



20 Annual
10 Report



SOUTHERN NEVADA
WATER AUTHORITY



MISSION

The Southern Nevada Water Authority manages the region's water resources and develops solutions that will ensure adequate future water supplies for the Las Vegas Valley.

HISTORY

The Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) in 2011 will mark its twentieth year addressing Southern Nevada's unique water needs. Recognizing the importance of the world's most precious and finite resource, the SNWA works with agencies in Nevada as well as in other Colorado River Basin states and throughout the world to help protect and preserve water supplies.

MEMBER AGENCIES

- Big Bend Water District
- City of Boulder City
- Clark County Water Reclamation District
- City of Henderson
- City of Las Vegas
- Las Vegas Valley Water District
- City of North Las Vegas

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Shari Buck
Chair
City of North Las Vegas



Steven Kirk
Vice Chair
City of Henderson



Tom Collins
Clark County Water
Reclamation District



Duncan McCoy
City of Boulder City



Mary Beth Scow
Las Vegas Valley
Water District



Steve Sisolak
Big Bend Water District



Lois Tarkanian
City of Las Vegas

EXECUTIVE TEAM

Patricia Mulroy
General Manager

Rick Holmes
Deputy General Manager of Engineering/Operations

Phil Speight
Deputy General Manager of Administration

Chuck Hauser
General Counsel

John Entsminger
Assistant General Manager of Strategic Initiatives



To our friends and neighbors:

Increasingly, we are all doing more with less. While the sluggish economy has affected our budgets, the persistent drought also has redefined flows along the Colorado River and subsequently our water-use habits. In the last decade, Colorado River system average inflows were at 69 percent of normal and Lake Mead levels declined more than 50 percent.

Managing our water resources requires a multi-faceted approach that exercises creative vision, collaboration and perseverance. Since 1991, the SNWA has been at the forefront of conservation—managing aggressive water conservation, landscape and leak-detection programs that serve as archetypes for similar initiatives around the world. The Water Authority continually evaluates and refines these programs to help our community meet our conservation goal of 199 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) by 2035.

Extending existing water supplies is important, but it is only one feature of our multi-faceted approach. The SNWA is a pioneer in research and advanced exploration into new avenues of water development, such as partially funding cloud-seeding efforts over Northeastern Nevada and Utah's Uinta Mountains. Scientists estimate that the project already has yielded an additional 20,000 acre-feet of water and added precipitation and increased runoff into the state's White River flow system.

We recognize that we must use these same types of innovative strategies to provide safe drinking water at the same levels of service despite economic challenges. The fiscal year 2010-2011 reflects a reduction of \$115.9 million in expenditures, including reductions in projected operating capital and expenses and projected construction expenditures. These reductions are helping us to navigate the current economic climate while funding critical priorities such as the third intake project at Lake Mead.

No one can state with absolute assurance what our future water resources will look like or how environmental factors such as the drought and climate change will impact our water resources worldwide, but the SNWA's creativity, vision and tenacity will help Southern Nevada successfully adapt to the challenges of our changing environment and help prepare us for a certain future in uncertain times.

Shari Buck

Shari L. Buck
Chair
Southern Nevada Water Authority



To our community, stakeholders and customers:

A drought of unparalleled magnitude and longevity continues to ravage the desert southwest. Lake Mead, which provides 90 percent of this community's water, was at record low levels in 2010, and while last winter's Rocky Mountain snow pack is encouraging, it will take years of above average spring runoff into the Colorado River to ease the effects of the prolonged drought.

The SNWA has worked aggressively during the last 20 years to establish regional conservation practices, secure additional in-state resources, enhance the flexibility of Colorado River management and respond to severe and unrelenting drought conditions in the region. Yet, we also realize that past success alone will not help us rise to unprecedented current environmental and economic challenges. Indeed, there are no absolute solutions.

We're collaborating with other agencies, states and nations to develop resource-sharing strategies. As Lake Mead approaches levels that call for federal shortage declarations, well-managed agreements with other Colorado River users are vital to the future of our region.

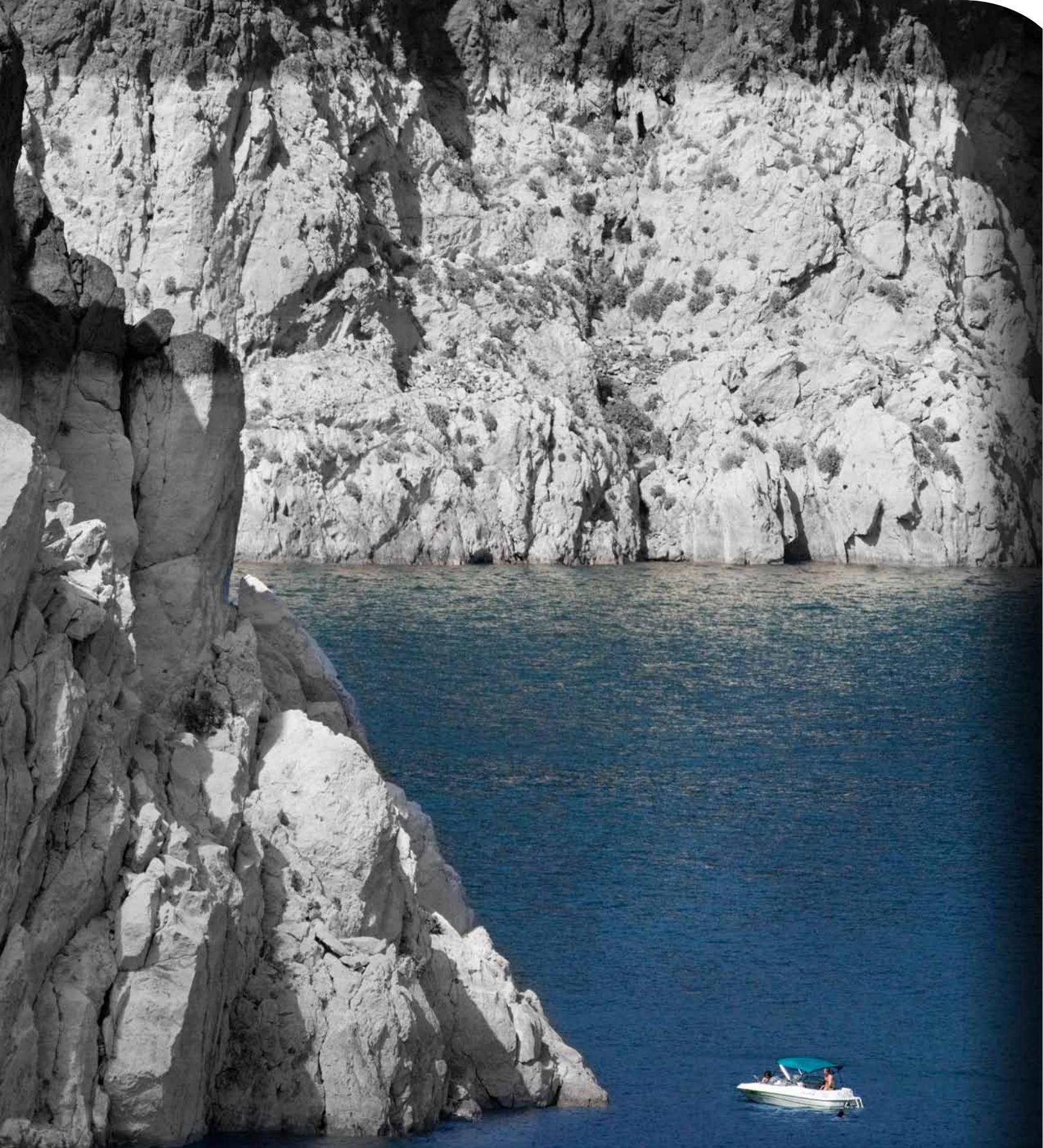
Precipitation and runoff into the Colorado River Basin is slightly above normal this year, but persistent drought conditions complicate some of these approaches. Ocean desalting has no value if there is no Colorado River water to exchange with a coastal state or country. To that end, we continue the permitting process to draw upon a portion of Nevada's unused groundwater supplies. It is crucial that this project be "shovel-ready" so we may move forward if conditions warrant.

