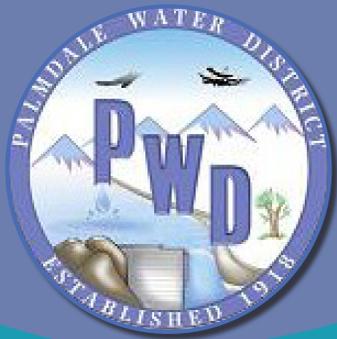


OPEN HOUSE SCOPING MEETING

PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER
RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

WELCOME



PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

The proposed project will allow Palmdale Water District (PWD) to bank water for future dry years and provide a drought-resilient water supply in a time when it's most needed.

PURPOSE

To meet future water demands by developing groundwater “banking” to store available water underground during normal years, replenish groundwater supplies, and save for future dry periods.

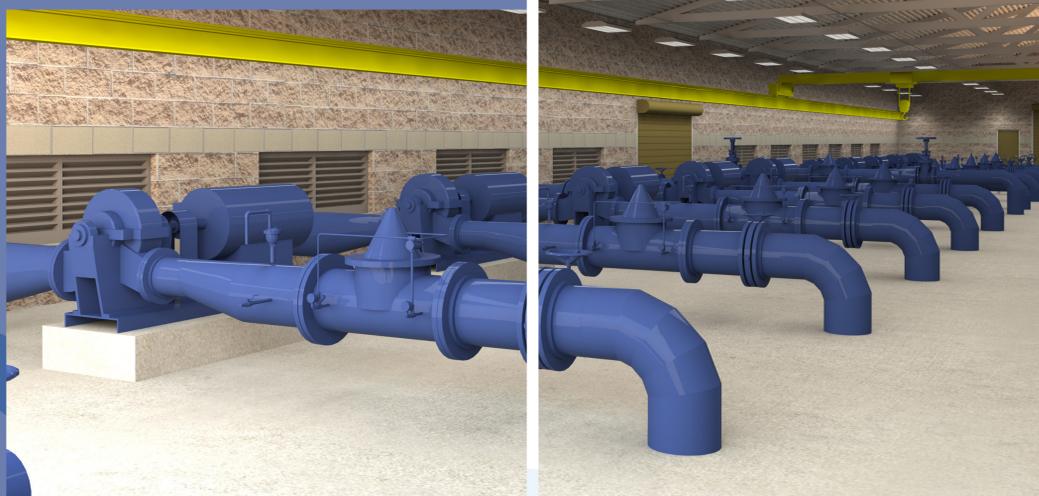
DESCRIPTION

The proposed project would deliver water from the California Aqueduct (State Water Project - SWP), and potentially recycled water, to a new recharge basin. The project would include pipelines to carry water to the recharge basins, recovery wells to extract, and pumping stations to deliver. The project includes a new 80-acre recharge basin on an undeveloped 160-acre site, a 2-acre distribution site, 16 recovery wells, and 25 miles of pipeline.

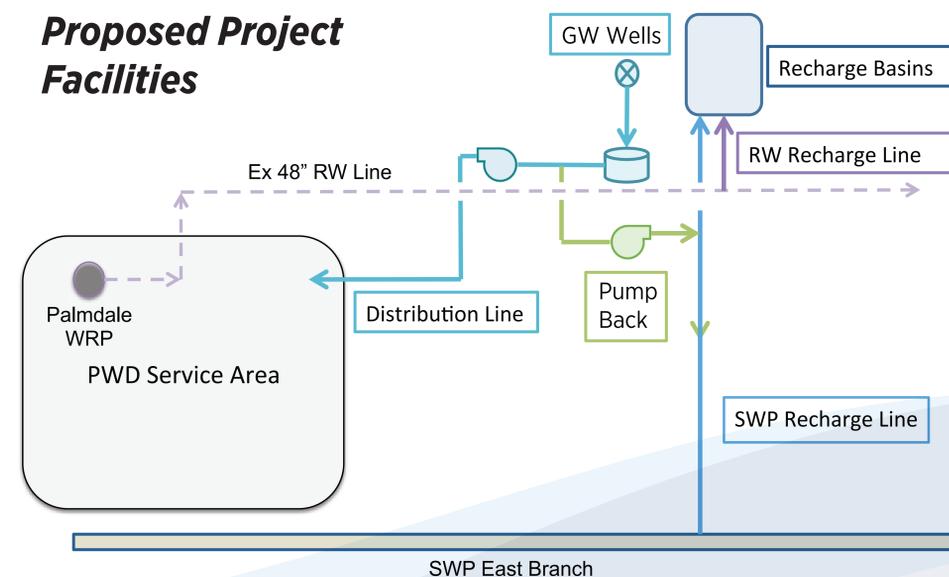


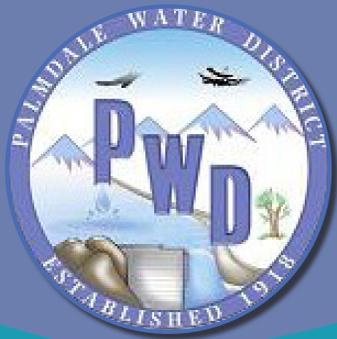
PROJECT COMPONENTS

- State Water Project Turnout
- Recharge Basins
- Raw Water Conveyance
- Recycled Water Conveyance
- Recovery Wells
- Potable Water Distribution System
- Potable Water Pump Station
- Raw Water Pump Station



Proposed Project Facilities





PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

PALMDALE WATER DISTRICT'S WATER RESOURCES

Diversifying Palmdale Water District's water resources will ensure a long-term, reliable and safe water supply for generations to come.



Based on water supply and growth projections, at the current rate of consumption, our water supply could be running at a deficit by 2021. Planning ahead and accomplishing this project would prevent that deficit from occurring.

PWD supplies clean, safe drinking water to residents and businesses using a variety of resources:

CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT

PWD uses an average of 4 billion gallons of aqueduct water each year, which is stored in Palmdale Lake and treated at PWD's LOCWTP.



LITTLEROCK DAM

Little Rock Dam reservoir is fed by natural runoff from snow packs in the local mountains and from rainfall. The water is then transferred from Little Rock reservoir to Palmdale Lake where it is treated at PWD's LOCWTP before delivery to customers.



WATER WELLS

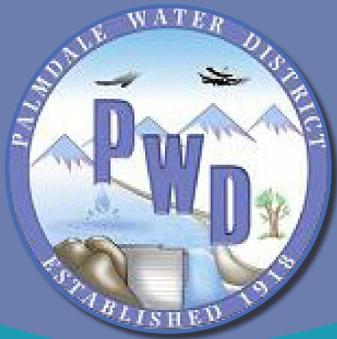
PWD has groundwater wells that pump water from as deep as 550 feet below ground. In drought conditions, PWD relies more heavily on groundwater resources to serve customers. The proposed project would recharge and "bank" water underground for the future.



