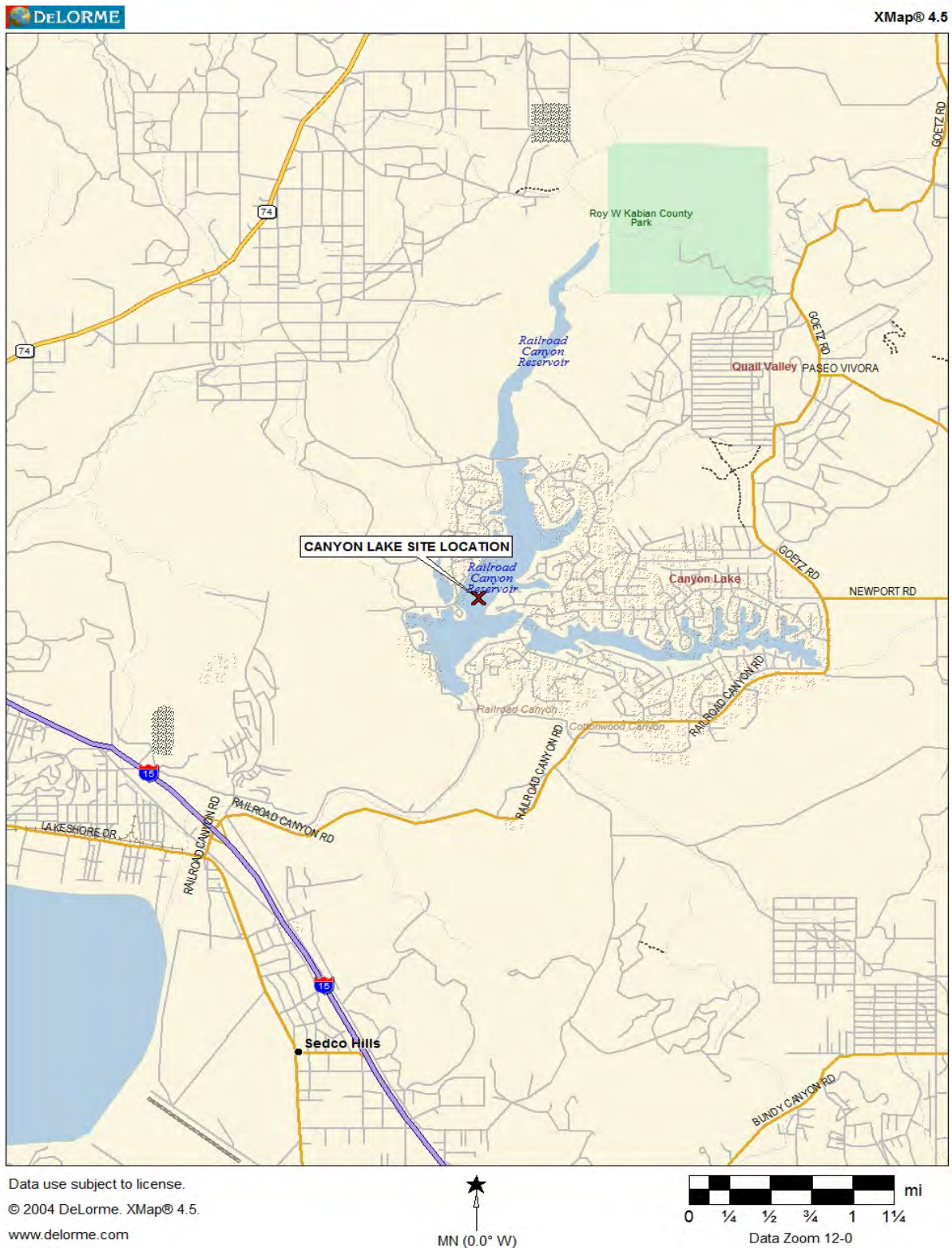