Southern Nevada's conservation achievements also will help mitigate potential reductions imposed by shortages. Our community has proven time and again that it can rise to the challenge: Since 2002, Southern Nevada's annual consumptive water use decreased by more than 32 billion gallons, despite a population increase of more than 400,000 during that same period.

This resourcefulness is our greatest attribute—the West was forged by hardy settlers and continues to be re-invented by adaptive desert dwellers. Working together we can embrace the challenges and solutions ahead.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pat Mulroy". The signature is stylized and fluid.

Sincerely,
Pat Mulroy
SNWA General Manager



SECURING OUR RESOURCES

Managing Southern Nevada's limited water resources is a complex equation to which there is no single solution. The SNWA administers Southern Nevada's water resource portfolio through a multi-faceted approach that creates a diversity of flexible resources, which may be tapped during varying hydrologic conditions.

The last decade saw drought conditions reduce Colorado River system inflows to 69 percent of average and Lake Mead water storage has declined by more than 50 percent. At the conclusion of 2010, the agency prepared for declared shortages as declining lake levels hovered close to shortage thresholds.

According to the Interior Secretary's 2007 Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead, once Lake Mead's levels fall below 1,075 feet, the Secretary may declare a shortage, reducing Nevada's river allocation. While a wet winter and above-average spring runoff is expected to temporarily shore up lake levels, it will take several years of above-average runoff in the Colorado River to ease the effects of the prolonged drought. Ninety percent of

Southern Nevada's water is provided by the Colorado River. The 1,450 mile-long river supplies water to approximately 25 million people in seven western states and Mexico.

Nevada is allocated 300,000 acre-feet per year from the Colorado River—the smallest apportionment of any of the Basin States or Mexico. We supplement this allocation through development of Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS)—credits that accumulate for conserving Colorado River water or introducing additional water into the Colorado River. The SNWA uses several methods to create ICS and help extend our resources.

A portion of water captured by the new 8,000 acre-foot capacity Warren H. Brock Reservoir, completed in September 2010, will be credited to Nevada, Arizona and California for funding the project. The reservoir accumulates System Efficiency ICS credits, and in return, the SNWA receives 400,000 acre-feet of available water from Lake Mead under normal conditions on the Colorado River. The first in a series of deliveries at a maximum rate of 40,000 acre-feet per year will be available beginning in 2011. These resources will expire upon

Water levels at Lake Mead have declined more than 50 percent during the last decade.

full use, or in 2036. The reservoir captures Colorado River water that would otherwise go unused in the lower basin and pass into Mexico without being credited to the 1944 Mexican Water Treaty obligation.

Southern Nevada further supplements its river allocation through Tributary Conservation and Imported ICS. Imported ICS resources are created when the SNWA delivers its leased and owned pre-1929 Muddy and Virgin rivers water rights to Lake Mead for Colorado River credit. The SNWA has created

approximately 67,500 acre-feet of Tributary Conservation ICS, of which 30,500 acre-feet was developed in 2010, with an additional 37,000 planned in 2011. Up to 50,000 acre-feet per year (less 5 percent) is potentially available for development. These resources are significant because they are the first “new” water supply used in the region since large-scale diversions of Colorado River water began in the 1950s.

Imported ICS is created when SNWA groundwater rights in Coyote Spring Valley are conveyed to Lake Mead for credit. The SNWA delivered approximately 800 acre-feet of Coyote Springs groundwater to Lake Mead for credit in 2010 and plans to create up to 7,000 acre-feet in 2011. The SNWA currently owns 9,000 AFY of

groundwater rights in Coyote Spring Valley, where the Water Authority initiated testing (under Nevada State Engineer Order 1169) to evaluate additional groundwater resource availability.

The SNWA can use these ICS credits in the year they were created during any operating condition, including shortages. When Imported and Tributary Conservation ICS credits are not used during the year they are created, they convert to Extraordinary Conservation ICS credits, stored in Lake

Mead for multiple years and used like a bank account. The SNWA had banked approximately 50,000 acre-feet of ICS credits in Lake Mead by the end of 2010. These credits are not available during declared shortages.

Intentionally Created Surplus is developed locally as well as

collaboratively outside our region. As part of a multi-phase study, the SNWA partnered with other agencies in 2010 to launch a year-long pilot run of the Yuma Desalting Plant in Arizona to help determine the viability of sustained full capacity operation. Functioning at one-third capacity, the plant produced about 30,000 acre-feet of water. The project adds water to the Colorado River system and assists with meeting water-delivery obligations to Mexico. The SNWA and participating water agencies that

The SNWA supplements Nevada’s Colorado River allocation through development of Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS)—credits that accumulate for conserving Colorado River water or introducing water to the river.



Colorado River

helped fund the pilot run receive System Efficiency ICS credit equaling the percentage of their funding contribution.

A binational study will examine the feasibility of construction and operation of a 25-50 million gallon-per-day desalting plant in Rosarito, Mexico. Researchers will study methods to incorporate desalinated water into participating agencies’ existing distribution systems.

Discussions continue between the U.S. and Mexico to identify needs and additional projects to benefit both nations in the wake of continuing drought conditions. The two nations also have been discussing a comprehensive long-term agreement regarding management of the Colorado River.

In December 2010, the U.S. and Mexico successfully completed Minute 318, an agreement that adjusts Colorado River water deliveries to areas in Mexico damaged by a major earthquake in April 2010. The agreement allows Mexico to defer up to 260,000 acre-feet of its annual allotment, a portion of which may be stored in Lake Mead. Beginning in 2014, Mexico could begin recovery of the deferred Colorado River water, subject to the progress of reconstruction of the Mexican irrigation system and the status of Colorado River reservoirs.

The SNWA also continues its work with the other Colorado River Basin states to identify and explore Colorado River augmentation options. As part of an interstate banking agreement, the State of Arizona guarantees

1.25 million acre-feet of water to Southern Nevada delivered through Lake Mead. This water may be utilized at a maximum annual rate of 40,000 consumptive use



Sustaining our resources

Water resource planning is influenced by conditions, such as drought, that are unpredictable. The SNWA responds to this uncertainty by taking a portfolio approach to water resource development, acquiring and developing diverse resources to help ensure a sustainable future for our community.

acre-feet per year. The SNWA also has a banking agreement with California, where approximately 70,000 acre-feet of water is stored. Southern Nevada has stored approximately 343,000 acre-feet of water in its own local groundwater basin.