LESLIE O. CARTER WATER TREATMENT PLANT (LOCWTP)

The LOCWTP utilizes state of the art processes to produce up to 35 million gallons of clean, safe drinking water every day for PWD residents and businesses.





PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

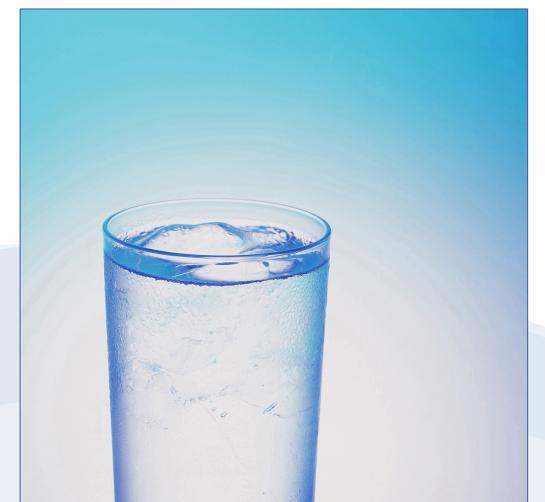
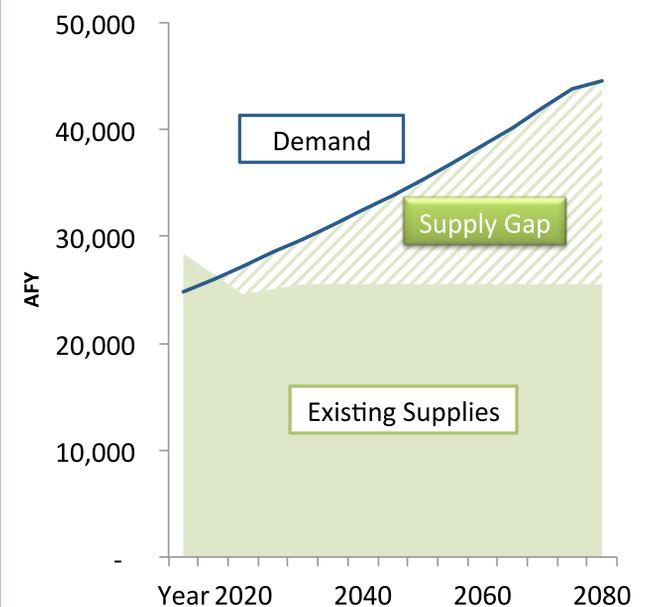
ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

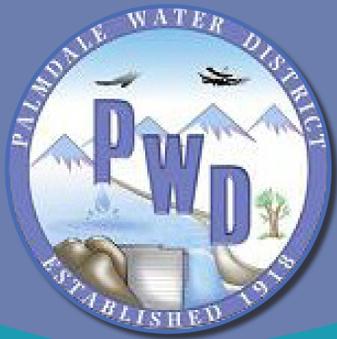
The recommended project alternative not only provides PWD with a reliable water supply solution for the foreseeable future, but also provides the most cost-effective solution when analyzed over a long-term period.



	ACTION	DESCRIPTION	COST
	Status Quo	Meeting future additional water supply demand by buying State Water Project rights (expensive, when and if available).	\$309 million greater than the recommended project due to the large amount of State Water Project purchase required.
	Conventional Water Bank	Providing banking capability to store water during wet years for use during dry years, but not utilizing recycled water as an additional water supply.	Approximately \$104 million greater than the recommended project.
	Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project	Providing water banking capability and utilizing recycled water as an additional water supply.	Would save \$100 million over 50 years when compared to a conventional water bank, \$300 million to the status quo alternative, and would provide additional reliability through use of locally produced recycled water.

LONG-TERM WATER SUPPLY GAP

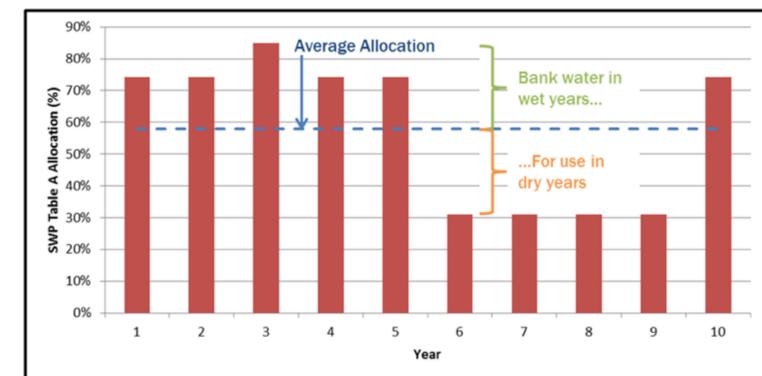
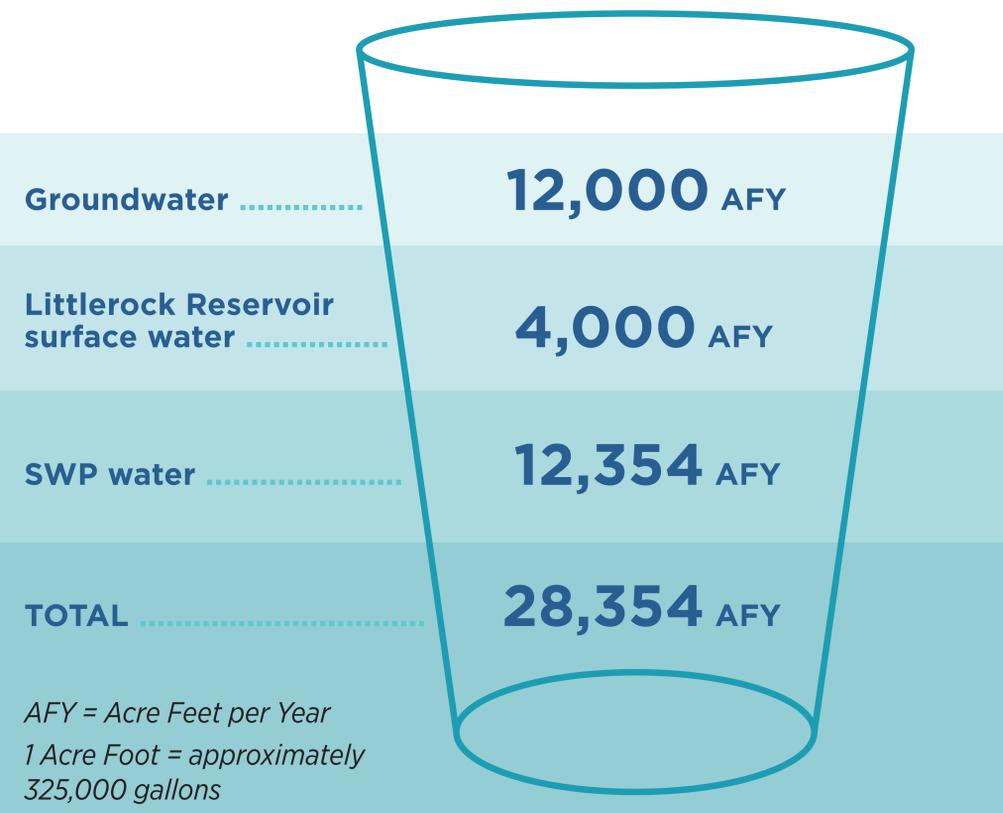




PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON EXISTING WATER SUPPLIES

IN A NORMAL YEAR, THE PWD WOULD HAVE THE FOLLOWING WATER SUPPLIES:

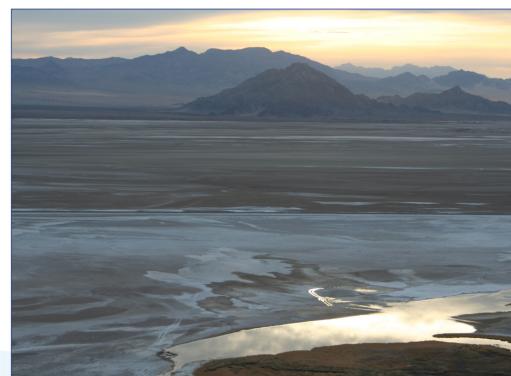


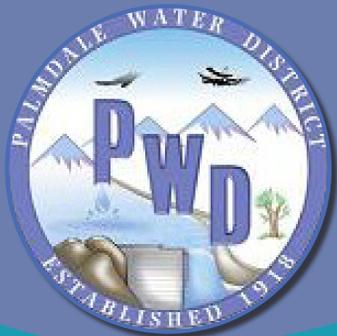
State Water Project Example Ten Year Allocation

The proposed Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project would make PWD water supplies more drought-resilient in two ways:

U.S. DROUGHT MONITOR California

- It would diversify supply using a water source not impacted by drought: recycled water. Recycled water is based on indoor water use and is generally not affected by drought conditions.
- It would provide the capability to store excess supply – or “bank” – water in wet years to utilize in dry years.





PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

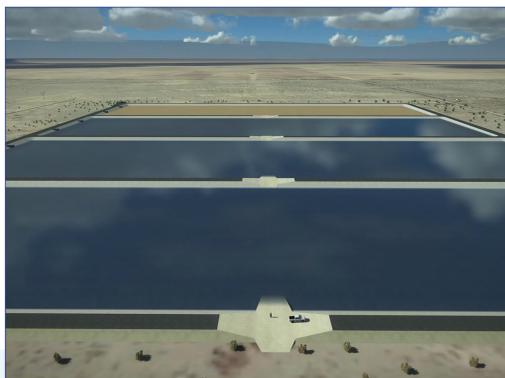
RECYCLING: AS OLD AS THE EARTH ITSELF!

All of the water on earth was created millions of years ago. The planet does not create more water. Rather it simply recycles it through its own process called the water cycle. So all of the water that we consume has been around since the beginnings of planet earth.

WHAT IS WATER REUSE?

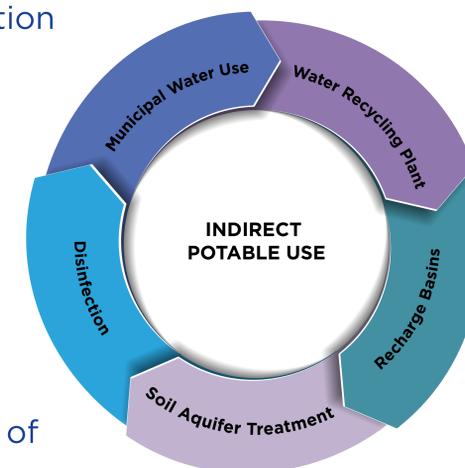
For the customers of Palmdale Water District, recycled water describes the reuse of water from our homes, businesses, and industries, that has been treated through three different processes to remove contaminants and impurities to ensure public health.

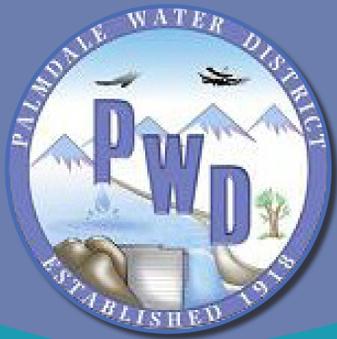
Only **2.5%** of all water on earth is fresh water but most is either frozen or underground. Only **1.2%** of all water on earth (surface water) is readily available to meet the needs of a global population that now exceeds **7 billion** people.



WHAT IS RECYCLED WATER USED FOR?

- As of now, recycled water is used locally, primarily to irrigate crops, with a small portion used to irrigate parks and landscaping.
- This water has other valuable uses, such as indirect potable reuse, where recycled water is used to replenish the groundwater basin, creating a new water supply for all to use.
- One of PWD's goals is to utilize any available recycled water for groundwater replenishment as part of the optimal blend of supply alternatives to address future needs.





PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

CEQA PROCESS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The PWD welcomes public comment on the scope of analysis to be considered in the EIR.

WHAT IS AN EIR?