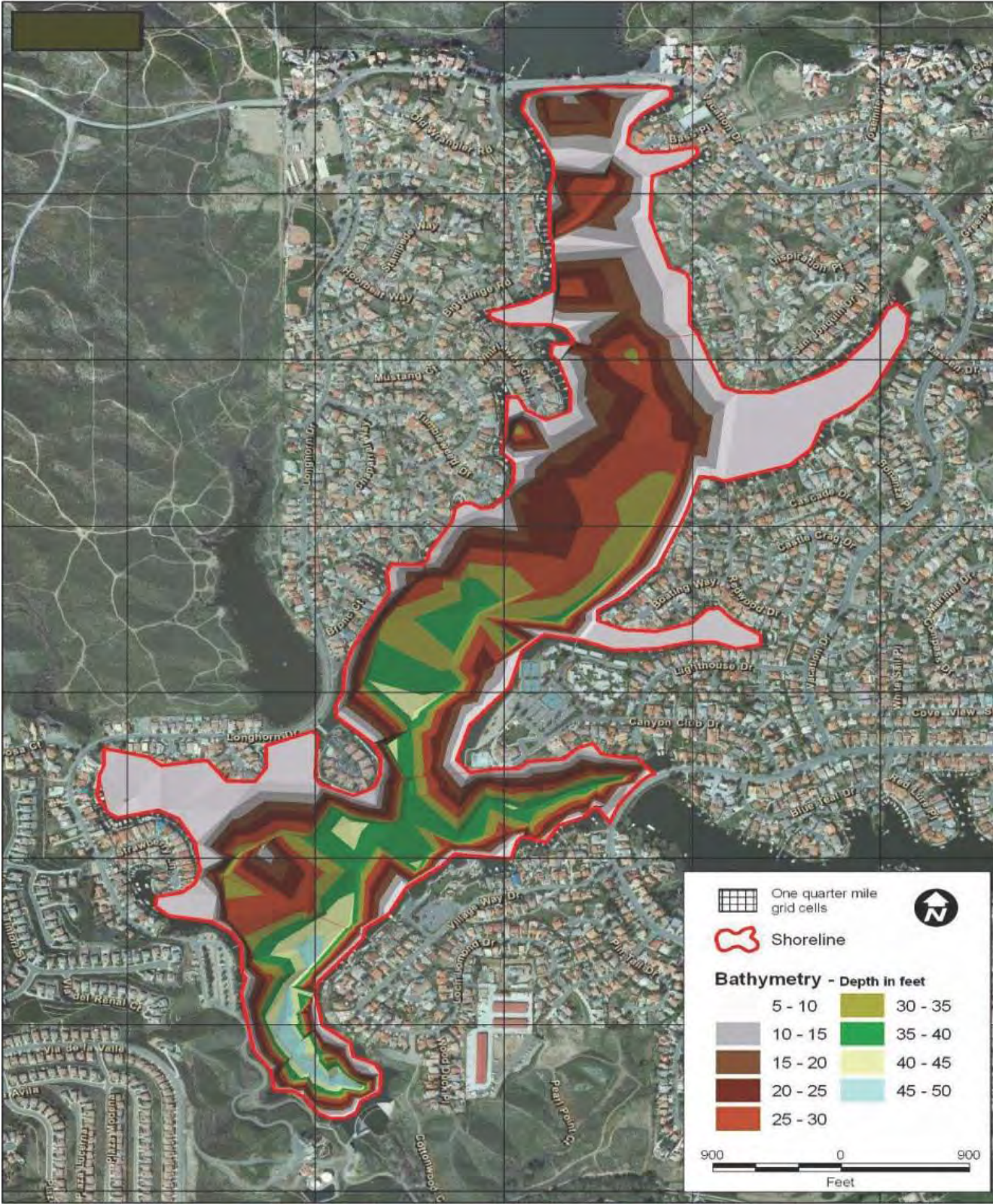


