EXHIBIT 14-B

Estimating Water Supply Resources To Replace Unlawful Diversions Identified Under CDO and To Meet Reductions Required By Seaside Adjudication

Key Determinants:

- Production limits as a result of required reductions
- Assumed "planning target" for Cal-Am water demand (production)
- Future demand reductions due to conservation and reduction of system losses
- Already identified supply resources available to offset unlawful diversions

Key Issues Surrounding Planning Target Demand Assumption:

- Planning year with lower water demand value indicates smaller gap to fill
- Planning year with higher water demand value indicates bigger gap to fill
- More aggressive assumptions about conservation or reduction of system losses indicates smaller gap to fill
- Less aggressive assumptions about conservation or reduction of system losses indicates larger gap to fill
- Both economic conditions and weather affect water demand

Example Water Demand Years:

WY 2007 = Good economy / critically dry year: 14,100 AF demand

WY 2010 = Weak economy / wet year: 12,400 AF demand

Key Issues Surrounding Resources Available to Offset Unlawful Diversions:

- Critically dry year will reduce efficacy of ASR
- Sand City desalination allocates only 94 AF to unlawful diversions; Remainder can be "reclaimed" for growth
- Future demand reductions due to conservation and reduction of system losses
- Reliability needs
- Replacement of accumulated deficit in Seaside Basin

Estimating Water Supply Resources To Replace Unlawful Diversions Identified Under CDO and To Meet Reductions Required By Seaside Adjudication SCENARIO 1: Uses 2010 Demand

(All Values in Acre-Feet)

-	Allowable Production			Water Demand Planning Target				Computing the Supply "Gap"				
			Total	Actual	Assumed	Assumed	Net	Prod Limit			The	
Water	Carmel	Seaside	Production	Water Year	onservation S	System Loss	Total	Minus	ASR	Sand City	Supply	
Year	River	Basin	Limit	Demand	Reductions	Savings	Demand	Demand	Phase 1	Desal	"Gap"	
2011	10,429	3,333	13,762	12,400	(53)	(68)	12,279	1,483	920	290	none	
2012	10,308	2,816	13,124	12,400	(53)	(68)	12,279	845	920	290	none	
2013	10,187	2,816	13,003	12,400	(53)	(68)	12,279	724	920	290	none	
2014	10,066	2,816	12,882	12,400	(53)	(68)	12,279	603	920	290	none	
2015	9,945	2,299	12,244	12,400	(53)	(68)	12,279	(35)	920	262	none	
2016	9,703	2,299	12,002	12,400	(53)	(68)	12,279	(277)	920	234	none	
2017	4,813	2,299	7,112	12,400	(53)	(68)	12,279	(5,167)	920	206	(4,041)	
2018	3,376	1,820	5,196	12,400			12,400	(7,204)	920	178	(6,106)	
2019	3,376	1,820	5,196	12,400			12,400	(7,204)	920	150	(6,134)	
2020	3,376	1,820	5,196	12,400			12,400	(7,204)	920	122	(6,162)	
2021	3,376	1,474	4,850	12,400			12,400	(7,550)	920	94	(6,536)	
(see note 1)	(see note 2)	(see note 2)		(see note 3)	(see note 4)	(see note 5)			(see note 6)	(see note 7)		

NOTES:

- (1) "Water Year" is year ending September 30 of year shown.
- (2) These values are identical to August 25, 2011 Water Supply Alternatives Workshop presentation by Darby Fuerst, page 9
- (3) Water demand from actual WY 2010 production.
- (4) Uses description of additional water conservation savings from CDO, pages 43 and 44

 Actual results may be greater or smaller and continue additional years depending on District and Cal Am programs
- (5) Uses description of additional reductions in system losses from CDO, pages 41 to 43

 Actual results may be greater or smaller and continue additional years depending on Cal Am non-revenue water programs
- (6) Uses ASR Phase 1 stated average yield
- (7) Assumes a gradual reduction of capacity applicable to unlawful diversions to 94 AF by 2021, beginning 2015 (Assumption.)

Estimating Water Supply Resources To Replace Unlawful Diversions Identified Under CDO and To Meet Reductions Required By Seaside Adjudication SCENARIO 2: Uses 2007 Demand

(All Values in Acre-Feet)

-	Allowable Production			Water Demand Planning Target				Computing the Supply "Gap"				
			Total	Actual	Assumed	Assumed	Net	Prod Limit			The	
Water	Carmel	Seaside	Production	Water Year	onservation S	System Loss	Total	Minus	ASR	Sand City	Supply	
Year	River	Basin	Limit	Demand	Reductions	Savings	Demand	Demand	Phase 1	Desal	"Gap"	
2011	10,429	3,333	13,762	14,100	(53)	(68)	13,979	(217)	920	290	none	
2012	10,308	2,816	13,124	14,100	(53)	(68)	13,979	(855)	920	290	none	
2013	10,187	2,816	13,003	14,100	(53)	(68)	13,979	(976)	920	290	none	
2014	10,066	2,816	12,882	14,100	(53)	(68)	13,979	(1,097)	920	290	none	
2015	9,945	2,299	12,244	14,100	(53)	(68)	13,979	(1,735)	920	262	(553)	
2016	9,703	2,299	12,002	14,100	(53)	(68)	13,979	(1,977)	920	234	(823)	
2017	4,813	2,299	7,112	14,100	(53)	(68)	13,979	(6,867)	920	206	(5,741)	
2018	3,376	1,820	5,196	14,100			14,100	(8,904)	920	178	(7,806)	
2019	3,376	1,820	5,196	14,100			14,100	(8,904)	920	150	(7,834)	
2020	3,376	1,820	5,196	14,100			14,100	(8,904)	920	122	(7,862)	
2021	3,376	1,474	4,850	14,100			14,100	(9,250)	920	94	(8,236)	
(see note 1)	(see note 2)	(see note 2)		(see note 3)	(see note 4)	(see note 5)			(see note 6)	(see note 7)		

NOTES:

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 Actual results may be greater or smaller and continue additional years depending on District and Cal Am programs
- (5) Uses description of additional reductions in system losses from CDO, pages 41 to 43

 Actual results may be greater or smaller and continue additional years depending on Cal Am non-revenue water programs
- (6) Uses ASR Phase 1 stated average yield
- (7) Assumes a gradual reduction of capacity applicable to unlawful diversions to 94 AF by 2021, beginning 2015 (Assumption.)