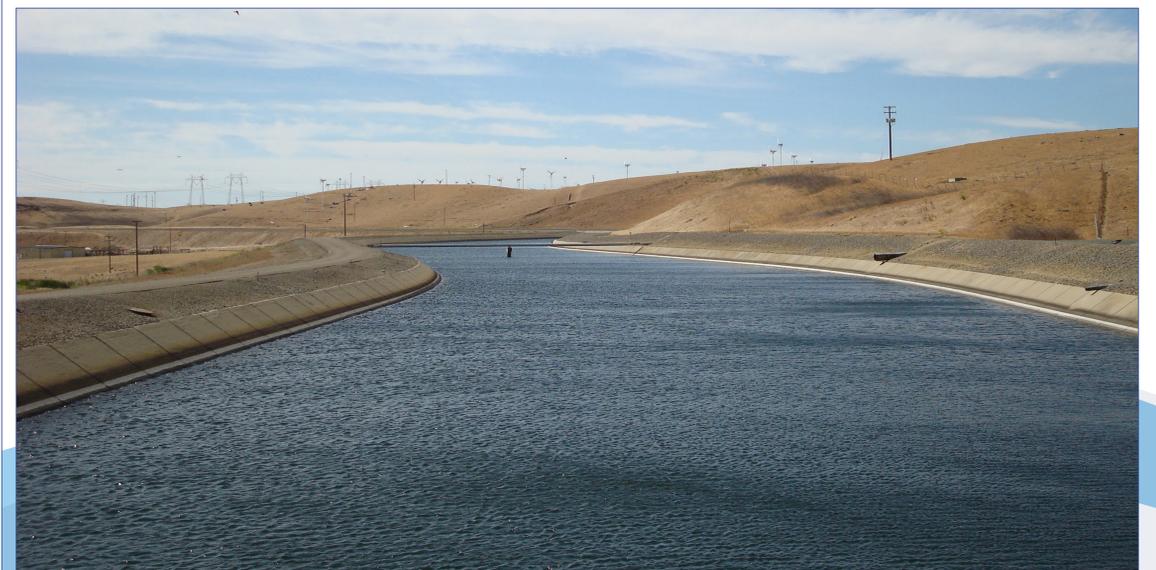
An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) provides the District and the public with detailed information about the effects and cumulative impacts that the proposed activities may have on the environment, as well as ways to mitigate those impacts.

- Public participation is essential to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process. As the first step, the Palmdale Water District will solicit input during the environmental scoping period on the types of environmental issues, mitigation measures and alternatives to address in the EIR.

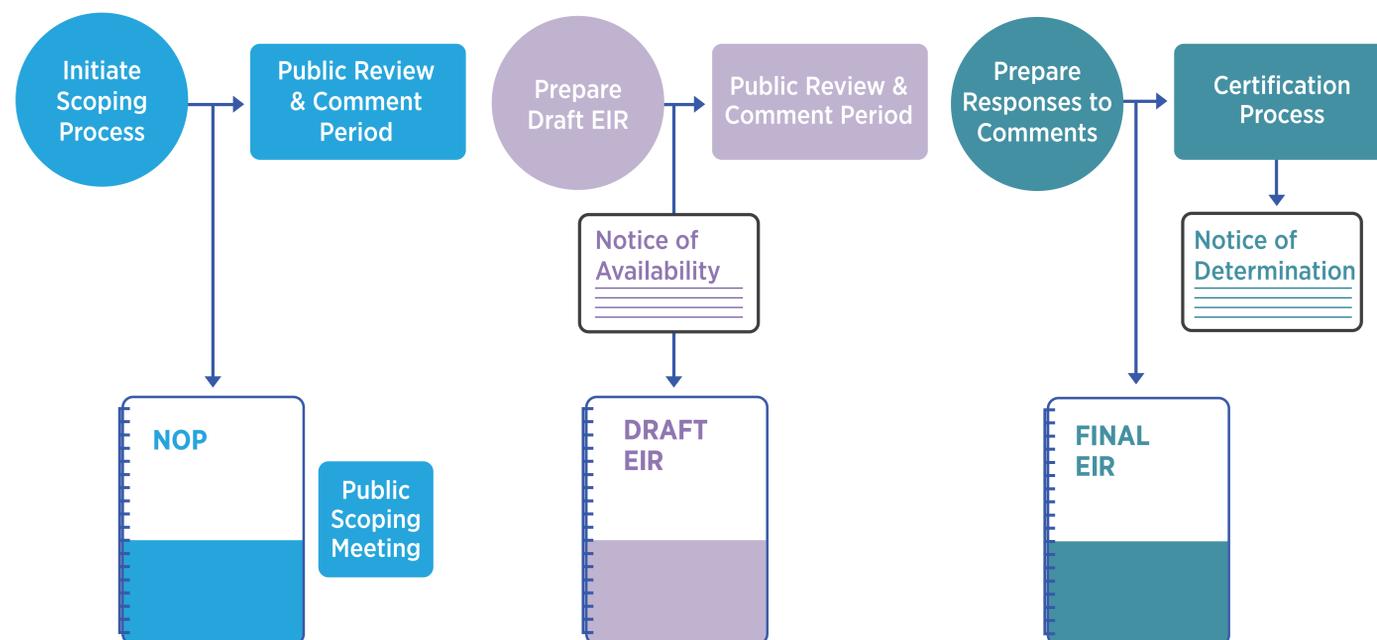
WHAT IS INVOLVED IN AN EIR?

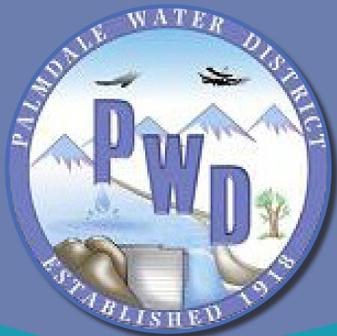
- Overview of the proposed Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project
- Environmental impact analysis of the potential effects from the proposed project on a variety of resource areas including:
 - Identified mitigation measures to reduce the effects of impacts that could be significant
 - Alternatives analysis examining modified versions of the proposed project that could result in reduced environmental effects

- air quality**
- biological resources**
- cultural and paleontological resources**
- geology and soils**
- greenhouse gas emissions**
- hydrology/water quality**
- noise**



CEQA Process for Environmental Impact Report





PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT ENSURING CLEAN, SAFE WATER FOR PALMDALE

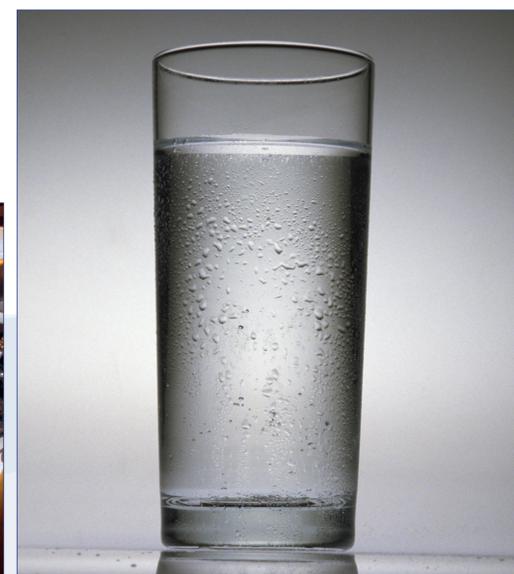
Stringent water quality testing is performed before we deliver water to PWD customers. Last year, we tested more than 100,000 samples for more than 80 regulated contaminants. All levels were below the Maximum Contaminant Level allowed by the State.