FIGURE 3
Vicinity Map of Canyon Lake



Source: PACE “Canyon Lake Hypolimnetic Oxygenation System Preliminary Design Phase 1 Report,” April 2011

FIGURE 4
Bathymetry Map of Central Body of Canyon Lake



Source: PACE "Canyon Lake Hypolimnetic Oxygenation System Preliminary Design Phase 1 Report," April 2011

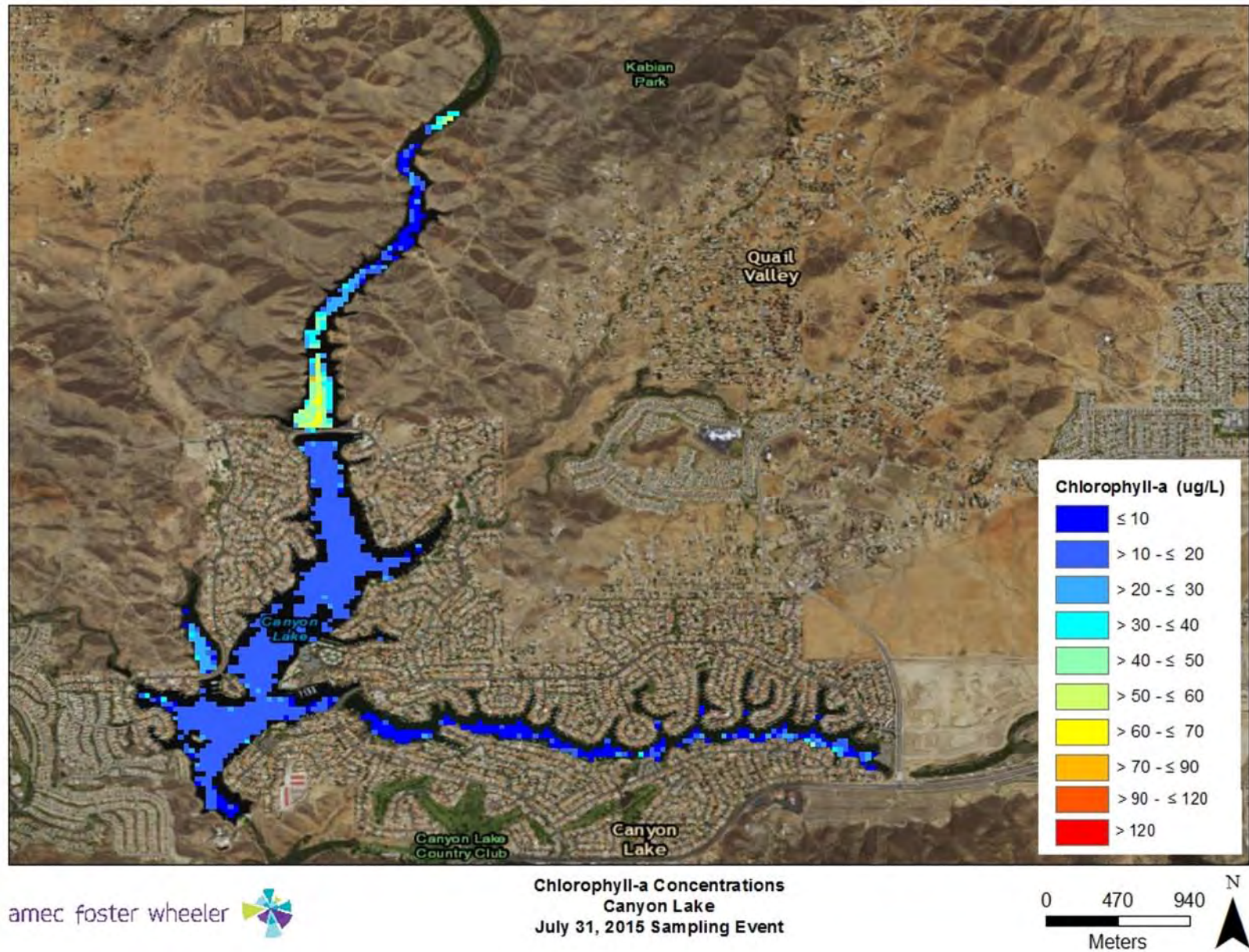
FIGURE 5
East Bay Boat Launch Area



FIGURE 6
Main Lake Boat Launch Area



FIGURE 7
Satellite Assessment of Chlorophyll-a Concentrations in Canyon Lake



APPENDIX 1



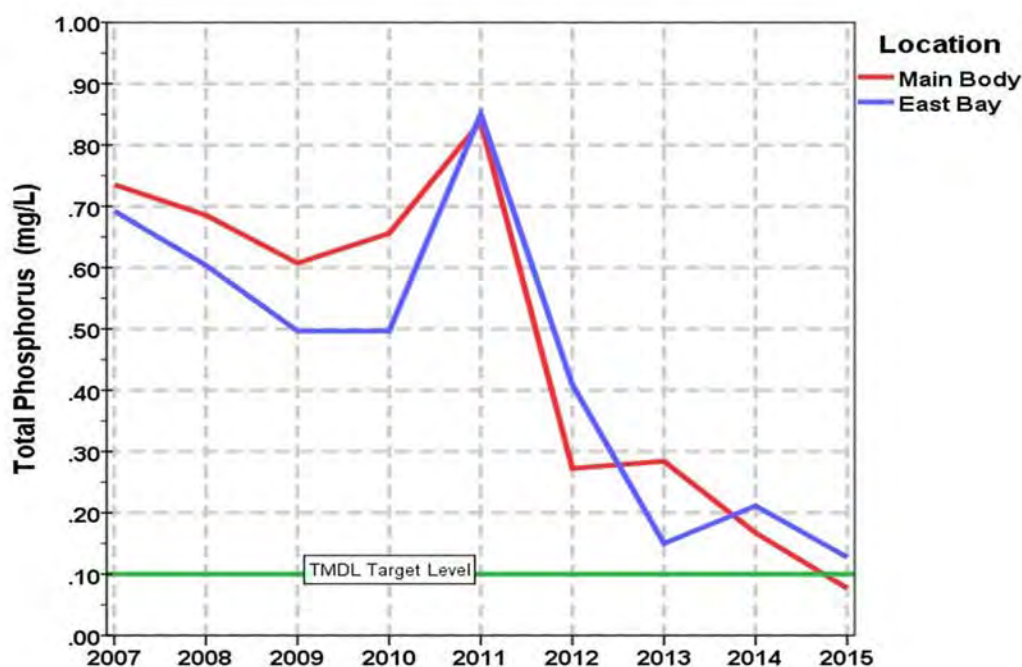
Justification for Extending and Expanding the Pilot Alum Application Program in Canyon Lake

In September of 2013, stakeholders in the San Jacinto River watershed initiated a pilot program to apply aluminum sulfate ("alum") in Canyon Lake. The purpose of this program was to evaluate the efficacy of using alum to reduce phosphorus concentrations lake and thereby prevent the growth of excess algae in the lake.

The pilot program was scheduled to apply approximately 840 tons of alum to the lake in five separate events spread over 25 months. The final alum application for the pilot program occurred in September of 2015.

Throughout the pilot project, routine water quality monitoring was performed to assess the effectiveness of the program. Each ton of phosphorus is expected to neutralize at least nine pounds of phosphorus. Therefore, the pilot alum application program sequestered more than 7,600 pounds of phosphorus. Preliminary water quality monitoring data confirms that average phosphorus concentrations have declined significantly. By mid-2015, the Main Body of Canyon Lake was already meeting the TMDL target for total phosphorus (0.1 mg/L) five years ahead of the regulatory deadline. And, the East Bay was almost there as well (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1: Long-term Trends for Average Phosphorus Concentrations in Canyon Lake