While Nevada's Colorado River allocation can be extended through measures such as ICS, the apportionment cannot be increased from 300,000 acre-feet per year, making non-river resources, such as groundwater, an essential piece of the water puzzle. The SNWA continually seeks to develop non-river resources. One such effort—cloud seeding in Nevada—assists with regional water management and works to support water resources across the state. One project, partially funded by the SNWA, produced 20,000 acre-feet of additional snow water during the winter of 2009-2010. Seven cloud-seeding generators in northeastern Nevada dispersed silver iodide into clouds over the Ruby Mountains and Tuscarora region forming ice, which fell as snow or rain. The precipitation and water increased runoff into streams, reservoirs and groundwater supplies at the top of the White River flow system. The SNWA continued funding cloud-seeding efforts in northeast Nevada through the winter of 2010-2011.

Cloud-seeding efforts in Utah's Uinta Mountains—funded jointly by the SNWA, California's Six Agency Committee and the Central Arizona Water Conservation District—increased precipitation by nearly 6 percent during a 5-year period, and increased annual stream flow by approximately 70,000 acre-feet.

Resources separate from the Colorado River continue to play an important role in our water resource portfolio. In 1989, groundwater rights applications were filed in east-central Nevada to develop these resources. The majority of these applications are pending consideration by the Nevada State Engineer.

Southern Nevada's groundwater resources may be conveyed through the proposed Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties Groundwater Development Project. The project will diversify available water resources to help meet near- and long-term demand forecasts.

If drought conditions cause Lake Mead's water level to fall below the first intake, which is used to convey water for treatment and distribution in Southern Nevada, a critical third intake—currently under construction—will allow the SNWA continued access to quality drinking water.

A 20-foot diameter tunnel below the lake bottom will extend deep into the lake, protecting the valley's water supply should lake levels drop low enough to disable SNWA's first intake.

Workers completed excavation and installation of a large water-tight gate as part of the planned connection of the third intake to the existing second intake. Work for this connection is approximately 50 percent completed.

Construction of the tunnel extending into the lake was temporarily delayed in 2010 when

inflows from an unstable area of ground impacted excavation. The construction contractor plans to reroute the intake tunnel to bypass the unstable area, as work continues on other project components.

Once the tunnel's first 500 feet are completed, crews will launch a tunnel-boring machine—manufactured specifically for this project—to excavate the three-mile long tunnel under Lake Mead. At the peak of activity, more than 200 people will be engaged in the design and construction of the project.

After completion, the third intake will connect into existing facilities and convey water to both the Alfred Merritt Smith and River Mountains water treatment facilities.

Several factors affect the use and timing of water resources, including future agreements, expense, drought and environmental concerns. As a result, having a diversity of options permitted, under development or being pursued gives the SNWA the ability to adjust some resources if other resources are delayed or revised, or as demands for water change.

Based on current conditions and water-resource projections, strategies outlined in the SNWA Water Resource Plan are either accessible or under development to meet water demands through the year 2060.



PRESERVING OUR SUPPLIES

The SNWA continues to manage the most aggressive and comprehensive conservation program in the nation. Between 2002 and 2010 our community decreased its consumptive water use by more than 32 billion gallons despite a population increase of more than 400,000.

Last year, residents and businesses converted more than 8.4 million square feet of turf into water-efficient landscaping through the Water Smart Landscapes Rebate Program, saving more than 483 million gallons of water. A restrictive covenant ensures that no turf will be installed in project areas following conversion.

Since the water-saving program was introduced, more than 152 million square feet of turf has been converted to date. Laid out as a standard 18-inch sod roll, the removed turf would stretch far enough to span three-fourths of the Earth's circumference.

Converting grass to water-smart landscaping in 2010 will add more than 480 million gallons in savings each year.

A \$1 million U.S. Bureau of Reclamation grant, issued in 2010, will help provide financial incentives for approximately 700,000 additional square feet of turf conversions. The SNWA will match this grant funding to help reach its conservation goal—199 GPCD by 2035. Achieving this goal will save the community approximately 276,000 acre-feet of water annually by 2035.

The Water Efficient Technologies program, which offers financial incentives to property owners who install water-efficient devices, contributed more than 470 million gallons of water savings last year.

When residents need help converting their property to water-efficient landscaping, they can call a Water Smart Contractor. Currently, nearly 100 companies participate in the SNWA Water Smart Contractor program, which

requires contractors to meet qualifications in alignment with SNWA programs and local policies when installing water-efficient landscaping. Once companies meet the requirements, they become official Water Smart Contractors.

Conservation incentives are provided through diverse programs. SNWA coupon programs for pool covers, smart controllers and rain sensors provide consumers easy access to water-efficient products at discounted prices. Last year, residents redeemed more than 4,000 instant rebate coupons—the highest volume in the program’s history.

Residential property owners may request a free water audit and retrofit kit from SNWA to test and improve the efficiency of their indoor fixtures. Retrofit kits have been improved to include EPA WaterSense certified components and now exceed

mandated efficiency levels for new home construction. Nearly 1,000 households requested kits last year.

While construction on new homes came to a virtual standstill due to economic conditions, the SNWA Water Smart Homes Program, which provides participating builders with specifications designed to reduce water consumption in new single-family homes, still realized growing participation. Three homebuilders participated last year, selling 638 homes with the Water Smart Homes label. On average, Water Smart Homes use about half the amount of water as homes built in 2003.



Plant sales at the Springs Preserve offer inexpensive water-smart landscaping to help residents reduce outdoor water use.



SNWA home retrofit kit

Commercial and multifamily properties also tapped the benefits of water conservation through the SNWA Water Efficient Technologies (WET) program, which offers financial incentives to property owners who install water-efficient devices. Twenty-nine properties are enrolled in the WET program, contributing more than 470 million gallons of water savings last year.

The SNWA also partnered with community organizations to promote conservation to every school, student and business. Involvement in community activities allows the SNWA to provide valuable expertise on water-conservation techniques, incentive programs, water-efficient landscaping and proper irrigation methods. Conservation experts offer classes at the Springs Preserve and City of Henderson, as well as free presentations to schools, community organizations and other public agencies.



Schools learned to conserve

As the fifth-largest school system in the nation, serving nearly 310,000 students in nearly 1,000 schools, the Clark County School District is one of the largest water users in Southern Nevada. The school district recently replaced existing fixtures with water-efficient aerators, faucets, urinals and toilets, saving an estimated 11 million gallons annually.



Exhibitors converge to share ideas and water-smart products at the WaterSmart Innovations Conference and Exhibition.

The SNWA collaborated with the Clark County School District to upgrade and retrofit plumbing fixtures at 30 district schools. These improvements are estimated to save more than 11 million gallons of water annually, roughly equivalent to one elementary school's annual water use.

Together with the Water Conservation Coalition (WCC) and the Leadership Las Vegas class of 2010, the SNWA worked with students at Griffith Elementary School to convert the school's 4,200 square-foot interior courtyard to water-efficient landscaping. Volunteers installed raised planter beds and a vegetable garden in the school's 1,600 square-foot side yard. Students will maintain the garden and learn

how to live more sustainably by growing their own vegetables.