The quality of water used for drinking, cooking, and agriculture directly affects public health, safety, and welfare and the Palmdale Water District is dedicated to providing clean, pure water for our community.

Protecting Our Source Water

A comprehensive source water protection program can prevent contaminants from entering the public water supply, reduce treatment costs, and increase public confidence in the quality, reliability, and safety of drinking water. PWD efforts include:

- **2012 Sanitary Survey** including a Source Water Assessment of Littlerock Reservoir and Palmdale Lake surface waters.
- **Groundwater Assessment and Protection Program** completed in January of 1999.
- **Wellhead Protection Plan** completed in November 2000.



PALMDALE WATER DISTRICT
2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
 Our Mission: To provide high quality water to our current and future customers at a reasonable cost.

Questions or comments on the contents of this report are encouraged:
 Call Myra Moser, Operations Manager (661) 947-4111 x1185 or Alicia Williams, Water Quality Supervisor, (661) 947-4111 x1178 Monday through Thursday, 7:00 am to 5:00 pm.

Atención, participantes, gustos, dudas y comentarios son alentados:
 Llame a Myra Moser, Gerente de Operaciones (661) 947-4111 x1185 o a Alicia Williams, Supervisora de Calidad del Agua (661) 947-4111 x1178 los días de lunes a jueves, de las 7:00 am a las 5:00 pm.

Atención Board of Directors' meetings the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Box if readings start at 7:00 pm and are held at the District Office, 2020 East Avenue Q, Palmdale.
 • Call (661) 947-4111 with questions about the District or to file a water quality complaint.
 • Call (661) 947-4111 x1041 or x1020 for information on water conservation or water reduction.
 • Visit our web site at www.palmdalewater.org

Atención Board of Directors' reuniones el segundo y cuarto miércoles de cada mes. Caja si las lecturas comienzan a las 7:00 pm y se celebran en la oficina del Distrito, 2020 East Avenue Q, Palmdale.
 • Llame al (661) 947-4111 con preguntas sobre el Distrito o para presentar una queja de calidad del agua.
 • Llame al (661) 947-4111 x1041 o al (661) 947-4111 x1020 para obtener información sobre conservación de agua o reducción de agua.
 • Visite nuestro sitio web en www.palmdalewater.org

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PWD obtains its water from one of three sources or a combination of these sources. The first source is surface water from the State Water Project (SWP/California Aqueduct). This water source begins in Northern California, flows into the Delta near Sacramento, and is pumped traveling South to Palmdale Lake. The District is entitled to take a maximum of 21,300 acre feet (or 6.8 billion gallons of water) per year. Based on the amount of rain & snowfall that falls in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the amount of water stored in northern California reservoirs, the District is granted a percentage of the annual entitlement. In 2014 the District received from the SWP/Aqueduct and stored in Palmdale Lake prior to treatment.
 The second source of surface water is from the reservoir created by Littlerock Dam, Littlerock. The dam was originally built in 1922 and was renovated in 1994 to strengthen the dam and increase the reservoir capacity to 3,500 acre feet, or 1.1 billion gallons of water. In 2014 the District diverted 700 acre feet from this source, Littlerock Dam Reservoir is fed by natural run-off from snow packs in the local San Gabriel Mountains and from rainfall. The water is then transferred from Littlerock Reservoir to Palmdale Lake through a ditch connecting the two reservoirs for storage prior to treatment.
 The third source of water for the District's customers is groundwater. Groundwater is pumped from the Antelope Valley ground water basin through 23 wells and in 2014 the District pumped 12,397 acre feet from these wells. This water is treated with chlorine and pumped directly into the distribution system.
 All three sources are constantly tested and treated in compliance with all applicable regulations to ensure high water quality and dependability of the water system.
 The Palmdale Water District delivered approximately 42% surface water and 58% ground water to its consumers in 2014.

PLEASE TAKE THE TIME TO REVIEW THIS CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT AND WATER QUALITY DATA CHART TO BECOME AN INFORMED CONSUMER. THE WATER QUALITY DATA CHART IS DIVIDED INTO TWO STANDARDS - PRIMARY AND SECONDARY.
 Primary standards are set to protect public health from contaminants in water that may be immediately harmful to humans or affect their health if consumed for long periods of time.
 Secondary standards govern aesthetic qualities of water such as taste, mineral content, odor, color, and turbidity.
 Please call (661) 947-4111 x1178 or x1185 with any questions.

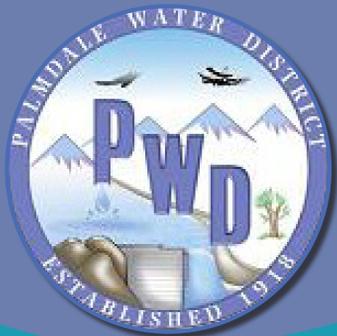
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 Please call (661) 947-4111 x1178 or x1185 with any questions.

EVERY DROP COUNTS

Consumer Confidence Report

PWD is proud to announce 100% regulatory water quality compliance in 2014. Our Consumer Confidence Report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to drinking water standards.





PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

THE ROLE OF CONSERVATION

Water conservation will remain an essential part of Palmdale's water resource management. The Palmdale Water District has a variety of services to help customers save.



CONSERVATION

Wise water use has always been a part of life in Palmdale and will continue to be part of water resource management. Here are things you can do:

Change to Water Efficient Landscaping

It's not just rocks and cactus! Xeriscape – or natural, drought tolerant landscaping – achieves highly attractive, comfortable landscapes without excess water use. Xeriscape can reduce landscape water use by 70 percent or more.



Use Water Efficient Appliances

There are a variety of appliances and tools that can significantly reduce water use. In some cases, Palmdale Water District offers rebates for installation of these appliances.

HE CLOTHES WASHERS

High Efficiency (HE) Clothes Washers use much less water and reduce energy costs by

50%



TOILETS



High Efficiency Toilets (HETs) and Dual Flush Toilets use less water than older models and save up to

15 gallons of water

 each day.

MP ROTATORS



Matched Precipitation (MP) Rotators apply water at a **slower** and **more uniform rate** and also **reduce run-off**.

SMART CONTROLLERS

Smart controllers regulate water given to plants according to climate conditions and can save up to

30%

 on summer irrigation bills.

Practice Water Saving Tips

We can all conserve water – using what we need without wasting water.

PWD offers a variety of simple things you can do every day to reduce your water consumption.

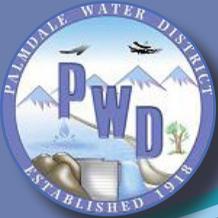


Report Water Leaks or Waste

- Sprinklers running for too long
- Water running off a property into the street
- Residents hosing down cement driveways or sidewalks
- Leaking or dripping water fixtures

PWD will work with property owners to fix water waste problems.