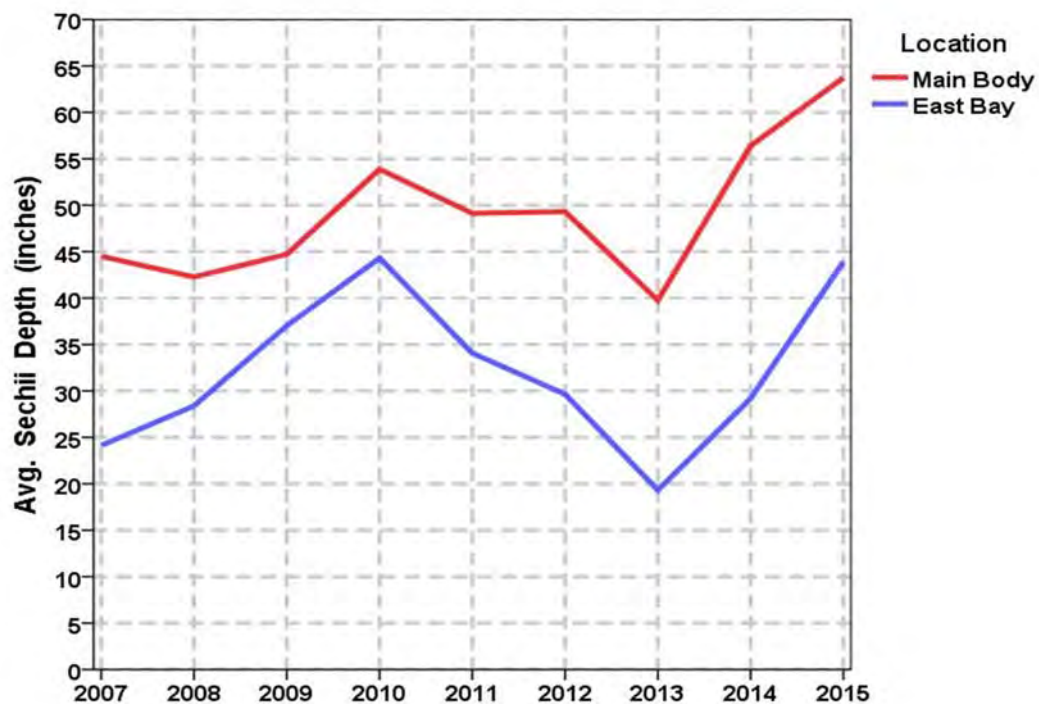
Reducing the bioavailable phosphorus concentrations in the water column is expected to reduce algae levels in the lake. Data from the water quality monitoring program confirms that this is, in fact, occurring (see Table 1). Compared to the two years prior to initiation of the pilot alum project, average Chlorophyll-a concentrations in the Main Body have fallen 27% in the Main Body and 37% in the East Bay. And, as a result water clarity is improving dramatically throughout Canyon Lake (see Fig. 2).

Table 1: Average Chlorophyll-a Concentrations in Canyon Lake

| Chlorophyll-a | Main Body | East Bay |
|------------------|-----------|----------|
| 2011-12 | 48 mg/L | 81 mg/L |
| 2014-15* | 35 mg/L | 51 mg/L |
| Algae Reduction | 13 mg/L | 30 mg/L |
| Pct. Improvement | 27% | 37% |

**Jan., 2014 –May, 2015*

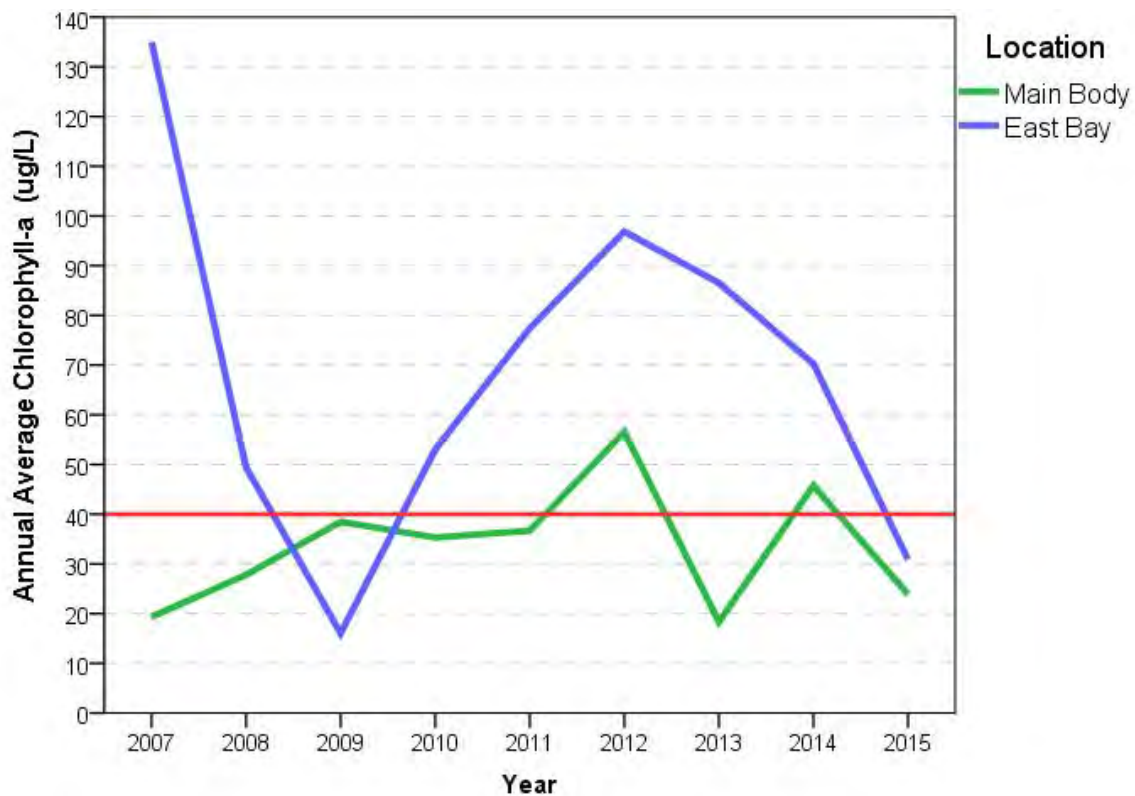
Fig. 2: Long-term Trends for Water Clarity in Canyon Lake**