The SNWA partnered with the Nevada Restaurant Association and the WCC to create the Water Upon Request program for restaurants. New restaurants join the program every year, bringing the total to more than 300 restaurants that only serve water upon request. As much as 3 gallons of water are saved for every glass of water not served. The program provides water-saving menu stickers that indicate the restaurant's support of conservation by serving water only upon request.

As of 2010, 45 Southern Nevada car washes participated in the SNWA Water

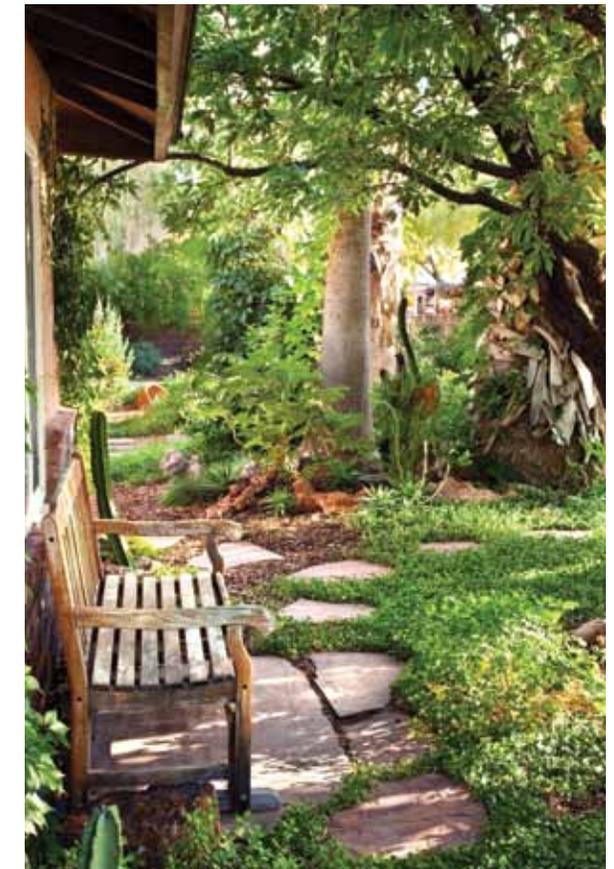


Smart Car Wash program, which provides residents with car-wash discounts. Residents may patronize Water Smart Car Washes where the wash water is recovered for direct or indirect reuse in the community. Residents visited the SNWA car wash coupon website more than 30,000 times in 2010.

The SNWA continually studies additional conservation methods. Currently, the Water Authority is collecting data from 317 irrigation stations where lawn sprinklers were retrofitted with multi-stream rotational spray heads. The heads are designed to water lawns more evenly at a lower application rate, reducing problems such as dry spots, overwatering and wasteful runoff. Preliminary study data reveals high-performance sprinklers improve the uniformity of watering by 40 percent. Ongoing research will help determine how much water is practically saved by study participants.

Research also continues on new Watering Group Assistant technologies, which automatically change residential watering clocks to comply with mandatory seasonal day-of-week and time-of-day restrictions. Preliminary results from the trial are expected later this year.

These type of water-saving technologies and strategies are shared with other agencies and exhibitors at the annual WaterSmart Innovations Conference and Exhibition held in Las Vegas. More than 1,000 participants from around the world converged for the 2010 conference to share ideas and



The SNWA provides incentives to residents for replacing turf with water-smart landscaping.

experiences managing water shortage, water efficiency programs, policies and practices. The conference, co-sponsored by the SNWA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and others, allows utilities nationwide and internationally to address challenges and solutions within the water industry.



PROTECTING OUR WATER QUALITY

The SNWA recognizes that safe drinking water is intrinsic to human life everywhere. In an effort to make reliable drinking water more readily available to everyone, the Water Authority partners with organizations such as the WaterReuse Foundation and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to identify new water-quality testing methods, which can be standardized and applied globally.

Last year, the SNWA, together with the WaterReuse Foundation, launched a research project designed to help water utilities industrywide improve water treatment.

The study examines the viability of using ultraviolet and fluorescence spectra to gauge the levels of disinfection and contaminant reduction during ozone/hydrogen peroxide water-treatment processes.

The research data will determine if other water utilities can incorporate this new treatment process to help reduce byproducts in treated water.

The Southern Nevada Water System treats and tests our water even more frequently and extensively than required by law.

Partnering with the Water Research Foundation, the SNWA successfully developed a model to predict perchlorate formation in bulk hypochlorite solutions. Water-treatment facilities commonly use sodium hypochlorite to treat drinking and recycled water. Hypochlorite solutions

Annual water quality reports address water quality, water analysis and a source water assessment for water treatment facilities as mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act.

contain unregulated oxyhalides, such as chlorate and perchlorate—an endocrine-disrupting compound that can impact human thyroid systems. The SNWA will use the model to develop recommendations to minimize perchlorate formation in stored bulk hypochlorite solutions.

Man-made contaminants also pose a potential risk to safe drinking water. In 2010, the SNWA participated with other local agencies in Operation Medicine Cabinet to discourage improper disposal of medications in toilets or down drains to prevent them from entering our water system. The one-day, drug-collection event, which offered Southern Nevadans “safe” prescription disposal locations throughout

the valley, collected more than 380,000 discarded and outdated medications.



Operation Medicine Cabinet

The multi-agency partnership program offers venues and information to the public about the proper disposal of unused and expired drugs and medications. The program helps keep drugs from being rinsed down the drain or flushed into our water system.

Every year, SNWA scientists collect and analyze tens of thousands of water samples taken from intakes, treatment facilities and from the treated water throughout the valley. The results from these samples are published in an annual water quality report and a full water analysis for the SNWA's two water treatment facilities as mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The Safe Drinking Water Act, administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), sets legal limits on the levels of certain constituents in drinking water. Besides prescribing these legal limits, EPA rules set water-testing schedules and methods that water systems must follow.

The EPA may set the standards for safe drinking water, but the SNWA continually seeks to surpass that standard through its own water-treatment methods. The Southern Nevada Water System tests our water even more frequently and extensively than federally required to ensure that the water provided to purveyors—the cities of Boulder City, Henderson and North Las Vegas; Las Vegas Valley Water District; and Nellis Air Force Base—meets or surpasses all Safe Drinking Water Act standards.

Water drawn from Lake Mead is sent to the Alfred Merritt Smith or River Mountains water treatment facilities. The Alfred Merritt Smith Treatment Facility uses chlorine gas, while the River Mountains Treatment Facility uses sodium hypochlorite as part of a multi-stage filtration process. Both facilities also use ozonation as the primary disinfectant.



SNWA scientists collect and analyze tens of thousands of water samples taken from intakes, treatment facilities and from treated water throughout the valley.

While ozonation is an effective, safe disinfectant, it does not remain in water for extended periods of time. Chlorine is added to protect the water while it continues through the distribution system. Zinc orthophosphate is added to minimize pipe corrosion as the water travels to customers' taps.