Every drop counts and PWD has programs to help everyone save.



PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

RELIABLE WATER THROUGH WATER BANKING AND REUSE

THE CEQA PROCESS AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Environmental Impact Report

PWD is beginning an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to examine potential project effects on air quality, biological resources, cultural and paleontological resources, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology/water quality and noise.

Public participation is essential to the CEQA process and there are a number of opportunities for the public to participate throughout the EIR development. As the first step, PWD is soliciting input during the environmental scoping period on the types of environmental issues, mitigation measures and alternatives to address in the EIR. PWD will conduct public meetings during the scoping period and the public hearing for the project and will allow additional opportunities for comment by mail or email. The EIR is expected to be completed by spring 2016.

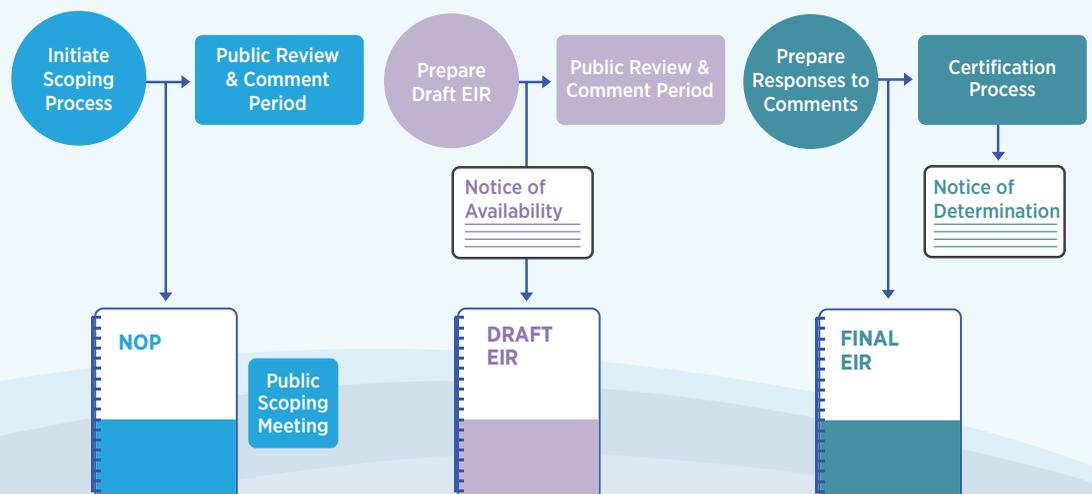
Planning for Our Future Water

The Palmdale Water District is attacking our area's water reliability challenge with a proposed major project that will "bank" – or store – water during normal years, replenishing the area's diminished groundwater basin through an aggressive recharge strategy, and using and reusing its water supply to achieve the highest possible efficiency during both wet and dry years.

The Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin, a critical source of the region's supply, has been "overdrafted" – with more taken out than could be put back in – since 1930. But now, with the Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project, we will create the infrastructure to recharge year round, and refill that basin to meet future needs.



CEQA Process for Environmental Impact Report

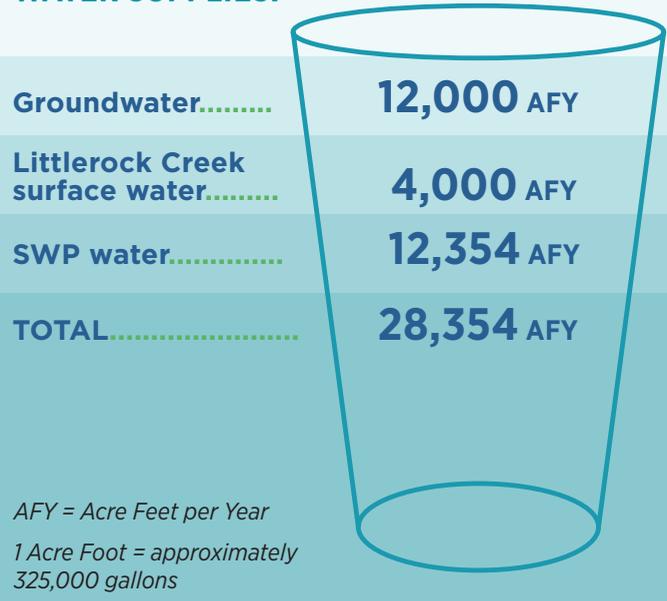


PWD's Water Resources

We need a long-term, reliable water supply for Palmdale's future. Currently, we receive our water supply from three sources: we import our share from the State Water Project (SWP), when that source is available; we store and use water in the Littlerock Reservoir; and we pump water out of the ground using wells. Our "surface water" supply from the SWP is highly variable and, as a result of the drought, has reached an historic 50-year low. With less SWP water available, our groundwater stores have been taxed more and more. That's a situation we must fix.

Based on water supply and growth projections, at the current rate of consumption, our water supply could be running at a deficit by 2021. Planning ahead and accomplishing this project would prevent that deficit from occurring.

IN A NORMAL YEAR, THE DISTRICT WILL HAVE THE FOLLOWING WATER SUPPLIES:



Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project

PWD has designed a "banking" program with spreading grounds to recharge imported water and, potentially, recycled water. The proposed project - Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project - would deliver water from the California Aqueduct to a new 80-acre recharge basin on an undeveloped 160-acre site in northeast Palmdale. Recycled water produced locally from the Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant is another source that can be available year round for groundwater recharge.

The project would include pipelines to carry water to the recharge site, recovery wells to extract water, and pumping stations to deliver to PWD customers. Recycled water would be mixed continuously with surplus SWP water stored during normal and wet years, allowing for the efficient utilization of SWP water. The recovery of potable groundwater will also be continuous and a base flow of potable water will enable PWD to meet all future water demands when combined with existing supplies.

As part of efforts to find solutions for Palmdale's future water supplies, PWD evaluated three main actions:

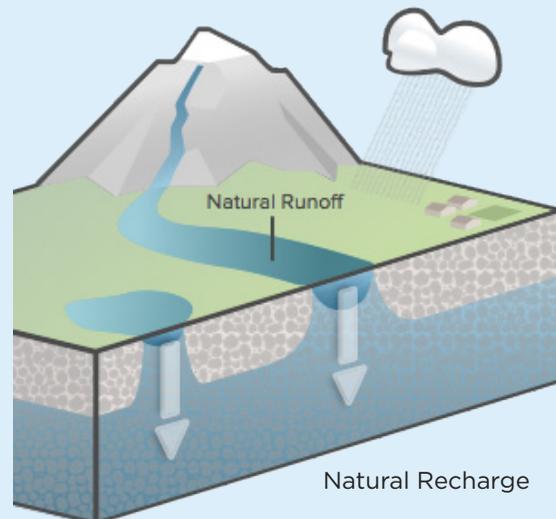
- Status Quo, or meeting future additional water supply demand by buying costly SWP rights.
- Developing a conventional water "bank," to store water during wet years for use during dry years, but using only SWP water and not utilizing recycled water as an additional water supply.
- Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project, the action proposed and to be evaluated as part of the EIR.