***Jan., 2007 – Aug., 2015.*

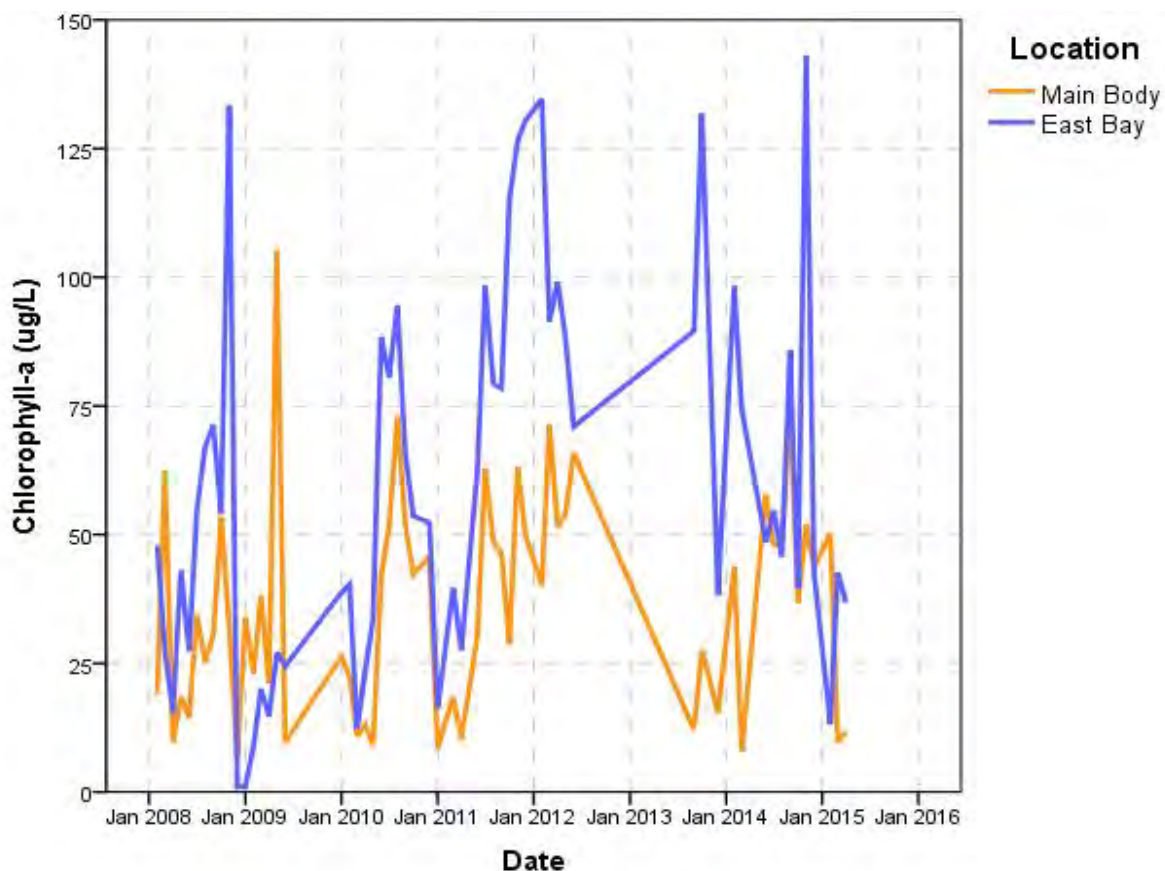
It appears that both the Main Body and East Bay of Canyon Lake are likely to meet the TMDL target of 40 mg/L for Chlorophyll-a by the end of 2015 (see Fig. 3). The annual average Chlorophyll-a concentration for the entire lake must be at or below 25 mg/L by December 31, 2020. Additional alum applications will be necessary to meet the final TMDL target.