The SNWA partnered with local obstetricians beginning in 2009 and created the Expectant Mothers Program to educate pregnant women about drinking water's importance to a healthy pregnancy. Program partners distributed literature in English and Spanish

to nearly 23,000 expecting parents throughout the valley and more than 6,100 baby bottles explaining the benefits of drinking water for pregnant women. The program also emphasizes the strict health and safety standards governing municipal drinking water as opposed to bottled water. In addition, the SNWA sponsors water-quality booths at community events and local health fairs for expectant and new mothers.



POWERING OUR OPERATIONS

As the largest power user in Southern Nevada, the SNWA requires one million megawatt (MW) hours of energy to treat and deliver nearly 140 billion gallons of water each year. The SNWA works to secure reliable, economical power supplies and continually seeks new power generation and transmission assets to meet its energy needs.

The Water Authority pursues environmentally responsible renewable energy options to expand its energy portfolio. Renewable energy replaces fossil fuel generation, reduces dependence on foreign energy sources and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

The SNWA voluntarily set renewable energy goals that are consistent with the State of Nevada's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), which represents the amount of electricity that a provider must generate, acquire or save from renewable energy systems or energy efficiency measures. Currently, the RPS in Nevada requires that renewable resources constitute 25 percent of an electric provider's total energy portfolio by the year 2025.

Renewable energy currently comprises 13 percent of the total SNWA energy portfolio. The Water Authority works to expand its renewable resources through current and proposed projects.

Partnering with Amonix, the SNWA completed a concentrated photovoltaic (CPV) solar energy installation last year at the River Mountains Water Treatment Facility. The project can produce nearly .31 MW of renewable power—enough to power 50 medium-sized Las Vegas homes annually.

Photovoltaic solar panels atop covered parking at the River Mountains and Alfred Merritt Smith water treatment facilities generate approximately .25 MW combined, which is used to offset loads at these facilities.

Solar energy comprises only part of the SNWA renewable energy portfolio. Hydroelectric generators at the Horizon Ridge and Sloan/Linden energy recovery projects include small turbines and induction generators at each site. As water passes through the pipeline, it turns the turbines and generates electricity. Current SNWA

Photovoltaic panels at the River Mountains Water Treatment Facility help offset energy loads.



SNWA has developed hydro-power projects at three Rate of Flow Control Stations in Las Vegas and Henderson. The projects include a small turbine and induction generator at each site. As water passes through the pipeline, it turns the turbine and generates electricity. Combined, more than 2 MW of electricity can be generated from these systems.

SNWA hydro-electric turbines are operating at the following sites:

- Linden – .522 MW
- Sloan – .933 MW
- Horizon Ridge (Henderson) – .605 MW



The SNWA is pursuing the construction of new transmission facilities and renewable energy projects that address its energy needs.

hydro-electric energy recovery projects have a combined capacity of approximately 2.12 MW.

The proposed pumping stations, water treatment facilities and storage reservoir associated with the Clark, Lincoln and White Pine County Water Development Project will require a load of approximately 80 MW once operational. The SNWA will offset this load through hydro-generation along the pipeline at three potential hydro-electric turbine energy recovery facilities in Coyote Spring Valley and Dry Lake Valley.

When fully developed, these facilities will recover approximately 40 MW of energy generated by the elevation change along the project.

A biomass project, online in 2011, will convert waste oils into a biodiesel fuel capable of powering conventional generators producing 1-2 MW. The SNWA also entered into an agreement with the Lincoln County Power District to facilitate the delivery of this power to SNWA loads.

The SNWA partnered with the Colorado River Commission of Nevada (CRC) in 1999 to establish an Energy Supply Program for the SNWA and its member agencies. In June 2006, the SNWA and CRC extended the Energy Supply Program to the Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD). Today, approximately 50 percent of the LVVWD's energy needs are met through this program. A substantial portion of the City of Las Vegas' wastewater treatment energy needs also are supplied through the Energy Supply Program.

As the Energy Supply Program experiences continued growth, the SNWA pursues partnership establishments with entities that allow it and its member agencies to take advantage of available economies of scale. In 2007, both the SNWA and the CRC established their membership in the Silver State Energy Association (SSEA).

As a member of the SSEA—public agencies who joined together to acquire and manage energy resources to meet their needs—the SNWA benefits from the association's pursuit of other power generation assets.



Solar arrays at the Grand Canyon Reservoir and Pumping Station generate more than 600 MW, used to offset energy consumption at this facility.

The SSEA's Eastern Nevada Transmission Project, a high-voltage transmission system, will bring power to Southern Nevada and connect participating SSEA members' electrical systems to the Mead Substation in Southern Nevada.

Throughout the planning horizon, the SNWA will continue to partner with other industries to construct new transmission facilities and renewable energy projects that address both sustainable water and energy needs for our community and region.



PROMOTING OUR ENVIRONMENT

The delicate balance of our desert ecosystem depends on water sources to survive and flourish. Working with stakeholders throughout Nevada, Utah and surrounding areas, the SNWA actively participates in environmental programs as a basis for compliance with appropriate environmental laws and regulations and to help protect species and their environments.

The SNWA maintains involvement in a variety of environmental programs, including:

- Nevada Breeding Bird Monitoring Program
- Winter Raptor Survey Program
- Least Chub Conservation Team
- Columbia Spotted Frog Conservation Team
- Muddy River Recovery Implementation Program
- White River Valley Fishes Recovery Implementation Team
- Pahrnagat Valley Recovery Implementation Team

- Railroad Valley Recovery Implementation Team
- Big Spring Spinedace Recovery Implementation Team
- Virgin River Habitat Conservation Recovery Program
- Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Plan (LCRMSCP)

Restoring habitat for 28 sensitive species is addressed in the Warm Springs Natural Area Stewardship Plan. The SNWA developed the plan to help ensure sustainable water development and proper environmental management of the natural area. The multi-agency effort was coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, The Nature Conservancy, the Moapa Valley Water District, the Moapa Band of Paiutes, Coyote Springs Investments and the Nevada Department of Wildlife.

Environmental management may occur in many ways, even naturally. Last year, the SNWA received an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act grant from the Nevada Department of Agriculture to reduce fire

As part of its involvement in the Nevada Breeding Bird Monitoring Program, the SNWA helps protect bird species and their environments.

hazards, such as dried brush and dead trees, and to replace invasive species with native species at the Warm Springs Natural Area (WSNA), the Clark County Wetlands Park, tributaries within the Las Vegas Valley and the Big Bend Conservation Area.

The fuels reduction work at the WSNA will help reduce future fire potential and protect recovering wildlife habitat, including habitat for the endangered Moapa dace. Fuels reduction is essential, since the WSNA experienced a brush fire in July 2010, which burned approximately 600 acres as crews worked to reduce fire hazards. Native vegetation already has begun to return in the burned area—grasses, mesquite trees, velvet ash and quailbush are all re-sprouting.



The Virgin River

Reduced environmental impacts and sustainable water development are key to the biological and hydrological monitoring plans for Spring, Delamar, Dry Lake and Cave valleys. The SNWA signed stipulated agreements in 2006 and 2008 as part of the water-rights process for these basins with Department of Interior (DOI) agencies, including Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service.