The recommended project alternative not only would provide PWD with a reliable water supply solution for the foreseeable future, but would also be the most cost-effective solution when analyzed over the long-term. Following the project planning and EIR, the PWD Board will have the option to move forward with implementation. A "Blue Ribbon" panel comprised of scientists and health experts will review the proposed project to ensure it will meet all health and safety regulations.

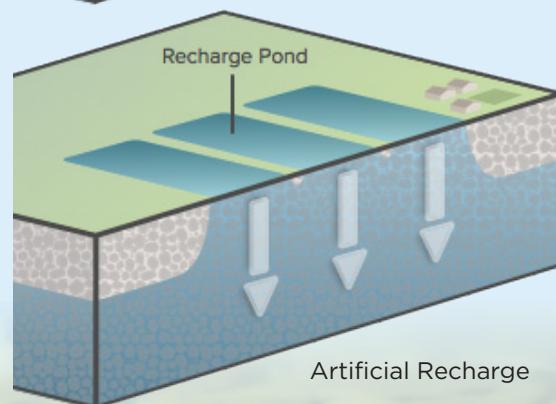
How Groundwater Recharge Works

Groundwater levels are continuing to decline across the state, not just from the current drought but from decades of chronic overuse. Groundwater recharge represents an important process of sustainable groundwater management, which is now mandated by the State.

Natural recharge is simply rain, snowmelt and streamflow that soaks into the ground and into an underlying aquifer or groundwater table. Artificial groundwater recharge is accomplished by constructing surface basins, or “spreading grounds,” that allow water to slowly infiltrate through the soil into the underground aquifers. Augmenting water supply through recharge into aquifers presents a cost-effective way of increasing the availability of groundwater for the inevitable dry times ahead. This recharge process is used throughout the state, is subject to extensive regulations, and is a valuable part of expanding our water resource portfolios.



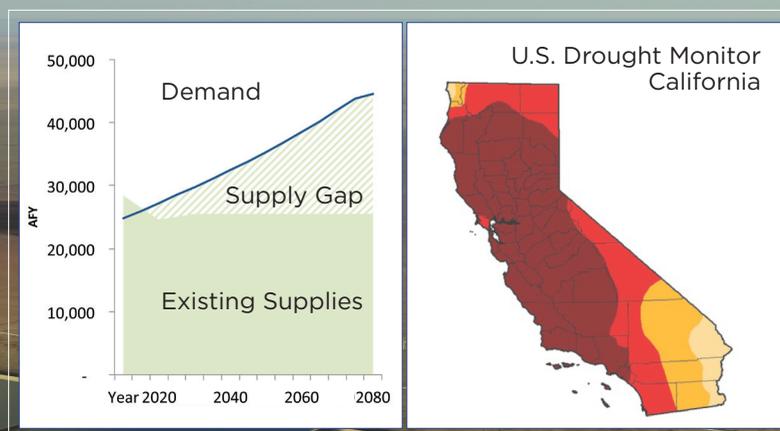
Natural Recharge

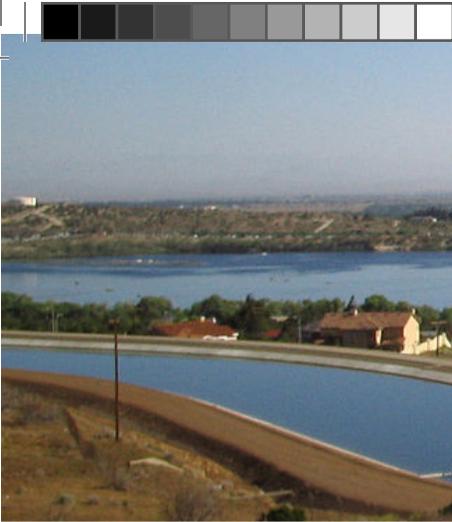


Artificial Recharge

The Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project would make PWD water supplies more drought-resilient in two ways:

- It would diversify supply using a water source not impacted by drought: recycled water. Recycled water is based on indoor water use and is generally not affected by drought conditions.
- It would provide the capability to store excess supply – or “bank” – water in wet years to utilize in dry years.





WATER RECYCLING: AS OLD AS THE EARTH ITSELF!

All of the water on earth was created millions of years ago. The planet does not create more water. Rather, it simply recycles it through its own process called the water cycle. So all of the water that we consume has been around since the beginnings of planet earth. Unfortunately, the vast majority of water is salt water. Only 2.5 percent of all water on earth is fresh water, but most is either frozen, or underground. Only 1.2 percent of all water on earth (surface water) is readily available to meet the needs of a global population that now exceeds 7 billion people.

For the customers of Palmdale Water District, recycled water describes the reuse of water from our homes, businesses and industries that has been treated through processes to remove contaminants and impurities to ensure public health. Recycled water is already used locally, primarily to irrigate crops, with a small portion used to irrigate parks and landscaping. But there are a number of other beneficial uses, such as indirect potable reuse, where recycled water is used to replenish the groundwater basin, creating a new water supply for all to use.

The recycled water can be supplied to PWD from the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County's Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant, which currently produces about 10,000 acre feet per year of recycled water, enough water supply to support approximately 15,000 families.



What Would this Project Cost?

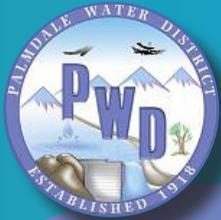
Given PWD's heavy dependence on SWP water for supply, water banking allows PWD to maximize its groundwater supply and minimize purchase of costly, imported SWP water. Land and construction costs are estimated at \$82 million. This figure does not include ongoing costs for SWP and recycled water purchases, along with ongoing operating costs.

Bottom Line Benefits

By planning ahead, PWD is providing the significant community benefit of a reliable water supply, capturing water that is not currently recharged or recycled into the groundwater basin.

The recommended project will provide PWD customers with a reliable water supply solution for the foreseeable future.

PALMDALE WATER DISTRICT
2029 EAST AVENUE Q
PALMDALE, CA 93550
WWW.PALMDALEWATER.ORG



PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is this project all about?