Fig. 3: Long-term Trends for Average Annual Chlorophyll-a Concentrations in Canyon Lake



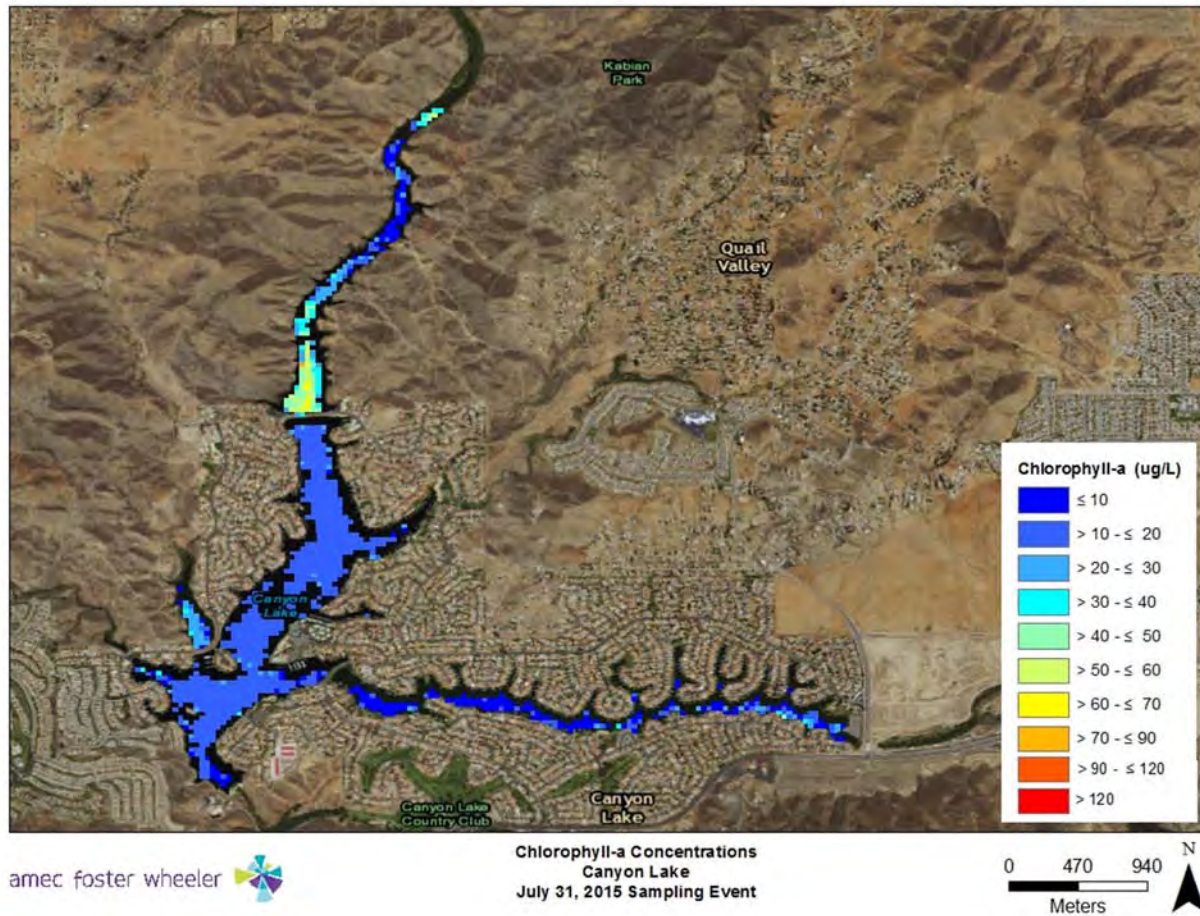
Results from the pre- and post-project water quality monitoring program show that regular alum applications are significantly reducing average phosphorus and Chlorophyll-a concentrations in the lake while dramatically improving water clarity. However, there continue to be wide month-to-month variations in measured chlorophyll concentrations (see Fig. 4). This will likely continue to be the case until the cumulative effect of all alum applications is sufficient to offset the legacy load of phosphorus resident in the lake bottom sediments. Dr. Michael Anderson of U.C.-Riverside estimates that, to date, the pilot program has sequestered approximately 30% of the bioavailable phosphorus in Canyon Lake.

Fig. 4: Average Monthly Chlorophyll-a Concentrations in Canyon Lake



Empirical evidence from the pilot project is sufficient to demonstrate that the program should be extended to allow, but not require, additional alum applications for the next 10 years. In addition, the program should be expanded to allow alum applications in the area where the San Jacinto River broadens and begins forming Canyon Lake. Recent satellite monitoring data shows this is the only area of Canyon Lake with elevated Chlorophyll-a concentrations and would likely benefit from alum applications similar to those that have been performed throughout the rest of the lake (see Fig. 4).

Fig. 4: Satellite Assessment of Chlorophyll-a Concentrations in Canyon Lake



LESJWA BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 784

DATE: December 17, 2015
SUBJECT: TMDL Task Force Status Report
TO: LESJWA Board of Directors
FROM: Mark R. Norton, P.E., Authority Administrator

RECOMMENDATION

That the Board of Directors receive and file this status report on the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force.

BACKGROUND

The Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force last met on December 2, 2015. The major actions of the Task Force included recommendations to the LESJWA Board to approve selection of CDM Smith, with Tetra Tech as a subconsultant, for the TMDL Revision based upon a competitive review process, and approve a change order with AMEC to provide technical support for the Interim TMDL Compliance Report and additional lake monitoring as required by the Regional Board for Lake Elsinore. The TMDL Revision work would commence in January 2016 and continue for the next three fiscal years. This work is important to reflect many changes that have occurred in land use, regulatory policies and practices, and modeling assumptions of the San Jacinto River Watershed. Funding for this work will come entirely from the Task Force and administered through LESJWA.

Work continues by Dr. Michael Anderson of UCR on his analysis of both lakes and answering questions that will be important to the TMDL revision. This study and its results will be key to future water quality improvements for both lakes over the coming five years. His final work results are expected to be shared in January 2016. For Lake Elsinore, the Task Force continues to work with the Lake Elsinore operators to work on a new operation and maintenance agreement for the Lake Elsinore aeration system. This will incorporate credits for funding support by the Riverside County MS4 permittees and others to meet their responsibility to control internal nutrient loads. Progress continues slowly as nutrient credits resulting from the Lake Elsinore aeration and mixing operations become better defined.

For Canyon Lake, the alum application evaluation phase of five applications over the past two and a half years concluded in late Sept. 2015. The Task Force and consultants recommend that progress in water quality at the lake continue as an ongoing practice for the future to control nutrients entering the lake from the upper watershed. An interim compliance report for Canyon Lake and Lake Elsinore will be prepared before June 2016 with recommendations on how frequent future Canyon Lake alum applications should occur, the locations, and future alum dosages. Additionally, alternative strategies to deal with the East Bay algae issues also will be considered to ensure compliance as necessary with the nutrient TMDL for the entire Canyon Lake.

Grant funding from DWR and SAWPA, using the DWR Proposition 84 Integrated Regional Water Management grant program, continues to flow into LESJWA and the Task Force. Some grant funding will be available after the 2½ year Canyon Lake alum application evaluation phase that can be applied to future Canyon Lake alum applications in 2016.

RESOURCES IMPACT

All staff administration time applied to the TMDL Task Force comes from the TMDL budget and is funded only by the TMDL Task Force parties.

MN:dm