Technical teams representing the agencies developed biological and hydrological

monitoring plans pursuant to the obligations of the agreements. Plans include monitoring of baseline conditions prior to and during groundwater withdrawals. Two years of baseline monitoring have been completed in Spring Valley, which have been documented in annual reports submitted to the DOI agencies and Nevada State Engineer. Biological monitoring has included 13 types of surveys conducted across 21 monitoring sites. The monitoring plans will be reviewed and revised as needed, and monitoring refinement, mitigation and management activities will be made accordingly.

The SNWA conducts other biological field studies, which support environmental processes in central Nevada and Utah and include a telemetry study of greater sage grouse in Spring Valley, greater sage grouse surveys at mating leks, northern leopard frog habitat surveys, and mapping of springs, wet meadows, wetlands and swamp cedars. The Water Authority also assists other agencies' field efforts for sensitive species in the region, including Railroad Valley springfish, Pahrump poolfish, Columbia spotted frog, Amargosa toad, winter raptors, Utah's Least Chub program and herpetofauna in and around Great Basin National Park.

Wildlife monitoring—including endangered bird species, aquatic birds, mammals and



The Las Vegas Wash

bugs—identified more than 300 species of plants and wildlife in the Las Vegas Wash and Clark County Wetlands Park.

The Las Vegas Wash serves as a crucial cleansing point for urban runoff, shallow groundwater, reclaimed water and stormwater, making it a key element in our ecosystem.

Water that flows into the sanitary sewer travels to a wastewater treatment facility, where it is treated and returned to the Colorado River via the Las Vegas Wash, which flows into Lake Mead. The returned water earns the valley return-flow credits—allowing Southern Nevada to divert more water than its apportionment because it is



The splendid tamarisk weevil

returning water back to the river. Additionally, the Wash supports approximately 134 acres of wetlands, creating a home for a variety of plant and animal species. The SNWA assembled the Las Vegas Wash Coordination Committee (LWCC) in 1998—at the recommendation of a citizens advisory committee—to help protect and manage the area. The LWCC developed a long-term management plan to protect and enhance the Wash and surrounding wetlands. In addition to the LWCC management

plan, the SNWA administers a water quality monitoring plan, initiated in 2010, for the Wash. The plan will support sound management of this important resource by



Las Vegas Wash

Wetlands, such as the Las Vegas Wash, clean the water that runs through them, filtering out harmful residues from fertilizers, oils, and other contaminants from our homes and roadways. As the Wash filters this water, it improves water quality, creates a habitat for various wildlife and increases aesthetic value.

establishing an integrated, adaptive and robust monitoring network that characterizes the water quality of the Wash and the water that flows into it.

As enhancement activities continue at the Wash, the SNWA monitors the effects of Wash improvements, such as weir construction and their associated impoundments and wetlands. Bird eggs, water, sediment and fish—key elements in the aquatic food web—are sampled for potential concerns such as selenium. Sample analyses help identify whether accumulation is occurring at any point.

A Wash invertebrate survey, completed in 2010, led to the discovery of the splendid tamarisk weevil (*Coniatus splendidulus*). The discovery marks the first recorded collection of this non-native species in Nevada—a natural predator of the invasive tamarisk/salt cedar tree.

Tamarisk/salt cedar disrupts the structure and stability of native plant communities by overpowering native species, salinizing soils and monopolizing limited water sources. The splendid tamarisk weevil will help protect native plant environments by defoliating the tamarisk/salt cedar and sometimes even killing them as a result while leaving native plants unharmed.

Volunteer planting activities at the Wash also help to control the invasive tamarisk/salt cedar at the site. From 2009-2010, nearly 750 volunteers planted 7,000 plants on 19 acres during two Green-Up events. Approximately 280 acres have been

revegetated in total, increasing native habitat for wildlife and improving the area's scenic beauty.

The LWCC earned the U.S. Department of the Interior's 2010 Partners in Conservation Award for their efforts at the Wash. The award recognized collaborative conservation achievements and cited many of the LWCC's key restoration and enhancement activities, including channel stabilization, revegetation, water-quality improvement, wildlife monitoring and cultural resource management accomplishments. The Department of Interior identified the Las Vegas Wash as one of the most unique wetlands parks in the country, where the public can observe and learn about this diverse ecosystem.

Approximately 90 miles south of the Las Vegas Wash, the public can visit another environmental retreat at the Big Bend Conservation Area. The SNWA formally dedicated the Big Bend Conservation Area in October 2009 to help conserve, protect and enhance the area's natural resources while providing opportunities for low-impact recreational use.

Partnering with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Nevada Division of State Parks and Nevada Department of Wildlife, the SNWA restored the site, formerly owned by the Boy Scouts. Workers cleared 5 acres of tamarisk, planted 800 mesquite trees, created nearly 1 mile of trails, installed a parking lot and interpretive kiosk, and preserved a valuable backwater on behalf of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species

Conservation Plan (LCRMSCP). The property is operated in close coordination with the State of Nevada's Big Bend State Park.

The LCRMSCP provides environmental compliance for all operations on the Colorado River, allowing the SNWA the ability to fully utilize its Colorado River resources. The SNWA has committed \$600 million over the life of this 50-year program and contributed the Big Bend Conservation Area, which includes 15 acres of endangered fish habitat.

SNWA efforts to reduce environmental impacts extend beyond Southern Nevada's borders. The Water Utility Climate Alliance (WUCA)—of which the SNWA is a charter member—outlined recommendations for improving scientific models used to forecast climate change and project the potential impacts on our nation's drinking water.

WUCA released a white paper identifying seven initial improvements to global climate modeling. These enhancements will help make climate models more useful to the water industry when identifying climate change effects on water resources and developing subsequent adaptation strategies.



EMPOWERING OUR COMMUNITY

How do you motivate a community of nearly 2 million to reduce their water use by nearly 32 billion gallons (enough to fill the Luxor Pyramid more than 72 times) over the span of 8 years? The SNWA works to inspire our community to do more with less and partners with the next generation to tackle water resource issues through several progressive programs.

Our H²O University youth education program—with goals linked to Clark County School District curriculum and Nevada State Standards—helps educate tomorrow's leaders about global water issues facing us today. The program also tackles local and global water issues that likely will be prominent in the future.

H²O University participants learn the unique qualities of water, the role it has played in Southern Nevada's history and culture and the importance of conservation. Teachers are trained through the program so they can help students learn how to protect our most precious natural resource.

Additionally, the program's official website H2OUniversity.org offers online tools, resources, games and information for grades

kindergarten through high school and includes a section for parents and teachers as well as a library of resources, including videos and multimedia demonstrations.

The SNWA also sponsors the Water Education Institute, which provides teachers with special training linked to Nevada State teaching standards. Teachers may meet and interact with local water experts to learn more about water issues and receive a water resource kit containing lesson plans, activities and classroom materials. Institute participants earn a Professional Development Education (PDE) credit with the Clark County School District.

Approximately 194,000 elementary school students learn about water and our unique desert environment through the SNWA publication *Desert Discovery*. The newsletters, also available in Spanish, share age-appropriate information about conservation, plants, animals and water resources found in Southern Nevada. The periodical distributes free of charge to local public and private elementary schools. A teacher's edition provides additional resources, ideas and activities to complement the content.

Students learn about the importance of conservation through H²O University.



The Youth Advisory Council studies water issues and raises student awareness about concerns surrounding our most precious natural resource.

Each year, local high-school students raise awareness of local water issues as part of the Youth Advisory Council (YAC), a year-long program launched by the SNWA in 1999 to give students the opportunity to gain leadership experience through studying water issues.

In 2010, the YAC sponsored the Youth Environmental Summit at the Springs Preserve to increase teen awareness of local and global environmental issues and to explore possible solutions. The summit, attended by more than 100 students from Southern Nevada high schools, offered five workshops addressing topics such as

Knowing Your Water Footprint and Greening Your Schools. The event concluded with students trading ideas about water conservation, preserving the environment and taking action locally and within their schools.

Conservation is the focus of the SNWA publication *Water Smart Living*. Published three times each year, this free newsletter offers residents practical water conservation ideas, water-smart landscaping suggestions as well as information about watering restrictions. It also provides a forum for residents to share their own water conservation tips.



More than 400 residents attended SNWA-sponsored classes at the Springs Preserve last year. Residents wishing to create water-smart landscapes on their properties may attend do-it-yourself classes taught regularly by SNWA experts at the Springs Preserve, where participants learn how to design a new landscape or convert an existing yard.

The six-part series of classes provides information on water-efficient plant selection, optimal plant locations, installation and maintenance. The SNWA also offers drip irrigation classes at the Springs Preserve to help residents install drip irrigation systems, which typically use less water than sprinklers.

Inspiration

Twelve demonstration gardens—covering more than 30 acres across the valley and representing the handiwork of SNWA member agencies—inspire visitors to create water-smart landscapes. The SNWA also promotes visits to the Springs Preserve, a 180-acre facility that offers hundreds of examples of water-efficient plants, as well as classes by master gardeners and horticulturalists.



FINANCING OUR OPERATIONS

As recession conditions continue in Southern Nevada, the effects are reflected across the valley. Connection charges collected by the SNWA totaled \$3.2 million dollars in 2010, a decrease of more than \$185 million since 2006. Sales-tax revenue experienced more than a \$5 million decrease in fiscal year 2009-2010.

Because our regional economic recovery has been slow and challenging, the Water Authority continues reducing operational costs wherever possible. The Fiscal Year 2010-2011 budget reflects a gross reduction of \$115.9 million in expenditures to ensure funding for the most critical priorities, such as Lake Mead's third intake. Reductions include a 2.6 percent decrease in funded full-time employees, a 25 percent reduction in projected operating capital and expenses and a 30 percent reduction in projected construction expenditures.

The Water Authority has a financial reserve fund of \$375 million, which allows the SNWA to sell bonds through the Las Vegas Valley Water District and the State and County bond banks to finance capital improvement projects and maintain its Standard & Poors

AA-bond rating. The SNWA operates from three primary sub funds:

- Wholesale Delivery Operations, which is funded by wholesale delivery charges paid by retail purveyor members of the Water Authority;
- New Expansion Debt Service, which is funded primarily by connection charges, usage fees and sales taxes; and
- Capital Improvements Construction, which is funded almost entirely by tax-exempt municipal bonds the SNWA has sold.

The SNWA Groundwater Management Program and Las Vegas Wash sub funds operate with minimal activity. By state statute, the SNWA operates as a single proprietary fund. Costs of providing goods and services to customers are recovered through user charges.

The SNWA requires significant power resources to treat and deliver water to retail purveyors. The Water Authority has managed to absorb the impacts of higher energy costs by managing some of its own

power supplies in a cooperative effort with the Colorado River Commission. These efforts resulted in an estimated savings of more than \$57 million over the last 4 years. Mitigating the financial effects of rising power rates will continue to be a primary focus for the SNWA.

The following financial information is based on the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2010, and represents an overview of the SNWA individual operating programs, funds, revenues and expenditures.

Wholesale Delivery Operations

The Wholesale Delivery Operations sub fund had a balance of \$14.6 million as of June 30, 2010. The Wholesale Delivery Charge is designed to cover the costs of administration and delivery of water through the Southern Nevada Water System.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, the Wholesale Delivery Charge was \$270 per acre-foot of treated Colorado River water delivered to purveyor members of the SNWA. Purveyor members then sell the water to retail customers. The SNWA has no retail customers of its own. Nellis Air Force Base pays a modified Wholesale Delivery Charge, and Boulder City pays a Raw Water Wholesale Delivery Charge.

New Expansion Debt Service

The New Expansion Debt Service sub fund had a balance of \$375.3 million as of June 30, 2010. This balance is needed to provide a prudent debt service coverage ratio, and is consistent with projections of the Capital

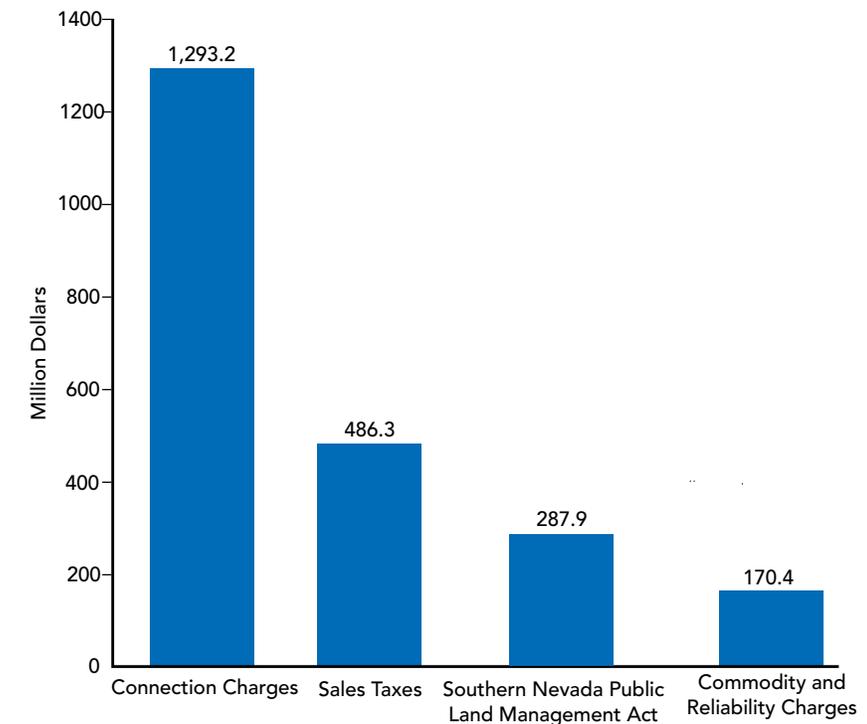
Improvements Funding Program, which determines how the costs of the SNWA Major Construction and Capital Plan (MCCP) will be funded.

The SNWA Board of Directors in February retired the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) 14 years after it was first issued and achieved the goals for which it was established. CIP achievements since 1995 have included launching the ozonation water-treatment process in 2003 and expanding the Southern Nevada Water System to a total of 900 million gallons per day. The plan's remaining projects, including Lake Mead's third intake, were consolidated into an amended Major Construction and Capital Plan. The plan identifies 24 active projects and a \$345 million savings from 36 deferred projects.

Most of the construction costs will be provided by funds from the sale of tax-exempt municipal bonds. The money to make debt service payments on those bonds will continue for years after the last connection to the new system is sold; the balance in this sub fund is projected to continue to grow for years, and then will begin to decline to a zero balance.

This graph shows the major revenue sources in the New Expansion Debt Service sub fund through June 2010. The major revenue source in this sub fund is the regional connection charge. This charge on every new connection to the system is collected by SNWA purveyor members and remitted monthly. Connection revenue for fiscal year

New Expansion Revenues
Cumulative through June 2010



2010 was \$3.2 million—a decrease of \$24.6 million from 2009 and \$185.3 million from 2006.

The second major revenue source in this sub fund is sales tax. This is the one-quarter of 1 percent that was added to the existing sales tax rate in Clark County in April 1999. This revenue is collected by the state Department of Taxation and remitted to the SNWA monthly on a two-month lag. The SNWA shares this revenue with wastewater agencies, rural water and wastewater systems and the Las Vegas Wash. Sales

tax collections will conclude in June 2025, or when \$2.3 billion has been collected, whichever occurs first.

The SNWA has received approximately \$783 million through June 30, 2010, retaining approximately \$486 million, with the balance allocated to the Las Vegas Wash, rural systems and wastewater purveyors.

One revenue source that is challenging to forecast is the SNWA's share of revenues from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA), a federal law

passed in 1997. The SNPLMA calls for the SNWA to receive an amount equal to 10 percent of the purchase price of certain public land sales in the Las Vegas Valley, with proceeds restricted to paying debt service of construction costs of the SNWA Major Construction and Capital Plan.

SNWA revenues from the SNPLMA are based solely on the availability and sale price of public lands in the valley. Since the act was finalized after the 1997 model forecast was prepared, that forecast contained no projection of revenue from this source. The \$287.9 million in SNPLMA revenue received to date makes it the third-largest New Expansion revenue source. However, its prominence as a revenue source is expected to decrease substantially in future years.

The primary outflow of this sub fund is debt service payments on bonds sold to fund the Capital Improvements Program. Also, according to the Major Construction and Capital Plan, the sub fund also pays some construction expenses directly (pay-as-you-go), which eliminates the cost of borrowing (interest).

A fourth revenue source is a combined rate-based commodity charge and reliability surcharge. Southern Nevada residents who are connected to a municipal water system pay the commodity charge monthly. Funds raised from this charge are used to improve water quality and enhance the reliability of the water system. In 2009, the SNWA Board of Directors approved two 10-cent incremental increases in the commodity charge, effective Jan. 1, 2010, and Jan. 1,

2011—totalling about 30 cents per 1,000 gallons used for all customers— to offset reductions in other funding sources. This accounts for about 10 percent of Major Construction and Capital Plan funding.

The reliability surcharge is based on the need of every customer to have water when they turn on their tap. The reliability surcharge is based on the concept that customers have varying levels of critical need for water and should pay accordingly.

The surcharge shifts some of the financial burden of costs associated with reliability from residential customers to all other customers. The rate, which is applied against the total water bill with a few line item exceptions, has been set at 0.25 percent for residential customers and at 2.5 percent for all other customers. The reliability surcharge provides about 5 percent of Major Construction and Capital Plan funding.

Capital Improvements Construction

This sub fund receives bond proceeds and pays construction expenses with those proceeds. When bond funds are depleted, the cash balance in the New Expansion Debt Service sub fund is used until additional bonds can be sold. At that time the New Expansion Debt Service sub fund is reimbursed for its capital expenditures and the remaining bond funds stay in the Capital Improvements Construction sub fund to pay for future capital expenses.

The SNWA raised \$499.8 million through two bond sales in fiscal 2010. As of June 30, 2010, \$229.4 million of these proceeds

remained in the Capital Improvements Construction sub fund. The sub fund is almost always “overcommitted but underexpended,” meaning construction contract commitments generally exceed the amount of bond proceeds on hand. This sub fund has earned an estimated \$6 million in tax-exempt arbitrage interest by complying with federal requirements for exemption. These interest earnings have reduced the overall costs associated with the Capital Improvements Construction sub fund. Debt management strategies are expected to save an additional \$370 million over the life of the projects.

Groundwater Management Program

The Groundwater Management Program sub fund had a balance of \$1.3 million as of June 30, 2010. As authorized by state law, the SNWA assesses an annual fee of \$30 per acre-foot of permitted groundwater rights, or \$30 per domestic well. Since recharge volume has not been significant, the SNWA reduced the assessed fees to \$13 beginning July 1, 2009. Proceeds from this fee are used to manage the aquifer, fund permanent recharge of the aquifer and, when needed, fund well abandonment and conversion to municipal water systems. Much of the ending balance will be spent on artificial recharge and well conversions in future fiscal years.

Las Vegas Wash

The Las Vegas Wash sub fund had a balance of \$800,000 as of June 30, 2010. The SNWA invests in programs and research to find solutions to critical environmental and water quality issues surrounding the Las

Vegas Wash, the natural channel that returns runoff from the Las Vegas Valley to Lake Mead.

Operating costs are funded by assessments of member agencies. In addition, the Las Vegas Wash receives 4 percent of sales-tax proceeds received by the SNWA. These proceeds have been used to fund capital improvements in the Wash, such as the construction of weirs to stabilize and protect Wash banks. However, a funding formula is in place for stakeholders in the Las Vegas Wash to reimburse the SNWA for operations of the Wash committee. Grants also represent a significant revenue source for activity related to the Wash.

The table on the following page provides a ledger view of sources and uses of funds within the individual sub funds discussed in this financial overview for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2010. The first half of the ledger represents sources of funds received during the Fiscal Year; the bottom half represents expenditures of those funds. Dollar amounts in each row are added across for a total. The numbers shown in the beginning and ending balance rows are balances in these sub funds before and after this year’s sources and uses of sub funds. Dollar amounts are presented in millions.

Sources and Uses of Funds Summary

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010
(In millions of dollars)

	Wholesale Delivery Operations	New Expansion Debt Service	Capital Improvements Construction	Groundwater Management Program	Las Vegas Wash	Total
Beginning Balance (July 1, 2009)	11.2	447.3		4.4	1.1	464.0
Sources of Funds						
Operating Revenues	110.0			0.7	1.2	112.0
Other Revenues	1.1	12.1			1.1	14.3
New Expansion Revenues		64.9			2.7	67.6
Intra Fund Loans	(3.9)	9.9	(8.7)		2.7	
Debt Issuance Proceeds			499.8			499.8
Interest Income		0.9	0.4			1.3
Total Sources of Funds	107.2	87.8	491.5	0.7	7.7	695.0
Uses of Funds						
Power Costs	(39.6)					(39.6)
Payroll Costs	(32.6)			(0.3)	(1.3)	(34.2)
Operations and Maintenance	(18.1)			(3.5)	(0.4)	(22.0)
Operating Capital Expenditures	(0.3)					(0.3)
Const. & Resource Expenditures		(13.2)	(262.1)		(6.3)	(281.6)
Debt Service	(13.2)	(146.6)				(159.8)
Total Uses of Funds	(103.8)	(159.8)	(262.1)	(3.8)	(8.0)	(537.5)
Fiscal Year Net Change	3.4	(72.0)	229.4	(3.1)	(0.3)	157.5
Ending Balance (June 30, 2010)	14.6	375.3	229.4	1.3	0.8	621.4