The Palmdale Water District is proposing a project to recharge (replenish) and “bank” water in the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin in order to reduce dependence on highly variable surface water supplies and ensure a long-term, reliable water supply for Palmdale.

Why is this project necessary?

Based on water supply and growth projections, at the current rate of consumption, our water supply could be running at a deficit by 2021. Planning ahead and accomplishing this proposed project would address that problem by storing – or “banking” – surface water and recycled water, replenishing groundwater supplies, and reducing dependence on State Water Project water.

WHAT BENEFITS WILL THE COMMUNITY SEE?

In addition to increasing water reliability by replenishing our groundwater, the proposed project would provide significant benefits including cost control, drought protection and economic viability due to a reliable, long-term water supply.

What is a recharge basin?

A recharge basin acts as a storage pond to hold water that eventually filters downward naturally to the groundwater table to replenish existing groundwater supplies. For PWD’s purposes, four, 20-acre recharge basins are planned, using water from the State Water Project. Recycled water produced locally from the Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant, is another source that can be available year round for groundwater recharge.

What new infrastructure would be built for this project?

New facilities would be constructed to recharge and recover State Water Project (SWP) water as well as recycled water. Infrastructure would include new recharge basins – or spreading grounds -- to return water below ground as well as pipelines from the California Aqueduct and the Los Angeles County Sanitation District’s recycling plant to deliver the water to them. A pumping station would later recover the groundwater for use from recovery wells nearby.

Why can't we just continue to rely on the State Water Project as the main sources of our water supply?

The amount of surface water available is highly variable and, as a result of the drought, has reached an historic 50-year low. To ensure a long-term and reliable water supply, we need a diversified portfolio of ground and surface water to ensure reliability.

What is the status of the environmental review process?

The District is undertaking an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), to examine potential project effects on air quality, biological resources, cultural and paleontological resources, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology/water quality and noise. A Notice of Preparation (NOP) was issued June 20, 2015 and the official public review period is underway through July 20, 2015. During this period, members of the public and interested agencies may submit formal comments on the NOP, which will be reviewed and considered in the development of the Draft EIR. As part of this process, a public meeting and open house will be hosted by PWD on July 11, 2015 at PWD Offices from 10 a.m. to noon.

How much will it cost?

Land and construction costs are estimated at \$82 million. This figure does not include ongoing costs for SWP and recycled water purchases, along with ongoing operating costs.

How would the project be paid for?

The proposed project's main purpose is to supply future growth and increase water supply reliability for all customers. Therefore, the project would be funded primarily by new development imposed fees. Existing customers would fund a small portion of the capital costs to improve the overall drought resiliency of their water supply. PWD is also looking at federal and state grant opportunities as well as partnerships with other agencies to fund as much of the initial construction costs as possible. If approved, all customers (existing and new) would fund the operation and maintenance of the facilities once constructed and operational. This is how PWD currently funds other water supply and delivery infrastructure that serves our community.

Would our rates go up because of the project?

If approved, existing rate payers can expect to see a portion of the cost of the project to be included in future water rate studies in order to fund the portion of the project that will increase water supply reliability for existing PWD customers. The size of this portion will depend on the amount of grant funding and other agency participation the PWD receives. A feasibility study has shown this project is the most cost effective approach in meeting the goal of increased water supply reliability and drought resiliency for our current and future customers.



WHAT ABOUT CONSERVATION?

Water conservation is always the first step in preserving the PWD's water supply. It is estimated that by the year 2020, California will be short by about 2 1/2 million acre-feet of water every year. And that's if we get our average amount of rain. If there's a drought, we could be short by 6 million acre-feet! Consequently, conservation does help, although other methods of water supply or recharge are necessary to ensure long-term reliability.

What other areas are exploring a recharge basin project like this?

Projects similar to this vary by region throughout the U.S. The concept is common in the southwest and western states as a tool to provide a reliable water supply.

In Southern California, the Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program has implemented a similar project, using surface water and recycled water, to enhance water supply reliability. Recharge basins are located throughout the groundwater basin and are designed to hold water so that it can percolate into the ground and replenish the groundwater supply. This project is serving as a long-term solution to the water supply and water quality issues facing the greater Chino Basin, much like the goals and objectives of the Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project.

Does this method of water supply produce safe water?

Yes. Spreading basins receive and hold untreated SWP water, as well as recycled water treated in the Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant, which then goes through a natural filtration process through area soils. Water is then recaptured through wells and disinfected to meet state and federal regulatory requirements before it is delivered to homes and businesses. PWD is dedicated to providing clean, pure water to customers throughout the region.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO KEEP PEOPLE UP TO DATE ON THE PROJECT?

Project news and updates will be shared on PWD's website. Periodic participation in community events and presentations to community groups will provide continual opportunities for community members to meet with project staff and learn about project status and details.

What does “potable” mean and what is potable reuse?

Potable means drinkable, and potable reuse refers to the process of adding recycled water (in this case from the Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant) to raw water supplies for purification and eventual delivery to homes and businesses for drinking water purposes.

Will the new infrastructure affect the neighbors in the area?

The new pipelines would largely run along existing streets, minimizing disruption to private property. Other potential impacts, such as noise will be identified in the EIR, along with plans to mitigate those impacts.

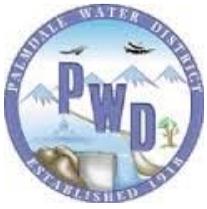
Where can I get more project information?

Project information can be found online at www.palmdalewater.org or in hard copy at the Palmdale Library or PWD offices.

What is the timeline?

Currently, project design is underway and, with details in hand, the District is now developing an EIR to assess potential project impacts and identify mitigation measures. The EIR is projected to be complete in April 2016. After reviewing comments on the EIR, the District will issue a decision regarding project implementation. The project itself, if approved, will be built in 2016 and 2017.





Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project

Proyecto Regional de Recuperación y Reabastecimiento de Aguas Subterráneas de Palmdale

Public Scoping Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Hoja de Inscripción para la Reunión Pública de Alcance del Informe

Name/Nombre (please print/favor de usar letra de impresión)	Organization/Organización (if applicable, si aplica)	Would you like to be added to the EIR mailing list?/ ¿Le gustaría ser añadido a la lista de correo del EIR?	E-mail address/Correo electrónico	How did you hear about today's meeting?/ ¿Cómo se enteró de la reunión de hoy?
1.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES/SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
2.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES/SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
3.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES/SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
4.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES/SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
5.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES/SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
6.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES/SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
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8.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES/SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
9.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES/SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
10.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES/SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
11.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES/SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO		